



Draft Klickitat County Comprehensive Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan

For Years 2026–2031

Klickitat County, Washington
January 2026



Prepared for
Klickitat County, Washington

Prepared by
Herrera Environmental Consultants, Inc.



Klickitat County Comprehensive Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan

**For Years 2026–2031
Klickitat County, Washington**

Prepared for
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January 2026

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Acknowledgements

The Klickitat County acknowledges the valuable contribution of the following organizations for their assistance in the development of this Plan:

Klickitat County Solid Waste Advisory Committee Members

Washington State Department of Ecology Staff

Klickitat County Health Department Staff

Klickitat County Solid Waste Division Staff

Klickitat County residents and businesses also contributed to this Plan through comments provided during public meetings and through various other channels. The Board of County Commissioners and the Klickitat County Solid Waste Division gratefully acknowledge this input.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym or Abbreviation	Definition
2021–2026 Plan	2021 Klickitat County Solid Waste Management Plan
BEI	Burlington Environmental, Inc.
BOMA	Business Organics Management Areas
BSE	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
C&D	construction and demolition
CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CFCs	chlorofluorocarbons
Commerce	Washington State Department of Commerce
County	Klickitat County, Washington
CPO	compost procurement ordinance
CRD	Columbia River Disposal
CROP	Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan
CUP	conditional use permit
dba	doing business as
DDMP	disaster debris management plan
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPR	extended producer responsibility
ESHB	Engrossed Substitute House Bill
FDWG	Food Donation Workgroup
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GMA	Growth Management Act
H5N1	Highly Pathogenic Asian Avian Influenza A
HB	House Bill
Health Department	Klickitat County Health Department
Herrera	Herrera Environmental Consultants, Inc.

Acronym or Abbreviation	Definition
HHW	household hazardous waste
HMP	Hazard Mitigation Plan
LSWFA	Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance
MRW	moderate risk waste
MSW	municipal solid waste
MW	megawatts
OFM	Office of Financial Management
PCS	petroleum-contaminated soils
Plan	Comprehensive Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan
PUD	Public Utility District
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
RFQ/P	Request for Qualifications and Proposals
RNG	renewable natural gas
RRL	Roosevelt Regional Landfill
RRLC	Rabanco Regional Landfill Company
RS	Republic Services
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
SHB	Substitute House Bill
SQG	Small Quantity Generator
SR	State Route
SWAC	Solid Waste Advisory Committee
SWD	Solid Waste Division
TBD	To Be Determined
TPY	tons per year
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WSDA	Washington State Department of Agriculture
WUTC	Washington Utilities And Transportation Commission

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Executive Summary

This Comprehensive Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan (Plan) recommends strategies to manage solid waste generated in Klickitat County over the next 6 to 20 years as required by the Revised Code of Washington 70A.205. This Plan will guide the actions of Klickitat County and the participating cities and towns of Bingen, Goldendale, and White Salmon; Republic Services, which owns and operates the Roosevelt Regional Landfill, the transfer stations and drop-box sites, and provides curbside collection and processing of municipal solid waste and recyclables. It is the collaborative effort of participating city and industry representatives, thought leaders, and subject matter experts in the solid waste field, and incorporates a balanced approach to solid waste and hazardous waste management in Klickitat County.

The overriding mission statement for the Plan is:

“Klickitat County and participating jurisdictions ensure that the citizens continue to have efficient reliable, and affordable solid waste collection, handling, recycling, and disposal services, while protecting and preserving human health, environmental quality, and natural resources.”

To further this mission, the Plan proposes a comprehensive set of recommended strategies for implementation over the 6-year planning period. Highlights are described below.

Waste Reduction and Recycling – Waste prevention, reduction, and recycling are continuing priorities for this Plan. Promoting a variety of education and outreach initiatives, while dealing with changing recycling markets and regulatory requirements, will continue to be a priority through harmonization of programs and working cooperatively with jurisdictional and private partners.

System Enhancements – Evaluation, monitoring, and system enhancements for solid waste, recyclables, moderate risk waste, and organics will be key elements to the successful continuation of waste and recycling operations for county residents that will enhance environmental safety while providing long-



term benefits to the communities served by this Plan. As new regulatory requirements for recyclable materials, collection requirements and organics are implemented at the State level, system upgrades may be needed for continued compliance.

Long-range planning is essential to achieving a cost-effective and environmentally sound integrated solid waste system. To this end, this Plan facilitates a cooperative effort between partners and provides a framework for infrastructure planning, short-term and long-term management of solid waste, moderate risk waste, and recyclables, policymaking, staffing, and funding for the system. The summary of recommendations and implementation costs can be found in Chapter 13 – Implementation Plan.

This Plan is intended to be a “living document” to be revisited on a regular basis to evaluate progress, reassess initiatives and implementation plans, and consider potential updates to the Plan in response to emerging data and information and future conditions.

1. Background

1.1. Introduction

This Comprehensive Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan (Plan) recommends strategies to manage solid waste and moderate risk waste (MRW) generated in Klickitat County, Washington (County). Solid waste handling includes management, storage, collection, diversion, transportation, treatment, use, processing, and final disposal. This Plan includes recommendations for municipal solid waste (MSW), MRW, waste reduction, recycling and education, organics, construction and demolition (C&D) debris, and miscellaneous wastes.

1.2. Purpose


Washington State law assigns primary responsibility for managing MSW and MRW to local governments. Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 70A.205 requires local government to maintain current solid waste management plans. RCW 70A.300 requires local government to develop plans for managing hazardous waste, which in this Plan is covered in Chapter 10 – Moderate Risk Waste.

The purpose of this Plan is to develop recommended waste management strategies for the period years 2026 through 2031. The Plan also looks forward to confirm that sufficient processing and disposal options are anticipated to be available to the County for at least the next 20 years, or through year 2046.

Local plans must be complete and in good standing to receive grant monies from the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance (LSWFA), which is a funding source for non-disposal related programs and activities.

1.3. Goals and Objectives

The mission statement for this Plan is as follows:

 **Klickitat County and participating jurisdictions ensure that the citizens continue to have efficient, reliable, and affordable solid waste collection, handling, recycling, and disposal services, while protecting and preserving human health, environmental quality, and natural resources.**

For each element of the Plan, goals were developed. An assessment of existing conditions relative to each element was made, followed by an identification of needs and opportunities. An evaluation of the alternatives was then performed and recommendations for specific programs, policies, or actions were selected and adopted.

Chapter 1. Background

In summary, the goals for the Plan are as follows:

- **Infrastructure and System**

- Manage wastes in a cost-effective manner that promotes, in order of priority, waste reduction, reuse, and recycling.
- Encourage and expand coordination and communication regarding waste collection and disposal among all jurisdictions, agencies, and private firms in the County.
- Maintain a solid waste management system and suitable agreements between the County, incorporated cities, franchise haulers, contract haulers, and other users of the solid waste facilities that result in minimizing tariffs on County citizens.
- Evaluate, consider, and maintain a regional approach to solid waste management in the County to include waste importation from outside the County.
- Ensure that wastes are properly managed and facilities are operated in full compliance with appropriate rules and regulations.
- Establish guidelines and strategies for management of specific waste streams.

- **Economic Sustainability**

- Manage waste as a resource to increase local job opportunities and support economic development.
- Consider environmental impacts to climate, air, water, and land that are associated with waste generation, transportation, handling, recycling, and disposal.
- Provide a sustainable funding mechanism to manage waste and recyclables.

- **Education**

- Continue the public education and outreach programs throughout the County.
- Encourage people and businesses to make responsible choices about what they produce and consume, and what they generate as waste.
- Encourage public/private partnerships for waste reduction and recycling programs.

- **Outside Influences**

- Support changes to federal and state regulations and policies that support increased and affordable recycling opportunities and waste diversion.
- Manage waste in a manner that promotes Washington State's waste management priorities presented in Ecology's Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics document.
- Comply with federal, state, and local solid waste and MRW regulations.
- Promote and support product stewardship and regulatory changes that increase recycling and diversion opportunities that meet the needs of County citizens.

1.4. Participants in the Planning Process

This document was developed with the guidance of the Klickitat County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC), whose participation is gratefully acknowledged. Refer to the County SWAC Bylaws in Appendix A for additional information on SWAC roles and responsibilities. Committee members and their affiliations are shown in Table 1-1.

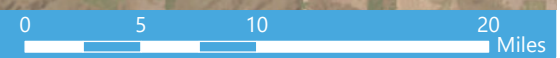
Table 1-1. Klickitat County Solid Waste Advisory Committee.	
Name	Affiliation/Title
Joe Johnson, Chair	Klickitat County
Ryan O'Connor	City of Bingen
Danielle Clevidence	City of Goldendale
Patty Fink	City of White Salmon
Averie Morgan	Klickitat County Health Department
Pierce Louis	Agriculture
Shahnnen Elizabeth-Head	Business
Steven Randall	Schools
Larry Hoctor	Citizen-At-Large
Kenny Cecil	Curbside Collection
Zach Foster	Transfer Station and Landfill

1.5. Planning Area

The planning area includes the incorporated and unincorporated areas of the County. This includes the cities and towns of Bingen, Goldendale, and White Salmon. Figure 1-1 illustrates the planning area.



- Highway
- City Limits
- County Boundary



File Path: K:\Projects\2025\25-08764-000\Pro\GIS_Working\Klickitat_County_Solid_Waste_Management_Plan.aprx | Figure 1. Klickitat Planning Area
Date: 8/13/2025
Author: bbagniewski

1.6. Planning Authority

This Plan is intended to satisfy the participating jurisdictions' responsibilities for maintaining a current solid waste management plan in accordance with RCW 70A.205 and to provide a local hazardous waste management plan in accordance with RCW 70A.300.

Cities and counties share the responsibility for developing and maintaining a local solid waste management plan. RCW 70A.205.040 provides cities with three alternatives for satisfying their planning responsibilities:

- Prepare and deliver to the County Auditor a city solid waste management plan for integration into the county solid waste plan;
- Enter into an agreement with the County to prepare a joint city-county plan; or
- Authorize the County to prepare a plan for the City for inclusion in the County plan.

Participating cities and towns have both the opportunity and the responsibility to participate in Plan development, to review and comment on the draft Plan, and to adopt the final Plan.

The incorporated communities of Bingen, Goldendale, and White Salmon executed interlocal agreements with Klickitat County regarding solid waste management. The agreement authorizes the County to prepare a county-wide solid waste and MRW management plan that includes each of these cities and towns.

Executed Solid Waste Interlocal Agreements can be found in Appendix B. Resolutions of adoption for this Plan can be found in Appendix C.

1.7. Plan Development Process

The Plan was developed over a period of approximately 12 months. The process began in August 2025 with the contract execution for Herrera Environmental Consultants, Inc. (Herrera), as the team that would assist with the update process. Technical research, analysis, and recommendations were prepared by Herrera and discussed with the County staff, the Klickitat County Health Department (Health Department), the SWAC, stakeholders, interested members of the public, and interest groups. This participatory, interactive process was undertaken in order to prepare and build support for the Plan.

The public participation process was focused largely on the SWAC. The Board of County Commissioners appoints SWAC members. Members are selected to represent a balance of interests including citizens, public interest groups, businesses, the waste management industry, local elected public officials, and the agricultural industry. The SWAC provides guidance to the County Solid Waste Program in the development of programs and policies concerning solid waste handling and disposal. The SWAC reviews and comments on rules, policies, resolutions, and ordinances before they are proposed for adoption. SWAC meetings are open to the public and meeting notices are published beforehand. For additional information on the SWAC, please refer to Appendix A.

Chapter 1. Background

The Plan is anticipated to be adopted by each participating city or town and by the Board of County Commissioners in meetings open to the public.

1.8. Status of Previous Plans

This Plan supersedes previous solid waste and MRW management plans, including the *2021 Klickitat County Solid Waste Management Plan (2021–2026 Plan)*. The status of the 2021–2026 Plan recommendations can be found in Appendix D.

1.9. Relationship to Other Plans

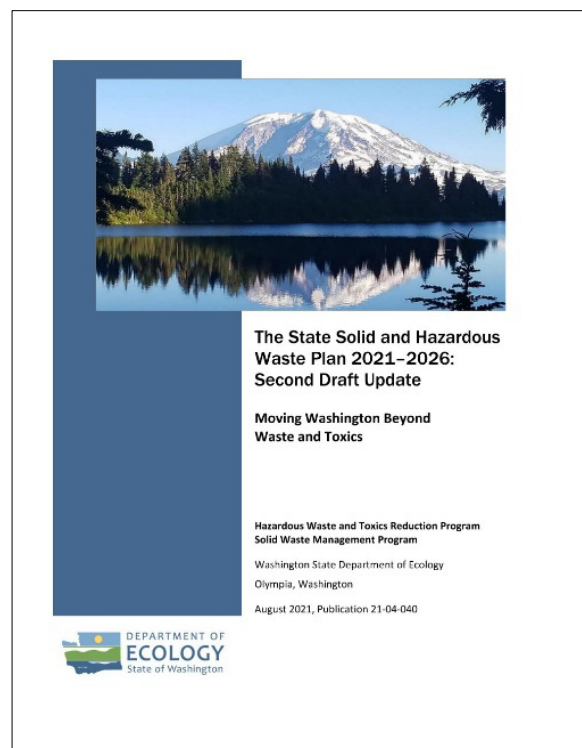
This section provides information on how this Plan is related to other state and local documents.

1.9.1. Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics

Ecology released a waste and toxics reduction plan in June 2015 and updated it in August 2021. *Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics (Ecology 2021)* focuses on reducing waste and toxics by adopting a sustainable materials management approach, which is also used by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This approach looks at the full life cycle of materials from design and manufacturing, through use, to disposal or recycling. The EPA believes that a sustainable materials management approach can help identify more sustainable ways to produce products that are less impactful to the environment.

Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics' vision is as follows: "We can transition to a society where waste is viewed as inefficient, and where most wastes and toxic substances have been eliminated. This will contribute to economic, social and environmental vitality." The following four priorities are included in *Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics (Ecology 2021)*:

- Increase our focus on manufacturing and use phases, not just on end-of-life issues;
- Reduce toxic threats in products and industrial processes;
- Address systemic issues with recycling (including organic processing); and
- Mitigate climate change through waste reduction, increased use of processed organics, and align waste and toxic chemical reduction efforts.



Source: *Washington State Department of Ecology*

1.9.2. Klickitat County Planning

RCW 36.70A.040 provides counties with planning requirements as required under the Growth Management Act (GMA). The County has chosen to “partially plan” under the GMA requirements and has adopted development regulations that designate and protect critical areas and designate natural resource lands. The Klickitat County Zoning Ordinance includes solid waste disposal as a conditional use in certain residential zones and in other zones, solid waste disposal, handling, and processing are considered to be an essential public utility facility and subject to conditional use approval by the Board of Adjustment. In addition, the County complies with the Shoreline Management Act through its Shoreline Management Plan that recommends that environmentally hazardous uses be prevented from locating within 200 feet of designated shoreline areas.

The County is in the process of updating its Comprehensive Plan. Additional information can be found at the following link: <https://www.klickitatcounty.gov/1602/Comprehensive-Plan-Update>

1.10. Required Plan Elements

This Plan is intended to meet or exceed applicable requirements set by Washington State. RCW 70A.205.045 establishes requirements for local solid waste management plans. Local plans are required to include the following elements:

- An inventory and description of solid waste handling facilities, including any deficiencies in meeting current needs;
- The projected 20-year needs for solid waste handling facilities;
- A program for the development of solid waste handling facilities that meets applicable laws and regulations, takes into account the comprehensive land use plans of participating jurisdictions, and contains a 6-year construction and capital acquisition program and a plan for financing both capital costs and operational expenditures;
- A program for surveillance and control (to avoid or mitigate the negative impacts of improper waste handling);
- An inventory and description of solid waste collection operations and needs within each jurisdiction, including state collection certificate holders and municipal operations;
- A comprehensive waste reduction and recycling element;
- An assessment of the Plan’s impact on the costs of solid waste collection; and
- A review of potential areas that meet state criteria for land disposal facilities.

RCW 70A.300 establishes the required elements for local hazardous waste management plans identified below:

- A plan or program to manage MRW including an assessment of the quantities, types, generators, and fate of MRW in the jurisdiction;

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- A plan or program to provide for ongoing public involvement and education, including the potential hazards to human health and the environment resulting from improper use and disposal of the waste;
- An inventory of existing generators of hazardous waste and facilities managing hazardous waste within the jurisdiction;
- A description of the public involvement process used in developing the plan; and
- A description of the eligible zones designation in accordance with RCW 70A.300.225.

1.11. Regulatory Overview

The statutes and regulations that govern solid waste handling are summarized below.

1.11.1. Solid Waste Handling Standards

A rule governing solid waste facilities and handling practices, Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-350, also known as *Solid Waste Handling Standards*, went into effect in 2003. This rule replaced WAC 173-304. WAC 173-350 sets out standards of operation and permitting requirements for solid waste handling facilities for recycling, intermediate handling (i.e., transfer), composting, MRW, and tires (unless exempted by definition or due to beneficial use). The rule regulates landfill disposal of a new category of wastes called “inert” wastes.

WAC 173-350 also places importance on local solid waste management plans (such as this document) by requiring solid waste handling facilities (whether exempt or requiring a permit) to conform to local solid waste plans. WAC 173-350 also states that a facility’s exemption for handling only recyclable materials is contingent on meeting the definition of a recyclable material as designated in a local solid waste management plan.

Landfill disposal of solid waste is regulated under a separate rule, WAC 173-351, *Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills*. This rule was last revised in October 2015.

1.11.2. Hazardous Waste Management Act

In 1982, Ecology adopted rules that combined the state and federal regulation of hazardous wastes. These rules, as amended multiple times in the ensuing years, are contained in WAC 173-303 and are the main body of regulations for hazardous wastes in Washington State. In 1983, the State Legislature adopted a hierarchy of hazardous waste management methods in RCW 70A.300. In descending order of priority for management, the hierarchy is waste reduction; waste recycling; physical, chemical, and biological treatment; incineration; solidification/ stabilization treatment; and landfill.

Amendments to RCW 70A.300 in 1985 and 1986 defined MRW and required that local governments (counties) develop plans for the proper management of MRW. As stated in RCW 70A.300, the legislature’s intent was “to promote cooperation between state and local governments by assigning

responsibilities for planning for hazardous waste to the state and planning for MRW to local government.” In 1987, the legislature appropriated funds for grants to counties to assist in their planning efforts and clarified the schedule.

The legislature enacted the Used Oil Recycling Act, RCW 70A.205, in 1991. This statute requires local governments to manage used oil in conjunction with their MRW programs and to submit annual reports to Ecology. Local governments were required to adopt used oil recycling amendments to their MRW management plans by July 1, 1993.

New *Solid Waste Handling Standards* (WAC 173-350) were developed by Ecology and became effective September 1, 2018. These standards address MRW facilities (including construction, record keeping, and reports).

The *Dangerous Waste Regulations* (WAC 173-303) have been amended multiple times, with the last update completed in 2020, to address new issues and to incorporate new provisions of state and federal regulations.

1.12. Summary of Changes in Solid Waste Regulation and Policy Since 2021

Several new rules have been adopted since the 2021–2026 Plan was developed. Important rules and regulations for consideration in Plan development are shown below (not in order of priority).

1.12.1. County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

RCW 70A.205 was updated to require that when updating a solid waste management plan, each local comprehensive plan must, at a minimum, consider methods to address the following:

- C&D waste for recycling or reuse;
- Organic material including yard debris, food waste, and food-contaminated paper products for composting or anaerobic digestion;
- Metals, glass, and plastics for recycling; and
- Waste reduction strategies.

1.12.2. Quarantine – Agricultural Pests

The Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) amended WAC 16-470 by adding MSW, yard debris, organic feedstocks, organic materials, and agricultural wastes to the list of commodities regulated under the apple maggot quarantine. Special permits are required for the following:

- Transportation and disposition of MSW from an area under quarantine for disposal at a solid waste landfill or disposal facility in the apple maggot and plum curculio pest-free area

Chapter 1. Background

- Transportation and disposition of yard debris, organic feedstocks, organic materials, and agricultural wastes from the area under quarantine for disposal at a solid waste landfill or treatment at a composting facility in the apple maggot and plum curculio pest-free area



Source: Washington State Department of Agriculture

Refer to Chapter 4 – Organics for additional information regarding how these rules affect solid waste and organics management in the County.

1.12.3. Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance

In September 2017, WAC 173-312 was updated to replace the Coordinated Prevention Grant program. The purpose of WAC 173-312 is to provide financial assistance for local programs related to hazardous waste planning and implementation, local solid waste planning and implementation, and enforcement of rules and regulations governing solid waste handling. Planning, implementation, and enforcement are designed to prevent or minimize environmental contamination resulting from improper management or disposal of waste. WAC 173-312 established a structure for the administration of local solid waste financial assistance.

1.12.4. Sustainable Recycling

House Bill (HB) 1543, Sustainable Recycling, was signed by Governor Inslee on April 29, 2019. This act took effect on July 1, 2019. This act creates a Recycling Development Center within Ecology. Ecology will work with the Washington State Department of Commerce (Commerce) on recycling market research and development. Ecology and Commerce will appoint an advisory board and enter into an interagency agreement. Ecology was directed to create a state recycling Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROP) by July 1, 2020. Local jurisdictions will need to create their own CROPs or adopt the state CROP by July 1, 2021. Counties with populations of fewer than 25,000 are exempt from this requirement. Local governments may use LSWFA Grants and Waste Reduction and Recycling Education Grants to support CROPs.

1.12.5. Secure Drug Take-Back

Washington's Safe Medication Return program, also known as the Drug Take-Back program, was established in 2018 under RCW 69.48. This program creates a unified, statewide, medication return program that will give Washington State residents free, convenient, and environmentally responsible options for disposing of unwanted medication. Drug manufacturers will fund the program at no cost to taxpayers. It will be operated by an approved program operator(s).



Source: Washington State Department of Health

1.12.6. Food Waste

HB 1114 establishes a goal for Washington State to reduce by 50 percent the amount of food waste generated annually by 2030. It states that Ecology will work with the Washington State Departments of Agriculture and Health to develop a state wasted-food reduction and diversion plan by October 1, 2020.

The Use Food Well Washington Plan was published in February 2022. The Use Food Well Washington Plan developed 2015 baseline data that further defined the edible food waste reduction goal, resulting in the following statewide food waste reduction goals:

- Reduce food waste generated by 50 percent by 2030.
- Reduce at least half of edible food waste by 2030.
- Reduce edible food waste disposed in landfills by 20 percent by 2025.

The Use Food Well Washington Plan also developed a food waste reduction plan that focuses on three key strategies:

- Prevention: Prevent and reduce the amount of food that is wasted.
- Rescue: Rescue edible food that would otherwise be wasted and ensure the food reaches those who need it.
- Recovery: Support productive uses of inedible food materials, including using it for animal feed, energy production through anaerobic digestion, and for off-site or on-site management systems including composting, vermicomposting, or other biological systems.

The Use Food Well Washington Plan prioritizes public-private partnerships over regulations and was developed in collaboration with the state Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction and Washington Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Health, and more than 100 subject matter experts.

The Use Food Well Washington Plan recommendations are a mix of federal and state policy changes, increased program funding, and investments in public education, food management systems, and recovery infrastructure. A total of thirty recommendations to reduce food waste were identified through this collaborative engagement process.



Source: Washington State Department of Ecology

1.12.7. Paint Stewardship

Substitute HB (SHB) 1652 requires producers of architectural paint sold in Washington to participate in an approved paint stewardship plan. SHB 1652 prohibits a producer or retailer of paint from selling or

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offering for sale, architectural paint unless the producer or brand of paint is participating in a stewardship plan. A paint stewardship organization implements SHB) 1652 with Ecology providing oversight. Additional information on paint stewardship can be found in Chapter 10 – Moderate Risk Waste.

1.12.8. Reducing Pollution From Plastic Bags

In 2020, Engrossed SHB (ESHB) 5323 was authorized and mandates the following:

- Prohibits a retail establishment from providing to a customer or a person at an event a single-use plastic carryout bag, or a paper carryout bag or reusable carryout bag made of film plastic that does not meet recycled content requirements
- Prohibits a retail establishment from using or providing certain polyethylene or other non-compostable plastic bags
- Authorizes a retail establishment to provide a reusable carryout bag or a recycled content paper carryout bag of any size to a customer at the point of sale
- Requires a retail establishment to collect a pass-through charge of not less than 10 cents for every recycled content paper carryout bag or reusable carryout bag made of film plastic it provides
- Prohibits a city, town, county, or municipal corporation from implementing a local carryout bag ordinance

1.12.9. Polystyrene Prohibition and Plastics Reduction (Plastics Law)

In 2021, ESHB 5022 was authorized, aimed at reducing the use of single-use plastics and increasing recycled content in bottles and trash bags. The law will be phased in over several years. Immediate provisions include:

- **June 25, 2021** – The state no longer requires plastic bottles or other rigid plastic containers to include the “chasing arrows” symbol around the plastic resin code.
- **July–December 2021** – A stakeholder committee is convened to make recycled content recommendations for plastic items not covered by the 2021 plastic law.

Additional provisions include:

- 2022 – Requires restaurants and food service businesses to give customers disposable service ware only upon request.
- 2023 – Requires minimum recycled content in several types of single-use plastics.
- 2023–2024 – Restricts the sale of specific types of expanded polystyrene products starting with packing peanuts, food service containers, and recreational coolers.

- 2024 – Washinton State agencies may buy only plastic trash bags that meet the post-consumer recycling content requirements.
- 2028 – Washington State will conduct a study of plastic resin market conditions if funding is available.

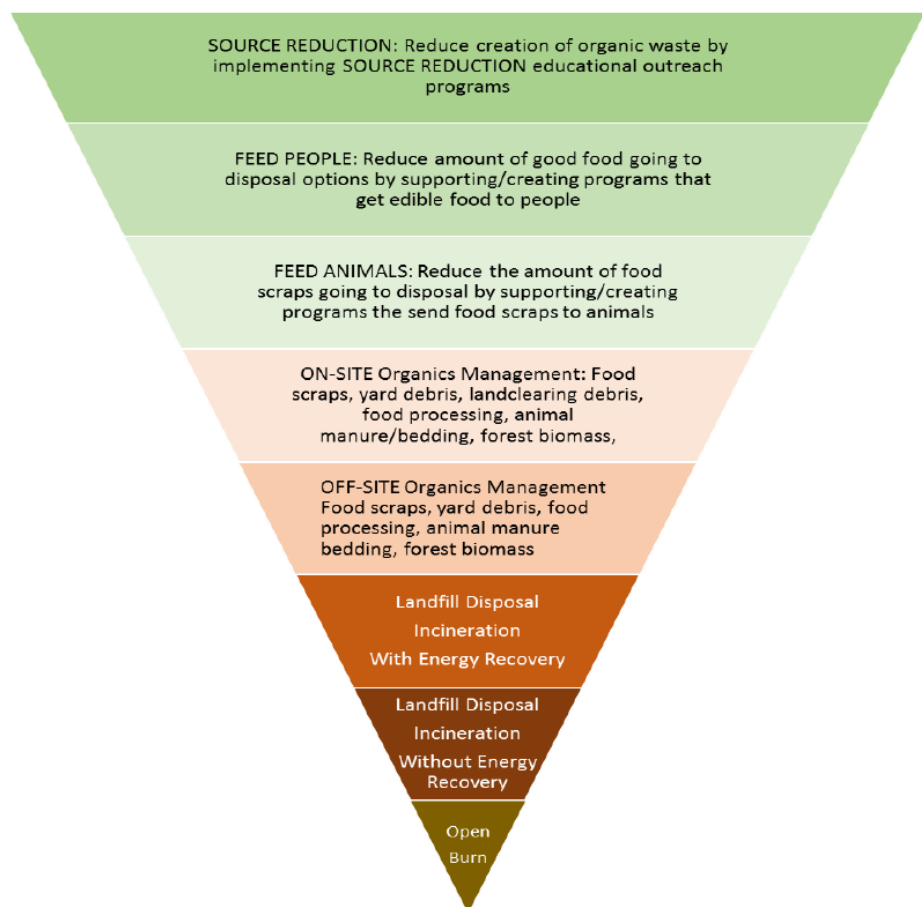
1.12.10. Organics Management Law

In 2022, in support of the Washington Legislature’s 2021 Climate Commitment Act, which sets carbon emission limits and requires the state to reduce its carbon output 45 percent by 2030, 70 percent by 2040, and 95 percent by 2050 the Washington State Legislature passed HB 1799, requiring diversion of organic materials away from landfill disposal and towards food rescue programs and organics management facilities. Each city or county with a population greater than 25,000 must develop a compost procurement ordinance, and new or updated comprehensive plans and comprehensive solid waste management plans must include identification of possible locations for organic materials management facilities.

HB 1799 requires state and local governments, businesses, and other organizations to reduce the amount of organic materials disposed of in landfills and increase the demand for processed organic materials such as compost. The legislation also calls for an increase in edible food recovery and amends many laws affecting organics management.

The law states that by January 1, 2023, cities and counties must adopt compost procurement ordinances. This section applies to each city or county with a population greater than 25,000, as measured by Washington State’s Office of Financial Management (OFM), and to each city or county in which organic material collection services are provided under RCW 70A.205.

Beginning December 31, 2024, required jurisdictions must report to Ecology the



Washington State Preferred Organics Management Hierarchy
Source: Washington State Department of Ecology

Chapter 1. Background

total tons of organic matter they diverted from the landfill, including the amount of compost purchased from specific sources.

After July 1, 2024, new and updated local comprehensive solid waste management plans must address the new requirement to provide organic materials collection and management to residential and nonresidential customers. This includes identifying priority areas to locate new organic management facilities.

Currently, the County is not identified by Ecology as an organics recycling collection area. Additional information, as it pertains to the County, can be found in Chapter 4 – Organics.

1.12.11. Commercial Organics Recycling

In 2022 and 2024, the Washington Legislature passed organic management laws that establish a phased approach to collecting source-separated organics from businesses located in “Business Organics Management Areas” (BOMAs) established by Ecology. BOMAs are created in geographical areas where the following two conditions are met:

- Curbside collection of food waste and organic materials is provided to businesses, and these materials are delivered to an organics management facility such as a compost facility or anaerobic digester.
- Adequate capacity exists at these facilities to accept increased volumes of organic materials from businesses, and these facilities are willing to accept additional materials.

Within an established BOMA, businesses are required to follow these guidelines:

- By January 1, 2024, businesses generating at least eight cubic yards of organic material waste per week must arrange for organics materials management services.
- By January 1, 2025, businesses generating at least four cubic yards of organic material waste per week must arrange for organics materials management services.
- By January 1, 2026, businesses generating at least 96-gallons of organic material waste per week must arrange for organics materials management services. However, Ecology may determine that additional reductions in organic materials in landfills can be more readily achieved at different volumetric amounts.
- By April 1, 2027, businesses generating more than 0.25 cubic yards of organic materials per week must have access to voluntary organics materials management services.

Figure 1-2 illustrates the 2025 Ecology BOMA map.

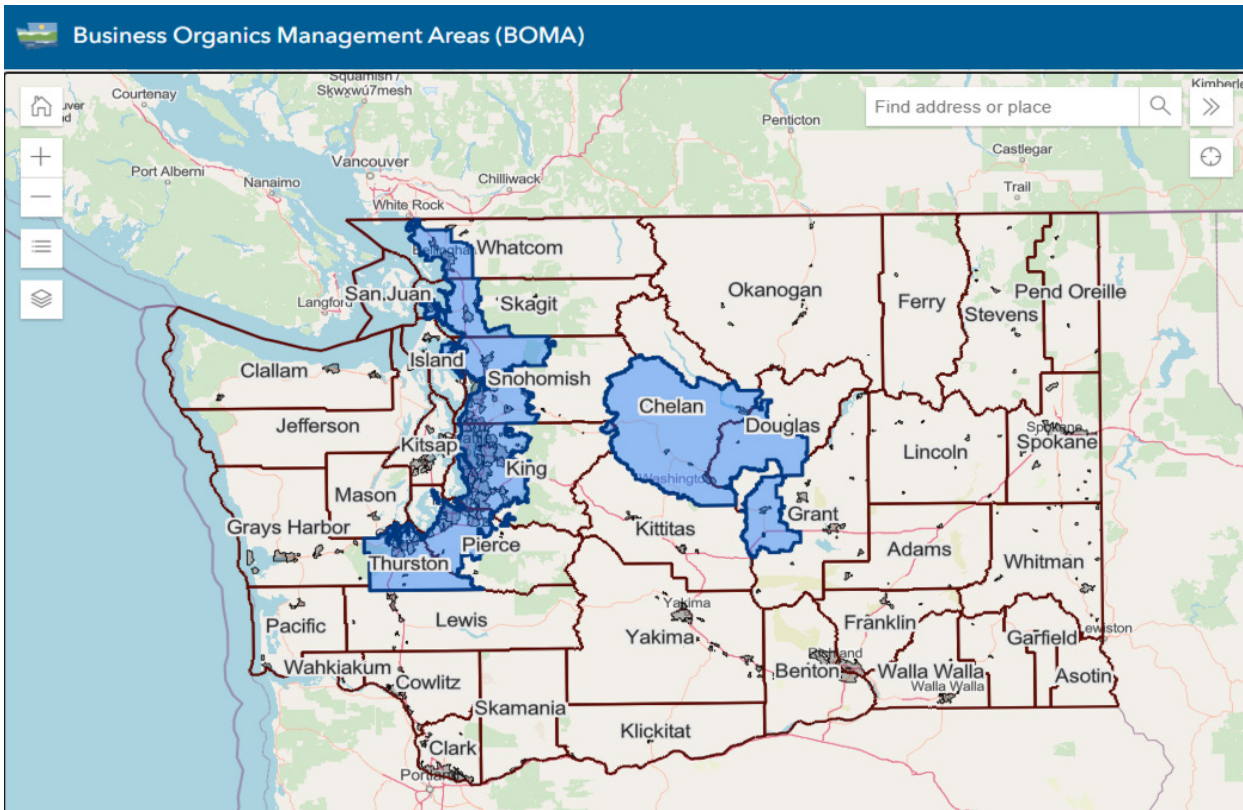


Figure 1-2. Ecology Business Organics Management Areas Map (2025).

The Ecology BOMA map is updated each year so required business collection areas may expand over time.

Currently there are no BOMA’s located in Klickitat County. Additional information, as it pertains to the County, can be found in Chapter 4 – Organics.

1.12.12. Improving Outcomes with Waste Material Management Systems (Organics Food Waste)

In March 2024, Washington State legislature passed HB 2301, a bill that enacted additional organic material management measures. HB 2301 directed a division within Ecology to study food donation and recovery systems infrastructure. It also implements compost collection for single-family homes in “urbanized areas” beginning in 2027 and sets new criteria for food packaging labeled as compostable. The legislation enshrined the EPA’s Wasted Food Scale into state law, emphasizing food waste prevention, donation or upcycling first before prioritizing uses like composting or anaerobic digestion with beneficial use of end products. The bill also created a Washington Commodities Donation grant program, which supports existing infrastructure diverting food to donation.

Ecology has established a Food Donation Workgroup (FDWG) to study and recommend ways to improve edible food rescue from commercial generators, including food service, grocery stores, and processors. The FDWG is dedicated to enhancing food rescue efforts from commercial sources and prioritizes food

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waste prevention, food rescue, and managing the remaining material through recovery systems. Success will be driven by forging strong partnerships and ongoing discussions about current issues and research. The FDWG is tasked with assisting with completion of a report to the legislature, scheduled for release in September 2025. Ecology convened eight meetings of the workgroup between July 2024 to April 2025 and reached consensus on nine draft actionable recommendations as follows:

- Strengthen Food Donation Through Scalable Pilots and Infrastructure.
- Fund the Washington Commodities Donation Grant Program.
- Invest in School Food Rescue Infrastructure and Programs.
- Identify Sustainable Funding to Expand Food Donations.
- Provide Technical Assistance to Address Barriers and Standardize Food Donation Best Practices.
- Implement Statewide Education and Outreach Campaigns.
- Advance Statewide Data Tracking Through the Food Date Hub to Support Food Rescue and Donation.
- Support Local Health Jurisdictions in Guiding Safe Food Donation and Connecting with Hunger Relief Organizations.
- Develop a Statewide Collaborative Food Donation and Recovery Map.

Additional information, as it pertains to the County, can be found in Chapter 4 – Organics.

1.12.13. Improving Outcomes Associated with Waste Material Management Systems (Organics Collection)

HB 1497 was passed in the 2025 legislative session and becomes effective July 27, 2025. HB 1497 seeks to improve waste management systems in Washington State, with a particular emphasis on organic materials. It establishes new requirements for the collection and management of organic waste, including the implementation of color-coded containers by January 1, 2028, to minimize contamination. Jurisdictions are mandated to provide year-round source-separated organic solid waste collection services to single-family residents and certain nonresidential customers starting April 1, 2027. The legislation also introduces an Organic Grant Program to support compliance with these requirements, with specific eligibility criteria for grant recipients and a prohibition on funding for non-compliant entities. Additionally, the bill outlines obligations for building owners to provide adequate space for organic waste collection and emphasizes the importance of educational resources in schools to support food waste reduction initiatives.

Moreover, HB 1497 enhances the farm-to-school program by establishing policies that facilitate the procurement of locally grown food by schools, including provisions for marketing Washington-grown food and allowing schools to purchase food that may otherwise go to waste. HB 1497 mandates collaboration between the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the WSDA to promote regional market programs and provide technical assistance to school districts. HB 1497 also includes

provisions for grants aimed at reducing high school dropout rates through farm engagement initiatives targeting low-income youth. Notably, it includes a clause that nullifies its effectiveness if specific funding is not appropriated by June 30, 2025, and ensures that the remainder of the act remains enforceable if any part is deemed invalid.

Additional information, as it pertains to the County, can be found in Chapter 4 – Organics.

1.12.14. Improving Washington’s Solid Waste Management Outcomes (Consumer Packaging)

Senate Bill 5284 was signed into law on May 17, 2025. Senate Bill 5284 seeks to improve solid waste management in Washington State by implementing extended producer responsibility programs for consumer packaging and paper products. It requires producers to engage in the management of their materials from design to end-of-life, ensuring responsible planning and funding to mitigate environmental impacts. Key definitions are introduced, including "covered materials" and "producer," while exemptions for certain materials and criteria for "de minimis producers" are established. The legislation maintains the roles of local governments and the Utilities and Transportation Commission in regulating solid waste management and emphasizes collaboration between state and local entities to enhance recycling rates and access, particularly for underserved communities.

Producers must appoint producer responsibility organizations by January 1, 2026, and these organizations are responsible for managing covered materials, including financial obligations to fund implementation and enforcement. Senate Bill 5284 mandates the development of statewide collection lists for recyclable and compostable materials, requires service providers to register and report operational details, and emphasizes the importance of equity in service availability. Additionally, it introduces provisions for performance targets, independent reviews, and community engagement in the development of a beverage container deposit return system. The legislation aims to enhance environmental protection, improve worker compensation standards, and ensure compliance with solid waste management plans, ultimately promoting sustainability and accountability among producers and service providers.

2. Waste Stream

2.1. Introduction

This chapter provides information on population and waste generation rates. This data is used in various ways in the following chapters, such as assessing the need for or determining the impact of a proposed new program.

2.2. Waste Stream and Population Projections

This section presents information on historic and current data, along with future projections regarding waste generated in the County.

2.2.1. Population and Waste Generation Rates

Population

Current population levels and future population growth are important factors to consider for solid waste management plans. People create solid waste and, in general, the more people there are (now and in the future), the more waste is created.

Table 2-1 provides baseline, current and future estimates of the population of the County. This table uses population figures produced by the Washington State OFM, which OFM based on United States Census 2020 results and adjustments made through 2022. For future population projections, the OFM produces three different sets of forecasts for population growth: low, medium, and high series. The medium series figures are used in this Plan.

According to the OFM *April 2025 Population Changes and Rank Report*, the County is the 29th most populated county in Washington State and incurred a 3.75 percent growth in population from April 2020 to April 2025.

Table 2-1. Klickitat County Population Estimates.

Area	2020 ¹	2022 ¹	2025 ¹	2035 ²	2045 ²
Klickitat County, Total	22,735	23,150	23,600	25,318	26,742
Unincorporated Areas	16,019	16,405	16,755	17,975	18,987
Incorporated Areas	6,716	6,745	6,845	7,343	7,755
Cities:					
Bingen	778	780	780	805	850
Goldendale	3,453	3,475	3,500	3,800	3,955
White Salmon	2,485	2,490	2,565	2,738	2,950

¹ Data for these years are from the OFM's "April 1, 2025, Population of Cities, Towns, and Counties, 2020–2025," <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/april1/default.asp> (OFM 2025).

² Total population data for the years 2020 through 2045 is from the OFM's "Projections of the Total Resident Population for the GMA, Medium Series: 2025 to 2050 by five year intervals," [Growth Management Act population projections for counties: 2010 to 2040 | Office of Financial Management \(wa.gov\)](#). Population figures by area and city for the years 2035 through 2045 assume the same breakdown as 2025.

Waste Generation Rates

Washington State defines solid waste as “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, contaminated soils and contaminated dredged material, and recyclable materials” (WAC 173-350-100).

This Plan focuses primarily on MSW, consisting of those wastes generated by residential and commercial sources that are meant to be handled by the County’s solid waste disposal system. Wastes generated by industrial and agricultural sources are generally included to the extent that these are similar to what is disposed of through the County’s system, and do not require special handling. Miscellaneous wastes handled separately by these sources are addressed only briefly in this Plan in Chapter 11 – Miscellaneous Wastes.

Table 2-2 summarizes the 2022 solid waste disposed of in the County or taken to other facilities. This table also shows the amount of materials recycled or diverted through various drop-off and collection programs in the County as well as the amounts of C&D debris and other miscellaneous wastes disposed of in the County or taken to other facilities in 2022. These materials are accounted for in developing a waste generation rate because tonnages may shift from one facility to another in the future due to new programs, changes in rates, or other factors.



Chapter 2. Waste Stream

Table 2-2. Current Waste Generation Rate (2022).	
Facility and Waste Stream	Annual Amount
MSW Disposed Tonnages:	32,380 tons
• Roosevelt Regional Landfill	24 tons
• Other Landfills	
Total Tonnage Disposed	32,404 tons
Recycling / Diverted Tonnage	39,144 tons
Total Materials Tonnage Recycled/Diverted	39,144 tons
Grand Total, All Solid Waste	71,548 tons
Population (2022 Estimate)	23,150
Waste Generation Rate (Recycling / Diverted), per person per day	0.57 pounds
Waste Generation Rate (Asphalt/Concrete Recycling), per person per day¹	8.70 pounds
Waste Generation Rate (MSW), per person per day	7.67 pounds
Waste Generation Rate (All), per person per day	16.94 pounds

Notes: Recycling tonnages are 2022 figures from Ecology tonnage records. Disposed tonnages from Ecology tonnage records.

¹ In 2022, Ecology noted asphalt and concrete recycling accounted for 36,776 tons of recycling material and is designated separately in the above table for clarity from curbside and drop-box recycling commodities.

In Table 2-3, waste quantities have been projected using the most current available per capita generation rate multiplied by population forecasts for the County. The current generation rate was calculated by combining the tons per year (TPY) disposed of in 2022 with the tons recycled, diverted, or sent to special landfills in 2022 and then dividing by the population in 2022 as determined in Table 2-2 above. By applying the current per capita rate to future years, the projected figures for 2025 through 2045 assume no change in waste generation or disposal practices, or in the percentage of material recycled and reduced. This approach also assumes no change in the amount of waste migrating to out-of-county facilities and other factors (such as the ratio of annual tourists and migrant workers to the general County population).

Table 2-3. Projected Waste Quantities.					
Year	Total Population¹	Waste Generated TPY²	Waste Generation Rate¹	Amount Recycled TPY³	MSW Disposed TPY³
Actual Amounts					
2022	23,150	71,548	16.94	39,144 (55%)	32,404 (45%)
Projected Amounts					
2025	23,600	72,960	16.94	40,128	32,832
2035	25,318	78,272	16.94	43,050	35,222
2045	26,742	82,674	16.94	45,471	37,203

¹ Figures, except the year, population, and generation rate, are shown as TPY. The waste generation rate is shown as pounds per person per day. Population figures are from Table 2-1.

² Projected waste generation figures for 2025 through 2045 are based on the estimated waste generation rate for 2022 (16.94 pounds per person per day) and population forecasts.

³ The projected amounts of recycling, other diversion, disposed MSW, and other wastes assume the same percentage of the total waste generated as in Table 2-2.

2.2.2. Recycling Data

The most recent recycling survey conducted by Ecology suggests that 55 percent of the County's MSW was recycled or composted (see Table 2-4). This figure is generally called a *recycling rate*, although it sometimes includes composting and some reuse as well.

Ecology also defines a *diversion rate*, which includes several additional materials shown in Table 2-4 that are not included in the stricter recycling rate. These diverted materials include specific materials such as agricultural organics and tires, which are still being put to a beneficial use but simply do not count as recycling as defined by Washington State. For comparison purposes, Ecology reports that the state recycling / diversion rate for the same time period was 42.5 percent.

Table 2-4. Recycled and Diverted Materials (2022).			
Materials	Annual Tons	% of Total Tons of MSW Disposed	% of Total Tons Generated
Recycled Materials			
Aluminum Cans	17.66	<1%	<1%
Antifreeze	4.54	<1%	<1%
Asphalt & Concrete (Major Road Const.)	36,776.00	100%	51%
Cardboard	372.86	<1%	<1%
Electronics	11.51	<1%	<1%
Fluorescent Light Bulbs	0.12	<1%	<1%
Food Processing Waste	305.50	<1%	<1%
Glass	152.18	<1%	<1%
HDPE Plastics	3.72	<1%	<1%
Household Batteries	0.99	<1%	<1%
Meat, Fats & Oils	17.92	<1%	<1%
Metals/White Goods	173.16	<1%	<1%
Mixed Wastepaper	250.86	<1%	<1%
Newspaper	141.20	<1%	<1%
Oil Filters	35.49	<1%	<1%
Other Ferrous Metals	552.84	<1%	<1%
Other Non-Ferrous Metals	8.11	<1%	<1%
Other Recyclable Plastics	20.95	<1%	<1%
Paint	8.88	<1%	<1%
PET Plastics	30.06	<1%	<1%
Tin Cans	19.14	<1%	<1%
Used Motor Oil	9.34	<1%	<1%
Vehicle Batteries	65.14	<1%	<1%
Yard and Food Waste	164.10	<1%	<1%
Miscellaneous Other	0.73	<1%	<1%
Tons Recycled/Composted Materials	39,143.00	-	-

Chapter 2. Waste Stream

Table 2-4 (continued).		Recycled and Diverted Materials (2022).	
Materials	Annual Tons	% of Total Tons of MSW Disposed	% of Total Tons Generated
Diverted Materials			
Use Oil (Burned for Energy)	0.22	<1%	<1%
Paint (Burned for Energy)	0.65	<1%	<1%
Tons Diverted Materials	0.87	-	-
Tons Diverted or Recycled/Composted	39,143.87	-	-
Tons Disposed	32,404.00	-	-
Total Tons Generated	71,547.87	-	-
Overall Diversion Rate	55%	-	-

Notes: Data for recycled and diverted materials, and for the amount of "other wastes," are from the 2022 annual survey conducted by Ecology.

2.2.3. Composition of Disposed Municipal Solid Waste

In 2020–2021, Washington conducted a waste composition study for the entire state. Figure 2-1 presents an overview of the 2020–2021 Central Washington Region State Waste Composition Study by material type disposed of and percentage of the waste stream.

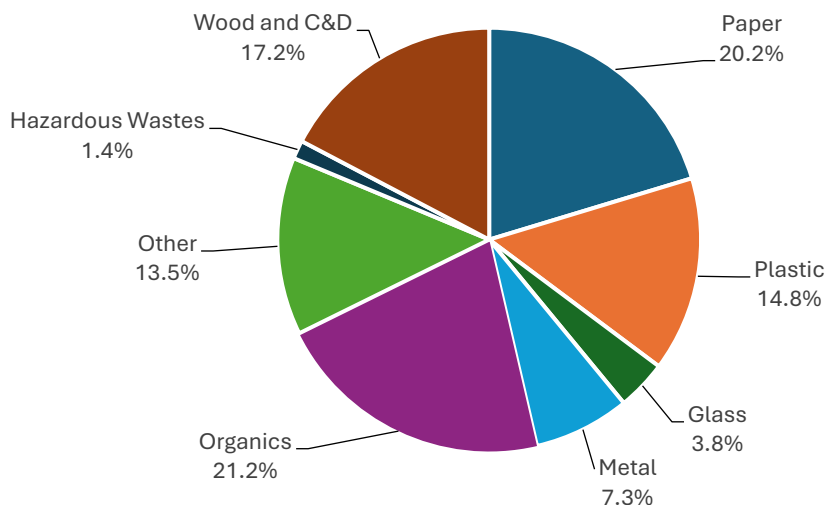


Figure 2-1. 2020–2021 Central Washington Region Waste Composition Study.

This Plan utilizes the Central Washington Region Waste Stream Composition Study results, as a baseline for planning, as it more closely represents the waste stream generated and disposed in Klickitat County for such materials as paper, organics, and construction materials.

Waste composition is anticipated to change in the future due to changes in consumption patterns, packaging, disposal habits, tourism, and other factors. These changes are difficult to predict in the long

term. Furthermore, implementation of this Plan may affect waste composition in the County by changing purchasing and disposal habits. Utilizing the compositional analysis derived from the 2020–2021 Central Washington Region Waste Composition Study Table 2-5 illustrates the composition of the total measured County 2022 waste stream.

Table 2-5. Klickitat County Waste Stream (2022)¹.		
Materials	Waste Stream	
	Percent by Weight	Tons of Material
Paper	17.6%	5,703
Cardboard	3.4%	1,102
Newspaper	0.7%	227
Other Recyclable Paper	5.3%	1,717
Compostable Paper	5.9%	1,912
Non-Recoverable Paper	2.3%	745
Plastic	12.1%	3,921
PET Bottles	1.1%	356
HDPE Bottles	1.3%	421
Other Recyclable Plastic	5.4%	1,750
Recyclable Film	4.3%	1,394
Glass	1.7%	551
Clear Containers	0.6%	194
Brown Containers	0.3%	98
Green Containers	0.2%	65
Non-Recyclable Glass	0.6%	194
Metals	5.1%	1,653
Aluminum Cans	0.3%	98
Tin Cans	0.4%	130
Other Ferrous	1.8%	583
Other Non-Ferrous	0.1%	31
Computers, Electronics	0.3%	98
Non-Recyclable Metal	2.2%	713
Organics	32.3%	10,466
Food Waste	16.2%	5,249
Yard Debris	11.3%	3,662
Non-Recoverable Organics	4.8%	1,555

Chapter 2. Waste Stream

Table 2-5 (continued). Klickitat County Waste Stream (2022)¹.		
Materials	Waste Stream	
	Percent by Weight	Tons of Material
Other Materials	11.2%	3,629
Carpeting	1.7%	551
Textiles	2.3%	745
Mattresses	0.8%	259
Tires, Rubber Products	1.9%	616
Recoverable Hazardous/Special Wastes	0.4%	130
Other Hazardous/Special Wastes	0.2%	65
Other Non-Recoverable Materials	3.9%	1,263
Construction Debris	20.0%	6,481
Clean Wood	7.5%	2,430
Recoverable C&D	9.1%	2,949
Non-Recoverable C&D	3.4%	1,102
Total Tons Disposed		32,404

¹ Table utilizes the Central Washington Region State Waste Composition Study as the baseline for waste stream percent by weight.

3. Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Education

3.1. Introduction

This chapter discusses existing waste reduction, recycling, and education programs; identifies relevant planning issues to meet local and state goals; and develops and evaluates alternative strategies for future implementation.

3.2. Background

This section describes the applicable Washington State laws and rules regarding waste reduction and recycling programs.

3.2.1. State Legislation, Regulations, and Guidelines

Chapter 3 provides an update of the County’s methods to divert waste away from landfill disposal and to comply with Washington State requirements regarding and the EPA Waste Hierarchy in Figure 3-1 regarding waste reduction and recycling opportunities and programs. The EPA is currently in the process of reviewing its Waste Hierarchy to determine if potential changes should be made based on recent data and information.

Washington State’s requirements are based on the “Waste Not Washington Act” (ESHB 1671), which declared that waste reduction and recycling must become a fundamental strategy for solid waste management. This law is reflected in various sections of the RCW and WAC.

RCW 70A.205 includes the following goals (among others) and requires that solid waste



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Figure 3-1. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Waste Hierarchy.

Chapter 3. Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Education

management plans demonstrate how these goals will be met:

- Washington State is to achieve a statewide recycling rate of 50 percent of the total tons of solid waste generated and recovered statewide. Ecology conducts waste composition studies and recycling surveys on an annual basis to track achievement of waste reduction and recycling goals.
- Source separation of waste (at a minimum, separation into recyclable and non-recyclable fractions) must be a fundamental strategy of solid waste management.
- Steps should be taken to make recycling at least as affordable and convenient to the ratepayer as disposal of mixed solid waste.

Other applicable Washington State requirements are as follows:

- Establish programs for the collection of source-separated materials from residences in urban and rural areas. 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. The drop-off boxes and buy-back centers may be owned or operated by the public, a nonprofit, or a private company or person.
- Establish programs to educate and promote concepts of waste reduction and recycling.
- Develop clear criteria for designating areas as either urban or rural for the purpose of providing solid waste and recycling services (RCW 70A.205.050).
- Monitor the collection of source-separated waste from non-residential sources when there is sufficient density to economically sustain a commercial collection program. Planning guidelines can include criteria such as 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, utilization of environmentally sound waste reduction and recycling technologies, and other factors as appropriate (RCW 70A.205.045).

RCW 70A.205 requires counties to develop clear criteria for designating areas as urban or rural for the purpose of providing solid waste and recycling services. RCW 70A.205 requires recyclables to be collected from homes and apartments in urban areas (with some exceptions), whereas drop-off centers and other methods can be used in rural areas.

According to the Washington State OFM, a “rural county” is defined as “...a county with a population density less than 100 persons per square mile and smaller than two hundred twenty-five square miles.” Using this definition, Klickitat County is considered a rural county. Additional information on this designation can be found on the OFM website via the following link: <https://ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics/population-estimates/population-density/population-density-and-land-area-criteria-used-rural-area-assistance-and-other-programs>

RCW 70A.205 requires a monitoring program for collection of source-separated waste from non-residential sources when there is sufficient density to economically sustain a commercial collection

program. The County complies with this requirement by working cooperatively with Ecology and using the data Ecology collects through the annual Washington State Recycling Survey.

In addition, public education is an important element for solid waste management systems. County residents and businesses need to be informed as to the proper and available methods for waste reduction, disposal, and recycling. The programs described in this chapter encourage residents and businesses to take the extra steps to recycle or reduce waste, or to avoid generating waste in the first place.

3.2.2. Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan

HB 1543, Sustainable Recycling, was signed on April 29, 2019, and took effect July 1, 2019. The act required Ecology to create a statewide CROP by July 1, 2020. RCW 70A.205.045(10) requires counties with a population of more than 25,000 to include a CROP in their Solid Waste Management Plan by July 1, 2021. This requirement also applies to cities with independent solid waste management plans in counties with more than 25,000 people.

RCW 70A.205.045 stipulates the following requirements to be included in a CROP:

- A list of actions for reduction of contamination in recycling programs for single-family and multi-family residences, commercial locations, and drop boxes
- A list of key contaminants identified by the jurisdiction or Ecology
- A discussion of problem contaminants and the contaminants' impacts on the collection system
- An analysis of the costs and other impacts associated with contaminants to the recycling system
- An implementation schedule and details of how outreach is to be conducted, which may include sharing community-wide messaging through newsletters, articles, mailers, social media, websites, or community events; informing recycling drop-box customers about contamination; and improving signage

While the County population is currently below the 25,000 threshold for compliance, the County has chosen to implement the CROP requirements.

3.2.3. Extended Producer Responsibility – Consumer Packaging and Paper Products

Senate Bill 5284 was signed into law on May 17, 2025. Senate Bill 5284 seeks to improve solid waste management in Washington State by implementing extended producer responsibility programs for consumer packaging and paper products. It requires producers to engage in the management of their materials from design to end-of-life, ensuring responsible planning and funding to mitigate environmental impacts. Key definitions are introduced, including "covered materials" and "producer," while exemptions for certain materials and criteria for "de minimis producers" are established. The legislation maintains the roles of local governments and the Utilities and Transportation Commission in

Chapter 3. Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Education

regulating solid waste management and emphasizes collaboration between state and local entities to enhance recycling rates and access, particularly for underserved communities.

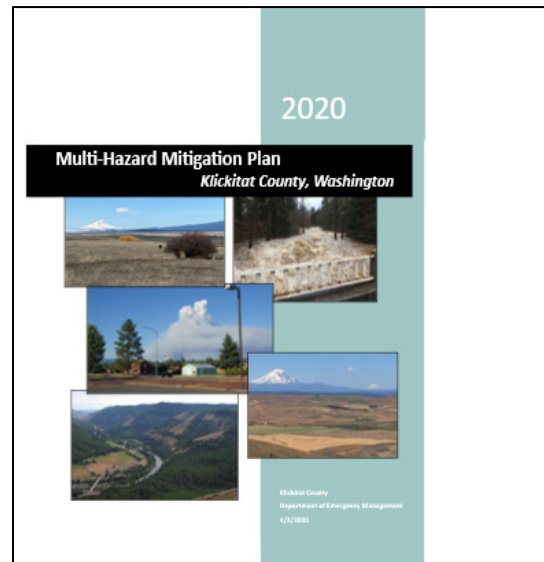
Producers must appoint producer responsibility organizations by January 1, 2026, and these organizations are responsible for managing covered materials, including financial obligations to fund implementation and enforcement. Senate Bill 5284 mandates the development of statewide collection lists for recyclable and compostable materials, requires service providers to register and report operational details, and emphasizes the importance of equity in service availability. Additionally, it introduces provisions for performance targets, independent reviews, and community engagement in the development of a beverage container deposit return system. The legislation aims to enhance environmental protection, improve worker compensation standards, and ensure compliance with solid waste management plans, ultimately promoting sustainability and accountability among producers and service providers.

3.2.4. Climate Action

In response to federal mandates in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the process to write the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) began in 2018 with the formation of a planning partnership. This countywide partnership helped to pool resources and created a Countywide hazard mitigation strategy. The process was led by the Klickitat County Department Emergency Management.

The HMP provides information as to how the County can be more resilient to natural hazards such as wildfires, flooding, earthquakes, drought, and severe storms. The HMP provides an overall strategy of programs, projects, and measures aimed at reducing the adverse impacts of natural hazards on the communities within the County. The agencies participating in the planning process used hazard data to identify specific projects that can mitigate against the risk of natural hazards to maintain eligibility for grants and other funding. The HMP includes the County's Community Wildfire Protection Plan as a component.

The current version of the HMP is available via the following link: <https://www.klickitatcounty.gov/1248/Emergency-Management-Plans>



Source: Klickitat County Emergency Management

3.2.5. Local Regulations and Guidelines

The County and RS have an Agreement in place for operations of Roosevelt Regional Landfill (RRL) and various negotiated services. Additional information on the Agreement is located in Chapter 8 – Waste Disposal. As part of the Agreement, the County and RS cooperatively developed the County-wide Model Rural Recycling Program Plan and agree to implement and maintain the “Program” and that the County shall approve subsequent changes. The Model Rural Recycling Program Plan has been included in

previous Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plans and adopted by the County and Cities and Towns. See Appendix E for the Model Rural Recycling Program Plan.

The Model Rural Recycling Program Plan, which was implemented in 1999, identifies specific facilities, programs, and support services that RS will provide within the County and how these facilities, programs, and support services will be coordinated with the waste reduction and recycling efforts sponsored by the County to help make substantial progress toward achieving a reduced generation rate per person.

3.3. Existing Program Elements

This section provides background information regarding waste reduction, recycling, and education and discusses the County's existing programs.

3.3.1. Waste Reduction and Reuse

Waste reduction is the highest priority for solid waste management according to RCW 70A.205 and is preferred over recycling and composting because the social, environmental, and economic costs are typically lower for avoiding the creation of waste.

On-site composting can reduce the amount of yard debris disposed of as garbage or composted commercially. Chapter 4 – Organics provides additional information on composting and yard debris management.

Other opportunities for reuse and waste reduction that are available to County residents and businesses include the following:

- The nonprofit Columbia Gorge Habitat for Humanity, in The Dalles, and the Gorge Rebuild It Center in Hood River, or reuse store for furniture, appliances, home goods, tools, and building materials
- Yard sales
- Material reuse
- Local government public surplus sales
- Use of websites, such as Craigslist, which may be used to buy and sell second-hand goods locally

3.3.2. Public Education

The County provides public education and outreach programs that support waste reduction and reuse, recycling, and organics management utilizing LSWFA grant funding provided by Ecology. In addition, RS provide education and outreach in compliance with the Agreement between the County and RS and the Model Rural Recycling Program Plan which is located in Appendix E.

Chapter 3. Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Education

Recent education activities include:

- Special Collection Events for hard-to- recycle materials.
- Community Cleanup support through advertising, help with the dumpster application through RS, County employee attendance during cleanup events, supplies and more. Each cleanup is different, and needs vary from city to city.
- Goldendale Home and Garden Show booth offering educational materials about programs. LSWFA grant funding has been utilized to facilitate a composting demonstration.
- Booth at the Klickitat County Fair offering educational materials about waste reduction and recycling programs.
- Huckleberry Festival attendance and booth providing waste reduction and recycling educational materials.
- Water Jam county-wide school event where students come to learn about items relating to the water-shed and the environment. The Solid Waste Division (SWD) provided a station with a recycling game that encourages and educates students to recycle. The County has hired "Recycleman" to perform for the students as well.
- Development of promotional materials educating the public about waste reduction and recycling and keeping hazardous materials out of the waste stream.
- Educational material regarding the implementation of the cart-based curbside recycling program.
- Access to Waste Wizard on the Solid Waste Department website to provide information on how to recycle or dispose of various items.
- Information on self-haul and drop-off recycling at the transfer stations and drop-box sites on the website.

WHAT CAN BE RECYCLED IN MY BLUE BIN?

PAPER
NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINES AND CLEAN, DRY PAPER AT LEAST 6"X3"

CARDBOARD
FLATTEN BOXES, 3FTX3FTX3FT MAX, AND KEEP DRY

METAL CONTAINERS
CANS OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES, COMPLETELY EMPTY AND DRY

PLASTICS
IGNORE THE NUMBER, RECYCLE BY SHAPES: BOTTLES, JUGS AND TUBS. CLEAN OUT COMPLETELY

EMPTY, CLEAN AND DRY MAKES FOR BEST RECYCLING PRACTICES!!!

ABSOLUTLEY NO: PLASTIC BAGS OR FILM, SHREDDED PAPER, FOOD REMNANTS OR GLASS



Source: Klickitat County Solid Waste

Information about solid waste and recycling programs and education and outreach can be found on the County website at the following link: <https://www.klickitatcounty.gov/374/Solid-Waste>

3.3.3. Residential Recycling

Prior to 2025, RS had an established curbside residential recycling collection program at no cost to County residents. The program utilized blue plastic bags and allowed participants to place a limited type and amount of commingled recyclables in bags to be set out on specified collection days.



Republic Service Curbside Recycling. Source: Republic Services

In Spring 2025, RS began implementation of a cart-based residential curbside recycling program and distributed 35- or 65-gallon carts to participants. As required by the Agreement between RS and the County, this service continues at no-cost to County residents.

In addition, RS provides recycling opportunities at the transfer stations and drop-box sites.

3.3.4. Commercial Recycling

Commercial-sector recycling is available, for a fee, through the private haulers in the County. Recycling bins, 96-gallon or 1.5 yards or 3 yard containers, are provided as well as the options available through the drop-off recycling sites at the transfer stations and drop-box sites.

3.3.5. Public Event Recycling

RCW 70A.200.100 requires public event recycling in communities where there is an established curbside service and where recycling service is available to businesses. A recycling program must be provided at every official gathering and at every sports facility by vendors who sell beverages in single-use aluminum, glass, or plastic bottles or cans. A recycling program includes provision of receptacles or reverse vending machines, and provisions to transport and recycle the collected materials. Facility managers or event coordinators may choose to work with vendors to coordinate the recycling program. The recycling receptacles or reverse vending machines must be clearly marked, and must be provided for the aluminum, glass, or plastic bottles or cans that contain the beverages sold by the vendor.

To support this requirement, the County offers portable recycling collection containers specifically designed to collect beverage containers at events. These recycling collection containers can be reserved by contacting the County SWD.

3.3.6. Incentives for Recycling

As previously discussed, the County, through the contract with RS, provides recycling opportunities at the transfer stations and drop-box sites and through the residential curbside recycling program.

Chapter 3. Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Education

3.3.7. Monitoring and Evaluation

The County gathers information from Ecology on recycled quantities and an estimate of its countywide recycling rate. Annual figures for recycled tonnages are reported on a mandatory basis by both public- and private-sector entities.

3.3.8. Processing Facilities

There are currently no recycling processing facilities located in the County. Collected recyclable materials that are collected are transported to material recovery facilities in the State.

3.3.9. Markets

Washington State regulations (RCW 70A.205.045) require “a description of markets for recyclables,” which is provided below. This description is intended to be only a brief report of current conditions, and it should be noted that market conditions for recyclables can change drastically and rapidly.

3.3.10. Market Overview

In July 2017, China's government announced that it would ban twenty-four recyclables, including “unsorted mixed paper” and “mixed plastics,” starting in 2018. This ban originates from China's “National Sword” campaign to crack down on contaminated scrap and recyclable commodities imports.

China applied a strict new contamination standard for other recyclables. Starting in March 2018, scrap materials imported into China may not exceed 0.5 percent contamination. This is below the typical processing standards of 3–5 percent at Washington recycling facilities at the time, and it risked excluding domestic recyclables from sale in China.

With a few exceptions, China has frozen the approval of scrap paper import permits. As a result, most scrap paper companies cannot export scrap paper into China, causing a suspension of imports into China since September 2017. This has created market uncertainty, even for materials not covered by the restrictions.

Additionally, in 2018, China's government implemented restrictions on what recyclables may be imported into the country, impacting Washington's recycling programs. China was a major buyer of Washington's recyclables prior to 2018. China no longer allows the importation of low-grade plastics and unsorted paper. The regulations aim to increase the quality of recyclables entering China by requiring a low amount of contamination in the recyclables it imports.

The import ban created a disruption in Washington and throughout the region. Material recovery facilities in Washington, which receive mixed recyclables and sort them for resale to commodities brokers, slowed down their processing of recyclable materials to reduce contamination. In some cases, material recovery facilities have invested in technologies to reduce contamination. The amount of

material collected in Washington periodically exceeds the processing capacity and some materials may not be able to be processed, and recyclable materials may sometimes need to be disposed of as MSW.

A factor in the marketing of recyclable materials collected in the County is the cost of transporting them to end-markets, some of which are outside Washington State. Recyclers in Eastern Washington are farther from most markets than recyclers along the I-5 corridor, reducing market access and creating a transportation cost barrier. The low market value of many recyclable materials limits the number of materials that can be cost-effectively moved to markets.

Facilities have been added in Washington State since China's "National Sword" campaign to handle commodities. In 2019, Norpac, which is located in Longview, Washington, pledged to bring in an additional 400,000 TPY of recycled paper as it shifted one-third of its production capacity into packaging production. This expansion has the ability to consume available wastepaper and mixed paper grades in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. In addition, the Packaging Corporation of America Wallula paper mill resumed operations in December 2023, which allowed for additional Eastern Washington use of wastepaper and mixed paper grades for production of packaging materials.

Primary markets for specific materials and comments on factors that affect them are shown in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1. Markets for Recyclable Materials (as of November 2025).		
Material	Primary Market(s)	Comments
Paper		
Cardboard	Regional paper markets, paper mills and export	The markets for cardboard (used in packaging) have recently been improving and may be stabilizing.
Mixed Wastepaper and Newspaper	Regional paper markets, paper mills and export	The markets are fluctuating due to supply and demand from overseas markets and processors.
Plastics		
Bottles #1 through #7	Regional markets in Western Washington and Oregon, and export	The markets for polyethylene terephthalate and high-density polyethylene bottles are currently weak to non-existent (#1 and #2), and even weaker for bottle types #3 through #7.
Other Plastics	Primarily export	Markets are volatile and sometimes unreliable.
Metals		
Aluminum	Regional markets in Western Washington and Oregon; can manufacturing in St. Louis	Aluminum prices are fluctuating due to potential tariffs and have generally been good.
Tin Cans, Appliances, and Ferrous and Non-ferrous Scrap	Regional markets in Western Washington and Oregon	Steel has fluctuated, and the market is currently weak.
Glass		
Clear Glass	Regional markets in Western Washington and Oregon	Prices are poor.
Brown and Green Glass	Regional markets in Western Washington and Oregon	Prices are low or negative (i.e., the glass is recycled for a charge).

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Ecology provides recycling market data that is updated every two months and available at the following link: [Recycling & Solid Waste Data | Powered by Box](#)

3.3.11. Designation of Recyclable Materials

Table 3-2 presents the list of “designated recyclable materials” required by WAC 173-350, which should be used for guidance as to the materials to be recycled. This list is based on existing conditions (collection programs and markets), so future markets and technologies may warrant changes in this list. Because market conditions for recyclables can change rapidly, the list of designated materials is accompanied by a description of the process for its revision, if needed, before the next major Plan update.

Table 3-2. List of Designated Recyclable Materials.	
Priority Level	Material
<p>Routine Collection: Materials feasible to be collected by curbside recycling and/or drop-off programs throughout the County.</p>	<p>Aluminum Tin Cans Cardboard High-Grade Paper Mixed Paper Newspaper Plastics #1, #2 and Tubs</p>
<p>Limited Collection: Materials that can be recycled but that have collection or market limitations in the County.</p>	<p>Electronics (covered by E-Cycle Washington) Mercury-Containing Lights (covered by LightRecycle Washington) Glass Paint (covered by PaintCare) Textiles Ferrous Metals Non-Ferrous Metals Vehicle Batteries Wood Waste Cell Phones Ink Cartridges Motor Oil Antifreeze Organics (Yard and Food Waste)</p>
<p>Potentially Recyclable: Hard to recycle materials that could be recycled if markets are available.</p>	<p>Plastics #3 through #7 Plastic Containers (Non-Bottle) Plastic Film Poly-Coated Paper</p>

This list is not intended to create a requirement that recycling programs in the County collect every designated material. Instead, the intent is that if materials become feasible for recycling, the feasibility of collection will be reviewed in respect to markets, ease of collection, size of waste stream, special events,

or removal of collection limitations and consider programs for collection so that residents and businesses have an opportunity to recycle the designated materials listed through at least one program.

The following conditions are grounds for additions or deletions to the list of designated materials:

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

Due to the contractual obligation between RS and the County, proposed changes to the list of designated materials should be submitted to the Board of County Commissioners for review through the SWD before adoption. These can be adopted without formally amending the Plan. If a major change is required to the list of designated materials, then Ecology should be notified prior to the initiation of that change and may require a Plan amendment process.

3.3.12. Addressing Recyclable Key Contaminants

The following is the initial list of key contaminants to be addressed in the current recyclables collected through curbside recycling and the transfer station and drop-box sites as required by RCW 70A.205.045 CROP:

- Plastic bags, film, and clamshells
- Non-program plastics
- Food and liquids
- Hose, wire, and rope (tangles)
- Bagged garbage
- Textiles and toys

Additional contaminants also to be addressed include:

- Hazardous materials
- Hypodermic needles

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Contamination in collected recyclables is best addressed through a variety of means and actions, to include the following:

- Visual inspections of self-haul loads of recyclables delivered to the transfer stations and drop-box sites and advising customers of proper segregation techniques
- Visual inspections of curbside collected recycling and advising customers of proper segregation techniques
- Updated signage at the transfer stations and drop-box sites to advise system users on contamination in commodities and acceptable recyclable materials
- Distribution of educational materials to curbside customers that address contamination and proper segregation of recyclables
- Cooperation between the County, cities, and RS, to implement a coordinated countywide messaging campaign

Costs for contaminants in the recycling system are currently covered through curbside fees for collection assessed to users, commodity pricing for recyclables, and tipping fees charged at the disposal facilities. Implementation costs for the CROP are discussed in Chapter 13 – Implementation Plan.

3.4. Status of Previous Recommendations

The status of the recommendations made by the 2021 Plan can be found in Appendix D.

3.5. Alternatives and Evaluations

Existing service gaps and an evaluation of issues connected to the waste reduction, recycling, and education component of solid waste management are discussed below.

How Can We Provide Education and Outreach to Support and Enhance Waste Prevention, Recycling and Contamination Reduction Options?

Refresh Educational Materials and Seek to Harmonize Messaging

Education and outreach initiatives have greater impact if messaging is consistent throughout the County. To achieve this, County staff can continue to coordinate between RS, County Departments, and with cities and waste collection companies to unify their messaging on waste prevention, recycling, contamination reduction, private recycling options, and extended producer responsibility options. Harmonization can involve:

- Continued standardization of the list of accepted materials
- Setting similar priorities for education objectives in terms of material and content

- Maintaining consistency in labeling, use of picture-based icons, color coding, and—when applicable—translations for bin decals and signage
- Communicating across agencies (e.g., with the Health Department) to jointly work on overlapping objectives (e.g., moderate risk waste)

Unified messaging includes using one set of materials (e.g., decals, flyers, brochures, pamphlets, mailings), which can be co-branded or individually branded by the agency or collection company distributing them.

County staff can also review and selectively refresh its library of existing materials or create new materials to reflect priority recycling and composting topics; objectives around waste reduction; recycling contamination reduction; and key littering, illegal dumping, and moderate risk waste issues. Building on materials and resources—such as for open-source photos for recyclables—from other jurisdictions and organizations can be cost-effective. For example, Ecology offers a Recycle Right toolkit, and The Recycling Partnership offers free images for signage.

Unified messaging materials can be tailored to specific generator types with relevant resources according to the specific challenges presented to the group (such as food waste prevention, reducing contamination in recyclables, edible food recovery, and composting for grocery and food-service businesses).

Distribute Informational Mailings to Households and Businesses

Annual mailings (electronic) could be sent to all households and businesses, potentially in partnership with the certificated haulers. These mailings should have easy-to-follow general information about what, how, where, and when to recycle. For easy access, the mailings should include a collection calendar (when recycling is not collected every time garbage is collected); highly visual lists of materials accepted for recycling and composting; and links to online resources with additional waste prevention, recycling, and composting information.

Periodically as needed, County staff could also distribute special mailings on specific topics or tailored to specific audiences. Examples include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Preventing food waste and donating edible food
- Increasing recovery of materials with low capture rates, mixed paper (residents and businesses), cardboard (businesses and self-haul), and metals (self-haul)
- Customer satisfaction surveys to determine future programs and enhancements to current waste reduction and recycling programs
- Minimizing contamination by keeping specific problematic materials out of recycling containers and recycling drop-boxes located at the transfer stations and drop-box sites
- Minimizing C&D debris through building material reuse, salvaging, and deconstructing and recycling unavoidable C&D debris

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- Properly disposing of and using safer alternatives to hazardous household and moderate-risk waste products
- Minimizing littering and illegal dumping through information about the “Secure Your Load” state regulation and disposal opportunities
- Education on emerging technologies for materials

Update and Expand on Digital Education Through Websites, Social Media, and Newsletters

County staff’s efforts to reach younger or more digitally inclined groups can include updating existing digital materials and expanding on digital education campaigns through social media, the County website, and email newsletter subscriptions. At a minimum, the County should refresh its website to remove outdated information, add updated information, make it more visual, and make it easier for different types of users (e.g., single-family residents, multifamily tenants, multifamily property managers, businesses, and self-haulers) to find all the information related to them.

The website should include information on what, where, and how to recycle and on how to reduce waste generation. The County website can add depth and details to brief informational mailings on recycling, contamination reduction, hazardous waste, food waste prevention, C&D, and littering and illegal dumping. For instance, a digital campaign for C&D may emphasize the value of reusing building material and reducing C&D waste. The County website can then include a list of building material reuse options with relevant links, tips from green building organizations on reducing waste during construction, and directories of recycling providers. The website can provide user-friendly databases that inform C&D self-haulers on how to separate and prepare specific materials.

Social media campaigns are a low-cost supplement to other education and outreach efforts and can build on free resources provided by organizations such as the social media toolkit from The Recycling Partnership. This toolkit provides a schedule for various content, including text and images to align with seasons and holidays, throughout the year. Social media campaigns also offer flexibility in topics that can be covered, including promoting upcoming events and addressing seasonal or emerging issues (such as collection schedule changes during weather events).

A consideration when using social media, newsletters, or blogs is that individual posts and articles about a small subset of products can lead to an overload of unorganized information. If adopted, these digital methods should direct users to resources on the County website, so they should be organized and easy to find by residents and businesses later.

What Programs and Campaigns Could Be Prioritized to Further Waste Reduction, Recycling and Contamination Reduction Initiatives?

Conduct New Waste Prevention Campaigns

County staff could conduct additional waste prevention campaigns on materials such as clothing and reusable cups and food containers.

Clothing waste prevention campaigns can address purchasing (buying less, second-hand, and/or higher quality clothing) as well as caring for and repairing clothing to extend its lifespan. A campaign could also include organizing repair events for clothing as well as other household products. To develop this campaign, County staff could build on resources from King County, Snohomish County and Spokane County in Washington, and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.

Many coffee shops allow customers to bring their own cups, and Washington State's Department of Health is in the process of adopting new provisions allowing customers to bring their own refillable containers to certain businesses for bulk items. A campaign by County staff could include promotions on social media and at participating businesses as well as outreach during business technical assistance on allowing customers to bring their own containers.

Promote Existing Reuse Programs

The County and signatory cities could promote and support expansion of existing reuse and material exchange opportunities in the County, such as the Habitat for Humanity Store and local reuse and donation stores. Residential options include providing information on reuse organizations or supporting reuse events focused on specific products (such as bike swaps). Promotion could involve maintaining and publishing a resource guide in local newspapers, a stand-alone guide with a map, or a web page listing organizations that promote waste reduction activities such as thrift shops, repair services, and tool rental businesses.

Recycling Contamination Reduction Campaigns

By collaborating with the certificated haulers, the County could develop and implement cart-tagging campaign(s) for single-family collection services. This system can provide the most direct education and feedback for single-family residents on reducing contamination in recyclables collected.

In addition, the County, cities and haulers can develop and implement a recycling drop-box site contamination reduction campaign for direct contact with residents and businesses utilizing the drop-box sites. The campaign could include County and city staff members visiting drop-box sites and providing educational materials, updating site signage and providing assistance to customers on proper methods of recycling segregations and commodity acceptance.

Expand Business Technical Assistance

County staff can refresh and expand its business outreach and technical assistance program with the following:

- Refreshed and reorganized webpages with updated information and resources
- On-site technical assistance including waste audits, collection infrastructure assessments, customized recommendations for waste prevention and increasing recycling and composting, support implementation recommendations, and employee trainings
- Business toolkits and business tip sheets for preventing waste, increasing recycling and composting, and minimizing contamination
- Provision of collection signage and free or low-cost indoor collection containers

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To promote business technical assistance, County staff could focus efforts on the following:

- Businesses that already participate in environmental programs that may be more open to reducing waste
- Businesses in a few small areas of the County to make door-to-door canvassing more efficient and create a hub of waste reduction, particularly when combined with a recognition program
- Proper ingress and egress requirements for solid waste and recycling collection containers as outlined in the building codes

This technical assistance program could coordinate with the Health Department on hazardous waste reduction efforts to identify opportunities for businesses to reduce their use of toxics.

County staff could also join the statewide EnviroStars Green Business Program, which offers member agencies an existing platform on which to build the County business technical assistance program. EnviroStars offers a web portal, business recognition program, and joint marketing program. Collaboration with the local Chamber of Commerce could also be implemented.

Expand School Technical Assistance

Schools present important opportunities to reduce and prevent waste, especially food waste, and increase recycling. Technical assistance to schools could include:

- On-site technical assistance including waste audits, collection infrastructure assessments, and customized recommendations for waste prevention and increasing recycling and composting
- Assistance and/or grants to support implementation of waste reduction strategies such as switching to milk dispensers with reusable cups, switching to reusable dishes and trays, setting up a sharing table or bin for students to trade unopened food/drinks and uneaten whole fruit with peels, setting up a school swap day at the end of the school year when students are cleaning out lockers, installing water-bottle filling stations, donating edible food, and more
- Assistance implementing recommendations regarding green purchasing, waste collection practices, and waste collection infrastructure
- Working with a school's student green team to implement a food waste audit and prevention campaign, an on-site composting demonstration project, or a waste audit and recycling/composting education campaign

County staff can draw on programs developed by Clark County, Clackamas County (Oregon), King County, and the Washington Green Schools program. The Washington Green Schools also offers recognition for a school's performance in multiple environmental categories.

How Can Curbside Recycling Be Enhanced?

The Model Rural Recycling Program Plan was implemented between the County and RS as part of the Agreement and has not been updated since. The original Model Rural Recycling Program's objective was

to make progress toward achievement of a 50 percent recycling rate and to coordinate activities as they relate to programs and participation levels.

With the implementation of Senate Bill 5284, producers of consumer goods would be required to reduce unnecessary packaging and fund statewide recycling services starting in January 2030. Washington State estimated that hundreds of thousands of residents would get curbside recycling for the first time as part of this effort to cut down on waste going into landfills while creating a sustainable market for recyclable materials.

Senate Bill 5284 calls for Ecology to develop a list of recyclable materials in Washington State with most plastic packaging and paper products sold, distributed or shipped into and within the state to likely be covered. Ecology would also work on an education campaign, paid for by producer fees, to inform residents on what products they can recycle. As envisioned, residents could receive free or reduced recycling services starting in 2030.

At this time, what recycling benefits may be provided for County residents is unknown. Monitoring of regulatory implementation should be maintained and considered as the requirements become effective.

In addition, with the implementation, in 2025, of cart-based recycling by RS in the County, a number of options exist that should be considered for implementation. Such options include the following:

- Maintain the list of designated recyclable materials (Table 3-2) and consider adding materials for curbside collection to the designated recyclable materials priority list as recycling options become available.
- Consider options for additional recycling carts to be provided to customers either at no-cost or a minimum fee. Currently one 35- or 65-gallon cart is provided with no additional cart options available.
- Consider implementation of additional collection days per route. Currently, recycling routes are collected once per month.
- Monitor Senate Bill 5284 and review and comment on potential impacts to County residents current curbside recycling collection program.
- Update the Model Rural Recycling Program Plan to include relevant practices, activities, reporting requirements and program evaluation benchmarks that should be accomplished during this planning period.

Is Sham Recycling an Issue for Consideration?

Some facilities may claim they are recycling a material without actually doing so. Others haul mixed garbage they claim constitutes recyclable materials to avoid flow-control policies in areas with high transfer station or landfill tip fees. These practices can both be considered “sham recycling.” Though Washington State’s 2005 “Sham Recycling Bill” and the Recyclable Materials Transporter and Facility Requirements (WAC 173-345) limit this practice by requiring recycling haulers to register with Washington State and prohibiting delivery of recyclable materials to transfer stations and landfills, sham

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recycling may still occur. To date, no sham recycling has been documented in the County but monitoring for it should be continued.

3.6. Recommended Actions

The following recommendations are being made for waste reduction, recycling, and education programs:

- WWR1) Adopt the updated list of designated materials (Table 3-2) and maintain it through periodic review and updates.
- WWR2) Monitor regulatory implementation of Senate Bill 5284 and assist in implementation as appropriate for County residents.
- WWR3) Consider options for enhancement of the curbside recycling program and implement as feasible.
- WWR4) Focus recycling and diversion efforts on waste streams that represent significant tonnage disposed and coordinate messaging and efforts to reduce contaminants on materials recycled.
- WWR5) Harmonize, update and expand the education and promotion program.
- WWR6) Increase promotion of existing recycling and reuse programs through newsletters, flyers, customer satisfaction surveys, community reuse events, guidebooks, and community-based social marketing.
- WWR7) Work cooperatively with County, Cities/Towns and haulers staff to create and implement recycling contamination reduction campaigns for curbside and drop-off recycling programs.
- WWR8) Review and implement actions pertaining to the CROP as needed during this Plan cycle.
- WWR9) Work cooperatively with cities and towns to establish standards that promote residential waste reduction.

4. Organics

4.1. Introduction

This chapter discusses existing organics management collection and handling methods in the County and participating cities and towns, identifies relevant planning issues, and develops and evaluates organics management strategies.

4.2. Background

This section provides information regarding regulations and guidance related to organics management.

4.2.1. State Legislation and Regulations

Beginning in 1989, the Waste Not Washington Act (ESHB 1671) declared that waste reduction and recycling must become a fundamental strategy of solid waste management. To that end, RCW 70A.205 included a statement that encouraged the elimination of yard debris from landfills by 2012 in those areas where alternatives exist.

RCW 70A.205 also required that collection programs for yard debris be addressed in areas where there are adequate markets or capacity for composted yard debris within or near the service area.

House Bill 1114 – Food Waste

HB 1114 establishes a goal for Washington State to reduce by 50 percent the amount of food waste generated annually by 2030. It states that Ecology will work with the Washington State Departments of Agriculture and Health to develop a state wasted-food reduction and diversion plan by October 1, 2020.

The Use Food Well Washington Plan was published in February 2022. The Use Food Well Washington Plan developed 2015 baseline data that further defined the edible food waste reduction goal, resulting in the following statewide food waste reduction goals:

- Reduce food waste generated by 50 percent by 2030.
- Reduce at least half of edible food waste by 2030.
- Reduce edible food waste disposed in landfills by 20 percent by 2025.

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The Use Food Well Washington Plan also developed a food waste reduction plan that focuses on three key strategies:

- Prevention: Prevent and reduce the amount of food that is wasted.
- Rescue: Rescue edible food that would otherwise be wasted and ensure the food reaches those who need it.
- Recovery: Support productive uses of inedible food materials, including using it for animal feed, energy production through anaerobic digestion, and for off-site or on-site management systems including composting, vermicomposting, or other biological systems.

The Use Food Well Washington Plan prioritizes public-private partnerships over regulations and was developed in collaboration with the state Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction and Washington Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Health, and more than 100 subject matter experts.

The Use Food Well Washington Plan recommendations are a mix of federal and state policy changes, increased program funding, and investments in public education, food management systems, and recovery infrastructure. A total of thirty recommendations to reduce food waste were identified through this collaborative engagement process.



Source: Washington State Department of Ecology

House Bill 1799 – Organics Management Law

In 2022, in support of the Washington Legislature’s 2021 Climate Commitment Act, which sets carbon emission limits and requires the state to reduce its carbon output 45 percent by 2030, 70 percent by 2040, and 95 percent by 2050 the Washington State Legislature passed HB 1799, requiring diversion of organic materials away from landfill disposal and towards food rescue programs and organics management facilities. Figure 4-1 provides the Washington State preferred organics management hierarchy.

Each city or county with a population greater than 25,000 must develop a compost procurement ordinance, and new or updated comprehensive plans and comprehensive solid waste management plans must include identification of possible locations for organic materials management facilities.

HB 1799 requires state and local governments, businesses, and other organizations to reduce the amount of organic materials disposed of in landfills and increase the demand for processed organic materials such as compost. The legislation also calls for an increase in edible food recovery and amends many laws affecting organics management.

The law states that by January 1, 2023, cities and counties must adopt compost procurement ordinances. This section applies to each city or county with a population greater than 25,000, as measured by Washington State’s OFM, and to each city or county in which organic material collection services are provided under RCW 70A.205.

Beginning December 31, 2024, required jurisdictions must report to Ecology the total tons of organic matter they diverted from the landfill, including the amount of compost purchased from specific sources.

After July 1, 2024, new and updated local comprehensive solid waste management plans must address the new requirement to provide organic materials collection and management to residential and nonresidential customers. This includes identifying priority areas to locate new organic management facilities.

The current population in County is less than the 25,000 threshold for compliance with HB 1799. The Washington State OFM provides County population projections and currently projects that the County will exceed the 25,000 threshold, utilizing the middle range forecast, in 2033. Additional information on population projections can be found at the following link: <https://ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics/population-forecasts-and-projections/growth-management-act-county-projections/growth-management-act-population-projections-counties-2020-2050>

Commercial Organics Recycling

In 2022 and 2024, the Washington Legislature passed organic management laws that establish a phased approach to collecting source-separated organics from businesses located in “Business Organics



Source: Washington State Department of Ecology

Figure 4-1. Washington State Preferred Organics Management Hierarchy.

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Management Areas” (BOMAs) established by Ecology. BOMAs are created in geographical areas where the following two conditions are met:

- Curbside collection of food waste and organic materials is provided to businesses, and these materials are delivered to an organics management facility such as a compost facility or anaerobic digester.
- Adequate capacity exists at these facilities to accept increased volumes of organic materials from businesses, and these facilities are willing to accept additional materials.

Within an established BOMA, businesses are required to follow these guidelines:

- By January 1, 2024, businesses generating at least eight cubic yards of organic material waste per week must arrange for organics materials management services.
- By January 1, 2025, businesses generating at least four cubic yards of organic material waste per week must arrange for organics materials management services.
- By January 1, 2026, businesses generating at least 96-gallons of organic material waste per week must arrange for organics materials management services. However, Ecology may determine that additional reductions in organic materials in landfills can be more readily achieved at different volumetric amounts.
- By April 1, 2027, businesses generating more than 0.25 cubic yards of organic materials per week must have access to voluntary organics materials management services.

Figure 4-2 illustrated the 2025 Ecology BOMA map.

The Ecology BOMA map is updated each year so required business collection areas may expand over time. As of 2025, the County is not designated as a BOMA.

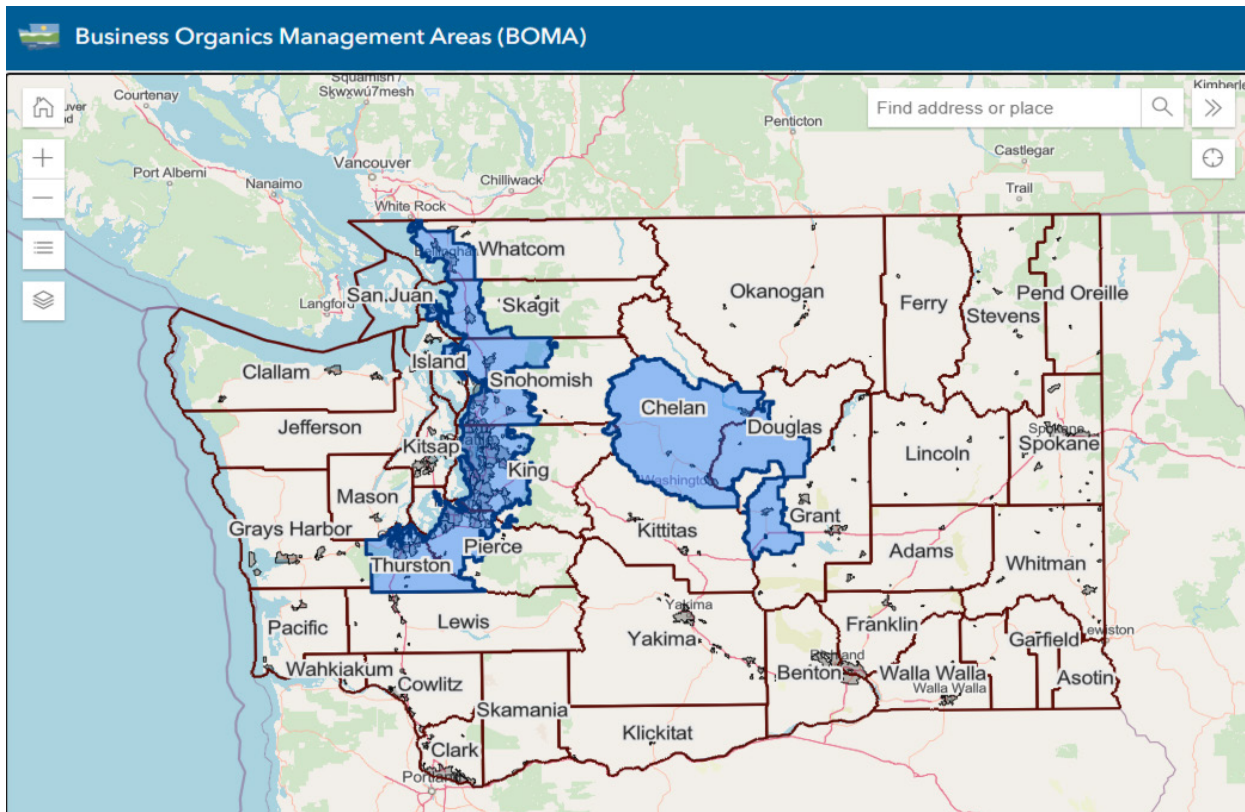


Figure 4-2. Department of Ecology Business Organics Management Areas Map (2025).

House Bill 2301 – Organic Material Management Measures

In March 2024, Washington State legislature passed HB 2301, a bill that enacted additional organic material management measures. HB 2301 directed a division within Ecology to study food donation and recovery systems infrastructure. It also implements compost collection for single-family homes in “urbanized areas” beginning in 2027 and sets new criteria for food packaging labeled as compostable.

The rule requires that by April 1, 2027, Washington cities or counties in an Organics Recycling Collection Area (ORCA) must provide organics collection service to all single-family residences and certain business customers. The ORCA map is located at the following link: <https://ecology.wa.gov/waste-toxics/reducing-recycling-waste/organics-and-food-waste/2022-organics-management-law/organics-management-for-local-governments>

Locations are determined by population and waste generation. Jurisdictions with less than 25,000 residents, or that dispose of 5,000 tons or less of solid waste, are not on the ORCA map. The County is currently not designated as an ORCA.

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By April 1, 2027, local governments in an ORCA must have year-round organics collection service provided in their jurisdiction. Year-round is defined as 26 weeks or more of service, annually and service must be as follows:

- Source-separated, so food and yard waste are placed in a separate container from other recyclables and trash.
- Provided to all single-family residents.
- Provided to business customers that generate more than 0.25 cubic yards (approximately 45 gallons) of organic waste per week. This does not include multifamily units where residents share collection containers.

Cities impacted by ORCA are also required to establish a compost procurement ordinance (CPO) and an associated annual report. A CPO is a plan to purchase and use local compost in public projects.

By April 1, 2030, organics collection services provided in the ORCAs become non-elective for customers. All single-family homes and businesses generating 0.25 cubic yards of organic waste per week must have mandatory service provided. Additionally, the local government's collection service must accept food waste and collect organic waste separately from garbage and recycling.

Counties and their respective cities in an ORCA where service is required to be provided but is unable to be arranged by the legislative deadline may apply for a renewable service waiver that lasts up to five years when one or more of the following is true and documented:

- The distance to transport organic materials to an organic management facility is too far to make service economical.
- Nearby facility capacity is not sufficient to handle the volume of incoming organic materials generated in an area.
- The estimated increase to rate payers in the area makes organics collection service unfeasible.
- The transport of organic materials is restricted under Washington's apple maggot quarantine (Chapter 17.24 RCW).
- Organics collection would have disproportionate impacts on an overburdened community.

One type of ORCA service waiver for jurisdictions is to reduce the collection frequency requirements. A jurisdiction must be using an alternative type of organics management system or technologies that will reduce the volume, odor, or both of collected food waste.

Cities and counties can apply for a service and/or frequency waiver but may do so on behalf of their impacted cities, urban growth areas, or census tracts. A County may apply up to one year in advance of a compliance deadline. For example, for 2027 requirements, the earliest a county may apply is 2026. For 2030 requirements, the earliest a county may apply is 2029.

House Bill 1497 – Organic Waste Collection and Management

HB 1497 was passed in the 2025 legislative session and becomes effective July 27, 2025. HB 1497 seeks to improve waste management systems in Washington State, with a particular emphasis on organic materials. It establishes new requirements for the collection and management of organic waste, including the implementation of color-coded containers by January 1, 2028, to minimize contamination. Jurisdictions are mandated to provide year-round source-separated organic solid waste collection services to single-family residents and certain nonresidential customers starting April 1, 2027. The legislation also introduces an Organic Grant Program to support compliance with these requirements, with specific eligibility criteria for grant recipients and a prohibition on funding for non-compliant entities. Additionally, the bill outlines obligations for building owners to provide adequate space for organic waste collection and emphasizes the importance of educational resources in schools to support food waste reduction initiatives.

Moreover, HB 1497 enhances the farm-to-school program by establishing policies that facilitate the procurement of locally grown food by schools, including provisions for marketing Washington-grown food and allowing schools to purchase food that may otherwise go to waste. HB 1497 mandates collaboration between the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the WSDA to promote regional market programs and provide technical assistance to school districts. HB 1497 also includes provisions for grants aimed at reducing high school dropout rates through farm engagement initiatives targeting low-income youth. Notably, it includes a clause that nullifies its effectiveness if specific funding is not appropriated by June 30, 2025, and ensures that the remainder of the act remains enforceable if any part is deemed invalid.

Washington State Department of Agriculture Regulations

In 2016, the WSDA amended WAC 16-470 Quarantine – Agricultural Pests as follows:

- Adding MSW, yard debris, organic feedstocks, organic materials, and agricultural wastes to the list of commodities regulated under the apple maggot quarantine;
- Establishing a special permit to allow transportation and disposition of MSW from the areas under quarantine for disposal at a solid waste landfill or disposal facility in the apple maggot and plum curculio pest-free area; and
- Establishing a special permit to allow transportation and disposition of yard debris, organic feedstocks, organic materials, and agricultural wastes from the area under quarantine for disposal at a solid waste landfill or treatment at a composting facility in the apple maggot and plum curculio pest-free area.

The County is currently designated as a quarantined area for apple maggot. Additional information on apple maggot quarantine areas can be found via the following link:

<https://agr.wa.gov/departments/insects-pests-and-weeds/insects/apple-maggot/quarantine>

4.3. Existing Program Elements

The sections below describe existing collection and processing activities for organic materials.

4.3.1. Organics Collection Programs

Prior to 2005, the County operated a yard debris chipping service where residents could drop off brush and similar materials at no charge. Due to the volume of material and lack of funding, the yard debris chipping service was cancelled. Currently, yard debris collection programs are offered during community clean ups with the City of Bingen offering a fall leaf and brush pickup.

There are currently no curbside organics collection programs operating within the County.

4.3.2. Home Composting

The County encourages home composting of yard waste and food waste through composting workshop events as funding allows.

4.3.3. Compost Facilities

Dirt Hugger, located at 111 East Rockland Road, Dallesport, WA, provides organics recycling at their composting facility. The facility processes over 60,000 tons of organic materials per year and is in the process of completing an expansion that will add processing capacity to 90,000 TPY.

The majority of feedstock for the composting process is imported from outside the County and consists of fruit, orchard and land clearing debris, wood, fats/oils/grease, and yard debris plus food waste from industrial businesses. Incoming woody material is processed through a shredder to allow for aeration and accelerated breakdown and then placed on aeration pads for composting.



Dirt Hugger facility. Source: Dirt Hugger

Once the material has sufficiently cured to meet composting standards, the material is processed through a screener to remove oversized pieces, plastics and contaminants. The compost is then blended as an ingredient into planting mixes or sold directly in bulk, bags and totes.

Organic materials collected through County and City events is transported to Dirt Hugger for composting.

4.3.4. Food Rescue and Donation Programs

Food rescue and donation programs are available in the County. These organizations work to provide nutritious food to those in need. Food rescue programs consist of nonprofit organizations that collect, store, and distribute food to individuals and families.

These programs acquire food through a variety of channels including donations from individuals, businesses, and the government, as well as through purchasing food from wholesalers and farmers. A list of food bank sites can be found by zip code at the following link: <https://2-harvest.org/food-near-me/>

4.3.5. Organics Education and Outreach

The County provides limited education and outreach on composting programs through their website. Cities and towns provide notice to residents when organics collection events are conducted.

4.3.6. Organic Material Generation

Information on County organic waste stream composition and tonnage can be found in Chapter 2 – Waste Stream.

4.4. Status of Previous Recommendations

The status of the recommendations made by the 2021 Plan is shown in Appendix D.

4.5. Alternatives and Evaluations

This section describes alternatives considered for implementation by the County.

How Can We Support the State Organics Rules and Regulatory Requirements?

Keeping organic wastes out of landfills is a priority for Washington State. Ecology has developed the preferred organic management hierarchy to assist local governments in establishing priorities regarding management of organics which is illustrated in Figure 4-1 above.

In addition, Washington State has established organics management goals as follows:

- Reduce organics materials landfilled by 75 percent by 2030.
- Reduce the amount of edible food landfilled by 20 percent by 2025.
- Reduce food waste generated by 50 percent by 2030.
- Reduce at least half of edible food waste by 2030.

While the County’s population is not expected to exceed the 25,000 threshold for required implementation on a number of the State organics regulatory requirements until 2033, the County can support Washington State organics management goals through a number of policies and initiatives.

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The County and the cities of Bingen and White Salmon are partnering with Ecology, through a grant award, to assess the feasibility of implementing organics management option including the following:

- Mandatory collection of organics waste through RS.
- Voluntary (opt-in) collection via a third-part contractor.
- Implementation of household food scrap management technologies.
- Community composting operations to handle green-waste and other organics materials.

The study is expected to be completed in May 2026. Upon completion, implementation of recommended actions could be implemented to remove organics from the waste stream for processing into a reusable product.

How Are Organics Processing Facilities Permitted in the County?

There is currently one (1) permitted privately owned and operated organics recycling and composting facility located within the County. Organics recycling facilities can be permitted, in the unincorporated areas, utilizing the conditional use permit process in various zones as outlined in the Klickitat County Code. In addition, each City Code has the ability to allow for organics recycling facilities under a conditional use permit process as outlined in their planning requirements. In accordance with WAC 173-350-220, the Health Department is responsible for permitting composting facilities.

What Education and Outreach Initiatives Should be Implemented?

The County has offered home composting education programs in the past. As future organics programs are implemented, such as an organics collection program or food waste management, educational materials outlining the benefits of the programs could be developed and distributed.

4.6. Recommended Actions

The following recommendations are made for organics management:

- O1) Develop and distribute educational materials related to organics and food waste management as programs are established and implemented.
- O2) Upon completion of the organics management study, expected in 2026, consider options for organics collection and composting and implement as feasible and financially viable in compliance with rules and regulatory requirements.
- O3) Advocate that adequate funding is provided by Washington State to develop and implement programs for organics and food waste collection and processing as required by RCW 70A.205.715, HB 1799 and HB 2301 as implementation is required in the County when population reaches 25,000.
- O4) Support public-private partnerships that provide opportunities for facilities that process organics in the County.

5. Solid Waste Collection

5.1. Introduction

This chapter discusses existing MSW collection services in the County and the participating cities and towns, identifies relevant planning issues, and develops and evaluates alternative collection strategies.

5.2. Background

This section provides information regarding legal authority as well as information on incorporated and unincorporated areas within the County.

5.2.1. Legal Authority

Ecology, the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC), the County, cities, and towns share the legal authority for solid waste collection.

RCW 70A.205 assigns primary responsibility for solid waste handling (management) to local government. Private industry's role in waste management is reflected in the legislative language: "It is the intent of the legislature that local governments are encouraged to use the expertise of private industry and to contract with the same to the fullest extent possible to carry out solid waste recovery and recycling programs" (RCW 70.95A.205).

For information regarding establishment of collection and disposal districts as allowed by RCW 36.58A, refer to Chapter 12 – Administration, Financing, and Enforcement.

Refer to Chapter 11 – Miscellaneous Wastes, Section 11.9 – Construction and Demolition Debris for information on the "Sham Recycling Bill" and the Recyclable Materials Transporter and Facility Requirements (WAC 173-345).

5.2.2. Incorporated Areas

Cities and towns have three alternatives for collecting solid waste within their boundaries:

- Municipal collection: Municipal employees collect waste.
- Contract collection: The municipality conducts a competitive procurement process and selects a private company to provide collection services.
- Permitted solid waste carriers: If a city does not wish to be involved in managing garbage collection within its boundaries, a WUTC certified hauler for the area can provide those services. The city may pass an ordinance requiring that certain services be provided. A city may also require a permitted

Chapter 5. Solid Waste Collection

hauler to secure a license from the city. Cities within the County are utilizing the permitted solid waste carrier's alternative. Section 5.3 provides additional information on solid waste collection.

5.2.3. Unincorporated Areas

Waste collection companies are included as a regulated transportation industry. As such, the WUTC grants exclusive rights to specific haulers, referred to as "Solid Waste Carriers," in unincorporated areas. RCW 81.77.030 allows WUTC to supervise and regulate waste collection companies by:

- Fixing and altering its rates, charges, classifications, rules, and regulations;
- Regulating the accounts, service, and safety of operations;
- Requiring the filing of annual and other reports and data;
- Supervising and regulating such persons or companies in all other matters affecting the relationship between them and the public which they serve;
- Requiring compliance with local solid waste management plans and related implementation ordinances; and
- Requiring that certificate holders under RCW 81.77 use rate structures and billing systems consistent with the solid waste management priorities set forth under RCW 70.95.010 and the minimum levels of solid waste collection and recycling services pursuant to local comprehensive solid waste management plans.

WAC 480-70 implements RCW 81.77 by establishing standards for public safety; fair practices; just and reasonable charges; nondiscriminatory application of rates; adequate and dependable service; consumer protection; and compliance with statutes, rules, and commission orders.

At the time of this writing, there are two companies that hold solid waste authority to operate in unincorporated areas of the County: Republic Services (RS) Certificate G-12 as issued to Rabanco Ltd, doing business as (dba) Republic Services of Klickitat County, and Columbia River Disposal (CRD) Certificate G-51 as issued to Waste Connections dba Columbia River Disposal, Inc.

5.3. Existing Conditions

Residential curbside waste collection is mandatory in the City of White Salmon and not mandatory in other areas of the County. In Bingen and the unincorporated areas around Lyle and Dallesport, residential waste collection service can be provided by either RS or CRD. Other areas in the County are serviced by RS.

More detailed information about the haulers' service areas can be found on WUTC's website via the following



Residential collection truck. Source: Republic Services

link: <https://www.utc.wa.gov/regulated-industries/transportation/regulated-transportation-industries/solid-waste-carriers/solid-waste-service-maps-county>

5.3.1. Waste Collection Programs

Table 5-1 lists the style of residential garbage collection, the approximate number of customers served, and the weekly rates per household per month in the County.

Table 5-1. Solid Waste Collection Data.					
City or Town	Population 2022 ¹	Residential Garbage Cart Size	Collection Entity	Mandatory Service	Rate per Household per Month ²
Bingen	780	35 gallon	CRD	No	\$19.59
			RS		\$20.30
Goldendale	3,475	35 gallon	RS	No	\$20.30
White Salmon	2,490	35 gallon	RS	Yes	\$20.71
Unincorporated Area	6,745	35 gallon	CRD	No	\$19.59
			RS		\$20.30

¹ Population information from Table 2-1.

² Rate per household data provided by WUTC regulatory filing as of September 2025.

The private haulers currently holding the rights to operate in the County are as follows:

- RS located at 925 Fairgrounds Road, Goldendale, Washington 98620, and can be contacted at (509) 773-5825.
- CRD located at 3440 Guignard Drive, Hood River, Oregon 97301 and can be contacted at (509) 493-3930.

Current information on the service area for this company can be found on the WUTC web page.

Curbside recycling is offered in the County and the participating municipalities. Curbside recycling and regulatory changes are discussed in Chapter 3 – Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Education.

Bulky Waste Collection Service

Bulky waste collection is available on call, county-wide, through RS and CRD.

Commercial Collection Service

Similar to residential garbage collection, commercial garbage collection is non-mandatory in incorporated and unincorporated areas of the County. Style and frequency of service as well as rates charged vary by commercial customer.

Disposition of Collected Waste

MSW collected within the County is delivered to the RRL for final disposal.

5.4. Status of Previous Recommendations

Status of recommendations made by the 2021 Plan are presented in Appendix D.

5.5. Alternatives and Evaluations

Existing service gaps and other issues connected to the solid waste collections component of solid waste management are discussed below.

Are Curbside Solid Waste Collection Programs Operating Satisfactorily?

Curbside MSW collection program services appear to be operating satisfactorily in both the incorporated and unincorporated areas of the County. Frequency of pick-up and multiple container sizing are offered to meet the needs of the residents.

How Can Collection Services Assist with Reduction in Illegal Dumping?

Illegal dumping can include a variety of items including household waste, bulky items such as mattresses and furniture, construction debris, organics and hazardous wastes and are frequently the result of inconvenient collection options, lack of education, or disposal cost avoidance.

Clean-up events are provided to assist residents with disposal of bulky waste and residential clean-up. The County provides a website to promote community clean-ups which can be found at the following link: <https://klickitatcounty.gov/1603/Community-Cleanup-Schedule>



Illegal dumpsite.

There are many collection service examples that the County could incorporate to provide reduced rate or free bulky item disposal options that would assist with reduction in illegal dumping.

How Can Residential Customers be Encouraged to Utilize Curbside Collection Services?

In the unincorporated areas of the County, curbside collection of MSW is voluntary. Those residents and businesses that are self-hauling to the transfer stations could be encouraged to subscribe to curbside collection services. Harmonized messaging from the County and waste haulers could include educational materials that discuss reduction in fuel costs and greenhouse gas emissions associated with transportation, reduced wear and tear on transfer stations, encouraging recycling, the benefits associated with greater route density of curbside collection, and potential cost savings.

In addition, the County could consider support for low-income and senior citizen reduced curbside collection rates. The WUTC allows these reduced rate structures as long as they are supported by the County. As part of the County evaluation of this option, discussion with the WUTC regulated haulers

should be initiated to determine how other rate payers might be affected and what services can be provided economically at a reduced rate.

5.6. Recommended Actions

The following recommendations are made for solid waste collection programs:

- SWC1) Encourage the use of curbside collection services, when possible, and ensure that collection services are available to all residents.
- SWC2) The County and Cities should improve enforcement of solid waste regulations, laws and respective codes for proper collection and disposal of solid waste.
- SWC3) Implement harmonized educational outreach that encourages residents to subscribe to curbside collection services.

6. Waste Transfer

6.1. Introduction

This chapter discusses existing waste transfer facilities, identifies relevant planning issues, and develops alternative strategies for transfer of solid waste.

6.2. Background

This section provides an overview of the County's waste transfer system.

6.2.1. State Legislation and Regulations

Ecology regulates the design and operation of transfer stations and drop boxes under WAC 173-350, Solid Waste Handling Standards. Counties may site and operate transfer facilities or may contract this service to a provider.

6.2.2. Klickitat County Waste Transfer System Overview

In 1989, the County contracted with Regional Landfill Company to provide transfer station and drop box services. The contract was amended and restated in 2002 due to the acquisition of Regional Landfill Company by Allied Waste Industries, Inc. In 2008, Allied Waste Industries, Inc. was purchased by RS who now owns and operates the transfer stations, drop-box facilities, and the intermodal facility.

The transfer system includes two transfer station facilities, two drop-box facilities and one intermodal facility: the Dallesport Transfer Station, the Goldendale Transfer Station, the BZ Corners Drop-Box, the Roosevelt Drop-Box, and the RS Intermodal Facility. Both transfer stations serve commercial and self-haul waste, the two drop-box facilities serve self-haul waste only and the intermodal facility serves transfer containers imported from outside of the County for transfer to final disposal at RRL.

RS, under the contract agreement, does not assess a disposal fee for in-County waste received at RRL, transfer stations or drop-boxes. The fee assessed at each site covers the haul of waste to the landfill only. A disposal fee is allowed for waste from any business or entity disposing of more than 1,000 TPY, in-County waste from C&D sites, out-of-County waste, or in-County miscellaneous wastes. In July 2023, Addendum No. 6 to the Agreement between the County and RS was executed which allowed RS to increase the tipping fee at the transfer stations and drop-box sites by \$1.25 per cubic yard.

6.3. Existing Conditions

The following sections provide information on the existing transfer stations, drop-box sites, and the intermodal facility all owned and operated by RS. Figure 6-1 provides a map of the existing waste transfer, disposal, and recycling facilities.

6.3.1. Transfer Stations and Drop-Box Sites

There are currently two operating transfer stations and two operating drop-box sites located in the County:

- Dallesport Transfer Station located at 126 Tidyman Road, Dallesport, Washington
- Goldendale Transfer Station located at 1205 West Broadway Street, Goldendale, Washington
- BZ Corners Drop-Box located at 5 Fire Tree Road, Husum, Washington
- Roosevelt Drop-Box located at 500 Roosevelt Grade Road, Roosevelt, Washington

Dallesport Transfer Station

The Dallesport Transfer Station opened in the early 1990s and services the south-central portion of the County including the unincorporated areas around Dallesport, rural industry and residents, and the certified haulers. RS operates the facility and is responsible for daily operations, including daily receipts and reports, site maintenance, loading of trailers, transport to the disposal site and ensuring an adequate number of extra containers are available on site.

This station accepts MSW and C&D. The Dallesport Transfer Station also provides for recycling, household hazardous waste (HHW) collection, scrap metal recycling, and bulky appliance drop off.

Regular hours of operation at the Dallesport Transfer Station are Tuesday through Saturday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. with a half-hour closure from 11:30 a.m. to noon.

Information for each of the facilities regarding tonnage accepted is located in Table 6-1 and tip fee in Table 6-2 below.

Information on recycling programs implemented at the Dallesport Transfer Station can be found in Chapter 3 – Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Education, and the moderate risk waste program activities at the Dallesport Transfer Station can be found in Chapter 10 – Moderate-Risk Waste.



- **Permit Exempt Drop-Box Site**
1 Bingen Recycling Center
- **Private Existing Landfill/Transfer Station**
1 BZ Corners Transfer Station 3 Goldendale Transfer Station
2 Dallesport Transfer Station 4 Roosevelt Regional Landfill
- **Private Intermodal**
1 Republic Services Klickitat County Intermodal Facility
- **Closed/Abandoned Disposal Sites**
1 Horsethief Landfill
- **Private Compost Centers**
1 Dirt Huggers

File Path: K:\Projects\2025\25-08764-000\Pro\GIS_Working\Klickitat_County_Solid_Waste_Plan.aprx
 Figure: 6-1. Klickitat County Solid Waste Facilities
 Date: 12/2/2025
 Author: baagniewski

Goldendale Transfer Station

The Goldendale Transfer Station services the City of Goldendale, rural residents, and the certified hauler. The facility was rebuilt in 2016. RS owns and operates the facility and is responsible for day-to-day operations, including daily receipts and reports, site maintenance, loading of containers, transport to RRL and ensuring an adequate number of extra containers are available on site.

This station accepts MSW and C&D wastes. The Goldendale Transfer Station also provides recycling, HHW collection, waste oil recycling (1st and 3rd Saturday), electronics recycling, scrap metal recycling and bulky appliance drop off.

Regular hours of operation at the Goldendale Transfer Station are Tuesday through Saturday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. with a half-hour closure from 11:30 a.m. to noon.

Information on tonnage accepted is located in Table 6-1 and tip fee in Table 6-2 below.

Information on recycling programs implemented at the Goldendale Transfer Station can be found in Chapter 3 – Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Education, and the moderate risk waste program activities at the Goldendale Transfer Station can be found in Chapter 10 – Moderate-Risk Waste.

BZ Corners Drop-Box

The BZ Corners Drop-Box opened in the 1990s to service the western area of the County and rural residents. RS owns and operates the facility and is responsible for daily operations, including daily receipts and reports, site maintenance, loading containers, transport to the disposal site and insuring an adequate number of extra containers are available on site.

This station accepts MSW and C&D wastes. The BZ Corners Drop-Box also provides for recycling, waste oil collection (2nd and 4th Saturday), HHW collection, scrap metal recycling and bulky appliance recycling.

Regular hours of operation at the BZ Corners Drop-Box are Tuesday through Saturday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. with a half-hour closure from 11:30 a.m. to noon.

Information on tonnage accepted is located in Table 6-1 and tip fee in Table 6-2 below.

Information on recycling programs implemented at the BZ Corners Drop-Box can be found in Chapter 3 – Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Education, and the moderate risk waste program activities at the BZ Corners Drop-Box can be found in Chapter 10 – Moderate-Risk Waste.

Roosevelt Drop-Box

The Roosevelt Drop-Box opened in the 1990s to service the eastern area of the County. RS owns and operates the facility and is responsible for daily operations, including daily receipts and reports, site maintenance, loading containers, transport to the disposal site and ensuring an adequate number of extra containers are available on site. This drop box accepts MSW and C&D waste. The Roosevelt

Chapter 6. Waste Transfer

Drop-Box also provides for recycling. No HHW collection, scrap metal recycling, or bulky appliance recycling are provided.

Regular hours of operation at the Roosevelt Drop-Box are Monday through Saturday, 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Information on tonnage accepted is located in Table 6-1 and tip fee in Table 6-2 below.

Information on recycling programs implemented at the Roosevelt Drop-Box can be found in Chapter 3 – Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Education, and the moderate risk waste program activities at the Roosevelt Drop-Box can be found in Chapter 10 – Moderate-Risk Waste.

Tonnage disposed of through each transfer station and drop-box facility is provided in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1. Disposed (in Tons).			
Facility	2022	2023	2024
Dallesport Transfer Station ¹	7,137	10,035	10,161
Goldendale Transfer Station	8,254	10,398	9,939
BZ Corners Drop-Box	See Note ¹	See Note ¹	See Note ¹
Roosevelt Drop-Box	See Note ²	See Note ²	See Note ²
Total	15,391	20,433	20,100³

¹ Dallesport Transfer Station tonnage includes waste transported from BZ Corners Drop-Box Site.

² Roosevelt Drop-Box site tonnage is included in RRL tonnage and not as a separate facility.

³ In 2024, RS reported 29,321 tons of waste disposed from the County to RRL.

Table 6-2 provides information on the 2025 tipping fees charged at the transfer stations and drop-box sites.

Table 6-2. Transfer Stations and Drop-Box Sites Fees (2025).	
Material Charge Type	Fee
MSW Per Cubic Yard / Minimum Charge (County Residents)	\$8.37 / \$8.37
MSW Per Cubic Yard / Minimum Charge (Out-Of-County Residents)	\$39.96 / \$39.96
Passenger Tires (Up to 4 per day)	\$8.37
Other Tires	Call for pricing
Appliances/White Goods (No Freon)	Free
Appliances/White Goods (With Freon)	Free

6.3.2. Republic Services Intermodal Facility

RS operates an intermodal facility for the RRL that transfers waste imported by rail in containers from locations outside of the County. The containers are then transferred to trucks and transported to the landfill, approximately 5 miles north, for disposal. Empty containers are returned by truck to the

intermodal facility and reloaded onto railcars. The operating hours for the intermodal facility occur between 6:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. or as determined by the operating permit. If additional hours of operation are required, the County is notified.

6.4. Status of Previous Recommendations

The status of the recommendations made by the 2021 Plan can be found in Appendix D.

6.5. Alternatives and Evaluations

Existing service gaps and other issues connected to the waste transfer component of solid waste management in the County are discussed below.

How Can We Anticipate Population and MSW Tonnage Growth in the County and Incorporate Successful Strategies into Facility Planning?

Over the past 14 years, 2010 through 2024, the population in the County grew 14 percent for an average of 1.0 percent per year. In 2024 the County generated almost 29,320 tons of material which was transported and disposed of at RRL. Assuming the population continues to grow at a rate consistent with the past 10 years, waste projections suggest that by 2045 the amount of waste disposed of in the landfill could approach 37,200 TPY, an increase of 28 percent. Since the current transfer stations were developed in the early 1990s and the rebuilding of the Goldendale Transfer Station in 2016, new services and programs for managing waste and recyclables have been implemented, but facilities have not been expanded. While RS has implemented some improvements to meet the needs of expanded programs, more needs to be done to meet the need of the growing population.

The age of the facilities and the increased need for expanded customer services for recycling and HHW have also created significant opportunities for facility improvements and expansion. The County and RS should establish a regular schedule to review facility conditions and improvements needed and implement modifications to ensure the County citizens have the necessary facilities to handle wastes generated for recycling and disposal.

Will Modifications or Expansion Be Needed for the Intermodal Facility?

The Intermodal Facility is operated as part of the Agreement between the County and RS. If tonnages to the landfill increase, the Intermodal Facility should be assessed for potential options such as expansion or the construction of a new facility for barge unloading.

The Intermodal Facility is a necessary element to the importation of waste and is permitted and contracted for under the terms of the Agreement between RS and the County. The contract, in regard to the Intermodal Facility, should be reviewed annually for compliance and potential modifications or expansion.

6.6. Recommended Actions

The following recommendations are being made for waste transfer and disposal:

- WT1) Evaluate and monitor the transfer stations and drop-box sites conditions and capacity and implement expanded operating hours, facility upgrades, repairs and modifications or new facilities as necessary to continue operations.
- WT2) Monitor waste importation tonnages and the current agreement with RS and consider intermodal facility expansion as needed.
- WT3) Annually review permits and the contract between the County and RS, for compliance and potential transfer facility modifications or expansions.

7. Waste Import and Export

7.1. Introduction

This chapter discusses existing waste import and export opportunities, identifies relevant planning issues, and develops alternative strategies for MSW import and export.

7.2. Background

MSW has been imported into Klickitat County since the early 1970s. The now closed Horsethief Landfill, the County owned and operated landfill, depended on revenues produced from imported MSW.

In 1990, RS under an Agreement with the County, noted its intent to import waste from other jurisdictions and operate RRL as a regional facility. Additional information regarding the Agreement between Klickitat County and RS can be found in Chapter 8 – Waste Disposal.

Waste quantities, for years 2022, 2023, and 2024, imported to RRL for disposal are shown in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1. Waste Tonnage Imported to Roosevelt Regional Landfill.			
Waste Import Origin¹	2022²	2023²	2024²
Washington State Tonnage			
Adams County	1,109	2,264	1,804
Benton County	738	736	675
Chelan County	-	1	-
Clallam County	46,759	53,880	54,456
Clark County	-	2	8,845
Cowlitz County	160	155	469
Ferry County	2,050	2,404	2,691
Franklin County	706	2,270	1,106
Grant County	1,177	1,327	23,155
Grays Harbor County	82	997	3,230
Island County	55,721	54,823	55,730
Jefferson County	24,115	23,889	24,941
King County	350,782	257,701	264,293
Kitsap County	572	462	8,947
Kittitas County	1	2,803	4
Klickitat County	32,380	28,576	29,321
Lewis County	18,050	13,371	6,884

Chapter 7. Waste Import and Export

Table 7-1 (continued). Waste Tonnage Imported to Roosevelt Regional Landfill.			
Waste Import Origin¹	2022²	2023²	2024²
Lincoln County	4,776	5,300	4,522
Mason County	49,681	49,638	8,581
Pacific County	-	-	212
Pend Oreille County	8,094	8,780	8,358
Pierce County	14,008	13,001	19,425
San Juan County	6,055	5,818	5,327
Skagit County	133,210	105,488	3,097
Snohomish County	726,312	760,721	755,584
Spokane County	132,946	131,338	1,034
Thurston County	228,156	226,930	238,125
Walla Walla County	22	10	158
Whatcom County	65,893	69,961	79,655
Whitman County	36,179	33,722	33,039
Yakima County	16,876	12,986	19,494
Total Washington State Tonnage	1,956,610	1,869,354	1,663,159
Out of State/Out of Country Tonnage			
Alaska	26,481	27,623	28,011
Arizona	18	19	-
California	6	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	371
Idaho	1,342	4,748	8,179
Oregon	10,368	4,506	5,047
British Columbia	306,686	312,188	341,048
Guam	21	19	27
Wake Island	-	-	16
Total Out of State/Out of Country Tonnage	344,922	349,103	382,699
Total All Waste Imported	2,301,532	2,218,457	2,045,858

¹ Information provided by RS.

² Includes waste imported, including MSW, ash, contaminated soils, and other.

7.3. Existing Conditions

This section describes current solid waste import and export conditions.

7.3.1. Waste Import

The Agreement with RS obligated the County to the importation of waste until 2032. The Agreement contains a clause that allows up to three extensions (of 5 years each), which could extend the Agreement until 2047. The County's goal, regarding waste importation, is to maintain and expand the present flow of waste to RRL in conformance with the Agreement and permits.

The Agreement has an annual waste importation limit of five million tons and other restrictions. Figure 7-1 shows the RRL Intermodal Yard where waste is received by train for disposal.

Options under the Agreement for waste importation include no change, reduction of the annual tonnage limit, and increasing the annual tonnage limit. Table 7-1 identifies waste, by jurisdiction, imported into the County for disposal at RRL.



Source: Republic Services

Figure 7-1. Roosevelt Regional Landfill Intermodal Yard.

In 2023, the County and RS executed Addendum No. 6 to the Agreement which allows RS to utilize the Cowlitz County Headquarters Landfill for Acceptable Waste with tons disposed not to exceed 150,000 tons for any consecutive 12-month period. The County receives payment from RS for this tonnage in the amount of \$3.00 per ton for the first 100,000 tons diverted and \$4.00 per ton for 100,000–150,000 tons diverted. Additional information can be found in Chapter 8 – Waste Disposal.

Prior to waste importation approval, the Agreement requires the following from exporting municipalities:

- Have an approved solid waste management plan that addresses exporting and includes recycling and waste reduction elements;
- Have an approved MRW plan; and
- The County is allowed to review and approve these plans for conformance.

The County's location lends itself to the importation of waste from regional population centers as the area is served by transportation corridors including State Route (SR) 14, SR 97, Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway, and the Columbia River. These transportation corridors connect the County to Washington State population centers as well as areas outside of the region.

Chapter 7. Waste Import and Export

Long-distance transportation may raise concerns about impacts to areas that lie on or adjacent to the routes utilized to move waste. The County has placed conditions on RRL's conditional use permit (CUP) in response to concerns expressed regarding transportation impacts. The current CUP for RRL (Klickitat County CUP2006-01) restricts truck traffic through the Yakama Nation Reservation and through the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

Additional information on the Agreement between the County and RS can be found in Chapter 8 – Waste Disposal.

7.3.2. Waste Export

Biomedical and pathological wastes are typically generated by hospitals, medical clinics, dental offices, and nursing homes and are regulated under RCW 70A.205. Refer to Chapter 11 – Miscellaneous Wastes for detailed information regarding medical waste.

Export of County MSW is not applicable.

7.4. Status of Previous Recommendations

Status of recommendations made by the 2021 Plan are presented in Appendix D.

7.5. Alternatives and Evaluations

Existing service gaps and other issues connected to the waste import and Export component of solid waste management are discussed below.

Is Waste Importation Operating in Accordance with the Agreement Between Klickitat County and Republic Services?

Importation of waste into RRL appears to be currently operating in compliance with the Agreement between the County and RS. In order to maintain compliance with the Agreement in regard to importation of waste, the County will need to monitor compliance with the Agreement including review and approval of importing municipalities' solid waste and MRW management plans.

The Yakama Nation and the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Commissions' preferences for trucking of waste must be honored where the location of the exporting jurisdiction allows reasonable alternatives.

Is Waste Exportation Adequate?

The current options available for export of biomedical and pathological wastes appear to be adequately managing disposal of these waste streams. Additional materials are addressed in Chapter 11 – Miscellaneous Wastes for waste export and disposal options. Export of County MSW is not considered a viable option at this time.

7.6. Recommended Actions

The following recommendations are made for waste import and export:

- WIE1) Importation of waste should continue in compliance with the Agreement between the County and RS.
- WIE2) Continue to monitor compliance with the Agreement between the County and RS.
- WIE3) The Yakama Nation and the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Commission preferences regarding waste transportation through specific areas under their jurisdictions should be implemented through permit conditions and should continue to be monitored for compliance.
- WIE4) Exportation of County MSW will not be considered during this planning period.

8. Waste Disposal

This chapter discusses existing programs and facilities, identifies relevant planning issues, and develops/evaluates alternative strategies for MSW disposal.

8.1. Background

This section provides information on the County's waste disposal system.

8.1.1. State Legislation, Regulations, and Guidelines for Disposal

In Washington State, MSW landfill design and operations are regulated under WAC 173-351. There is currently one operating MSW landfill in the County, the RS RRL, and one closed landfill.

8.1.2. Roosevelt Regional Landfill Agreement

Since 1977, the County has pursued regionalization of disposal facilities in order to reduce tipping fees and rates for local citizens. On August 30, 1988, the SWAC recommended Klickitat County issue a Request for Qualifications and Proposals (RFQ/P) for the private development of a landfill. The County authorized the RFQ/P and issued its Notice to Contractors on October 3, 1988. The Notice to Contractors called for proposals and negotiations concerning a possible full-service contract with a contractor for the permitting, design, construction and operation of a state-of-the-art landfill to be sited within the County.

Responses to the RFQ/P were received on January 23, 1989, from Burlington Environmental, Inc. (BEI), Rabanco Regional Landfill Company (RRLC), and Washington Waste Systems, Inc. The County reviewed these proposals, and on February 13, 1989, decided to further consider proposals of BEI and RRLC. The County conducted interviews with BEI and RRLC, as required by law.

The County received and considered recommendations from its Public Works and Planning Departments as well as from R.W. Beck and Associates, a consultant hired to assist with the selection process. On March 16, 1989, after review and consideration of the two finalist, RRLC was selected as "first vendor" and moved forward on contract negotiation.

Public hearings on a proposed agreement with RRLC were conducted in White Salmon on May 16, 1989, Roosevelt on May 17, 1989, and Goldendale on May 18, 1989, and written comment was received through May 25, 1989. The County considered the input received at public hearings and in writing and considered reports and recommendations of its staff and R.W. Beck and Associates. Resolution No. 07489 authorized the Agreement concerning Solid Waste Handling ("Agreement") between the County and RRLC on May 26, 1989.

Consistent with the Agreement, RRLC commenced the process for full environmental review on the development of a regional landfill and related solid waste management projects ("Klickitat County Solid

Waste Project” or “Project”). The Project proposed three related actions: a model rural recycling and waste reduction program, a new regional landfill, and regional transportation to serve the landfill. Based on public and agency comments, the preferred alternative was to implement an augmented program of the reduction/recycling alternatives, a landfill at the Clark site near Roosevelt, and rail transportation.

A final Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was issued on December 18, 1989. The Project EIS was incorporated by reference in the 1990 Plan Update and associated environmental review (see WAC 197-11-425(6)).

RRLC sought a CUP before Board of Adjustment for the Clark site near Roosevelt under matter No. 89-13. The Board of Adjustment held public hearings and meetings on the CUP application on January 8, 11, 18, and 22, 1990. On January 22, 1990, the Board of Adjustment entered its Findings of Fact, Conclusions and Disposition, granting the CUP for development of a site now identified as RRL.

The existing Agreement was amended in 2011 and commits to continued operation through 2032 with three 5-year extensions allowable.

The Agreement can be renegotiated as both parties agree. Significant changes to the Agreement are subject to environmental review. In addition, the Agreement provides for County options to not dispose of waste at RRL, however, disposal costs would increase from the negotiated free disposal at RRL.

Highlights of the Agreement are outlined as follows:

- RS provides and pays for recycling, transfer, and disposal site access, services, labor, overtime labor, standby labor, methods, materials, equipment, transportation, power, fuel, water, taxes and other facilities and services necessary for performance under the Agreement for County waste.
- RS is responsible for preparation of technical documents, designs, environmental review, permits, testing, construction, and operating activities of facilities.
- RS is responsible for local, state, and federal permits and permit requirements associated with phases of projects, including but not limited to siting, construction, operation, and closing of RRL and associated improvements, the drop box and recycling stations, and the intermodal transfer facility.
- RS is solely responsible for facilities’ closure and post-closure activities.
- Specific areas for origination of waste are identified and approved for acceptance to RRL.
- Minimum payment to the County is guaranteed to be paid in quarterly payments. Contract reopener is established, at the County’s sole option, to negotiate additional fees if waste received is in excess of five million tons in any calendar year.
- The County is to be notified of any major customers whose waste will be accepted with a copy of the exporting jurisdictions solid waste management plan and MRW management plan provided for review and approval.

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- The County designates the facilities for waste collected in the unincorporated areas to be delivered to RS facilities for transfer and disposal. The County will utilize reasonable best efforts to maintain and enforce intergovernmental agreements with the Cities to designate these facilities for disposal.
- The County and RS work cooperatively to establish and maintain educational programs regarding hazardous waste reduction and disposal.
- RS developed a countywide Model Rural Recycling Program Plan and a MRW receiving and disposal plan and is required to implement and maintain both.

In July 2023, Addendum No. 6 to the Agreement was executed by the Board of County Commissioners and included the following modifications:

- Allows RS to use the Cowlitz County Headquarters Landfill for Acceptable Waste from certain areas not to exceed 150,000 tons for any consecutive 12-month period.
- Acceptable Waste diverted to the Cowlitz County Headquarters Landfill results in quarterly payments to the County of \$3.00 per ton for the first 100,000 tons and \$4.00 per ton for tonnage between 100,000 and 150,000 tons.
- MRW collected shall be transported and disposed by RS with the County bearing costs associated with transportation and disposal, including regulatory costs.
- County citizens shall deliver waste to the transfer stations with a gate fee increased by \$1.25 per cubic yard.
- Litter control will be cooperative with RS providing the County with up to six (6) twenty-yard (20-yard) roll-off containers on an annual basis for use by the County and provide up to 200 vouchers annually to dispose of waste illegally disposed on County property.

8.1.3. Roosevelt Regional Landfill Operations

RRL began receiving wastes on November 1, 1990. Since that time, RRL has been maintained and improved in multiple ways. A site expansion was authorized in 2002, which expanded the total capacity from 180 million cubic yards to 245 million cubic yards and the annual limit from 2 million TPY to 5 million TPY. In 2003, a geosynthetic clay liner was approved for new cells as an alternative liner to the previously permitted clay liner. In 2022, an additional site expansion was authorized that increased the maximum elevation and increased disposal capacity to 360 million cubic yards.

In collaboration with Klickitat Public Utility District (PUD) and RRL a power plant was built in 1998 to convert methane gas generated in RRL to electrical power. Methane is collected in a network of wells buried in RRL and transported through pipes. The H.W. Hill Landfill Gas Project was initially designed with four Waukesha reciprocating engines converted to run-on methane. Phase 1 capacity was 8.4 megawatts (MW) with a fifth engine added at the end of the plant's first year of operations boosting capacity to 10.5 MW. Phase II of the H.W. Hill Landfill Gas Project began in 2009 with commercial operation commencing in 2011. Phase II added two 10 MW combustion turbines with an additional capacity of

6 MW through a heat recovery steam generator and steam turbine. Phase 1 was shut down at this time due to the more modern facility operating at a 26 MW power generation rate.

In 2017, the Klickitat PUD authorized contracts to begin the production and selling of renewable natural gas (RNG) from methane utilized to generate electricity. Agreements were reached with IGI Resources and its parent company, British Petroleum North America, for a guaranteed, fixed revenue stream for the natural gas sold. The facility is expected to produce more than 22 million gallons of ethanol gallon equivalents annually and is one of the largest RNG projects in the United States. Formal dedication of the RNG plant was in September 2019.



H.W. Hill Landfill Gas Project. Source: Republic Services

The remainder of the RNG was sold to Puget Sound Energy starting July 1, 2020. In 2023, when the British Petroleum obligations ended, Puget Sound Energy took over the gas produced by the facility until 2041. Because all of the RNG was sold at a fixed price, the PUD is better able to forecast revenues and provide stable rates to customers.

A separate ash monofill was added to RRL in 1991 and served as the disposal location for incinerator ash received from the City of Spokane. In 2016, RS and Lab USA started operation of a metal recovery facility. The facility can process newly delivered ash as well as systematically processing ash previously buried. Metals recovered from ash are recycled, shipped and repurposed to make new metal products. The facility is estimated to recover and recycle 46,200 tons of ferrous metals and 42,900 tons of non-ferrous metals annually. In 2024, the City of Spokane selected a different landfill for disposal of incinerator ash and limited ash is currently accepted at RRL.

8.2. Existing Conditions

This section provides information regarding disposal within the County.

8.2.1. Republic Services Roosevelt Regional Landfill

The RRL is located at 500 Roosevelt Grade Road, Roosevelt, Washington 99356, and is owned and operated by RS. The location is shown in Chapter 6.0 – Waste Transfer in Figure 6-1. RRL currently receives waste from most counties in Washington State, and a number of out-of-state and out-of-country areas as outlined in Chapter 7 – Waste Import and Export in Table 7-1.

Chapter 8. Waste Disposal

Figure 8-1 provides an aerial view of RRL.

In 2024, a total of 2,045,858 tons of waste was accepted at RRL with 1,663,159 tons of waste from Washington State customers and 382,699 tons from out-of-state/out-of-country customers.

As of January 1, 2025, RRL had 247,651,000 tons of remaining capacity with an estimated closure date of year 2152.



Figure 8-1. Roosevelt Regional Landfill Aerial View.

8.2.2. Horsethief Landfill

Horsethief Landfill is located in the south-central portion of the County and was owned and operated by the County until 1994. Due to a determination from the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area that it was not a compatible land use, Horsethief Landfill was closed in compliance with WAC 173-304-407 requiring a minimum of 20 years of post-closure monitoring. In 2014, an engineering company was hired to monitor and assess the stability of Horsethief and found that the criteria for ending post-closure care had been met.

In 2025, the County re-engaged with Ecology to complete the necessary post-closure activities and hired a consultant to conduct additional groundwater and methane monitoring. Post-closure activities are expected to be completed by the end of 2025.

8.3. Status of Previous Recommendations

Status of recommendations made by the 2021 Plan are presented in Appendix D.

8.4. Alternatives and Evaluations

Existing service gaps and other issues connected to the disposal component of solid waste management are discussed below.

Given current technology and disposal patterns, landfills are and will remain a necessary and important component of waste management for the foreseeable future. For now, RRL has capacity beyond the timeframe addressed by this Plan to handle the County's MSW disposal needs.

Is the Contract between Klickitat County and Republic Services Adequate to Meet Waste Disposal Needs of the Citizens?

The County and RS continue to work cooperatively to maintain, monitor and update the Agreement as necessary for citizen waste disposal, contract compliance, and requirements outlined for waste importation.

Are Greenhouse Gas Emissions Addressed Appropriately When Considering the Waste Stream?

MSW disposed in the County is transported to RRL in accordance with the contract. RRL collects landfill gas and generates renewable energy. This landfill gas collection system assists in meeting the Washington state requirements for renewable energy and supports the EPA's requirements for greenhouse gas reductions.

8.5. Recommended Actions

The following recommendations are made for disposal:

- WD1) Waste should continue to be disposed per the Agreement between the County and RS.
- WD2) The County and RS should continue to maintain, monitor and update the Agreement as needed.
- WD3) The County should ensure continued compliance with RS solid waste facility permits through an inspection and monitoring program, including retention of a County inspector position.

9. Energy Recovery

9.1. Introduction

This chapter addresses emerging technologies in energy recovery that increase solid waste diversion and decrease disposal.

9.2. Background

Waste processing and conversion technology options can be grouped into the following main technology classes:

- Thermal Technologies
 - Direct Combustion (various forms of traditional waste-to-energy)
 - Gasification
 - Plasma Arc Gasification
 - Pyrolysis
- Biological Technologies
 - Aerobic Composting
 - Anaerobic Digestion with biogas production for electricity or fuel generation
- Chemical Technologies
 - Hydrolysis
 - Catalytic and Thermal Depolymerization
- Mechanical Technologies
 - Autoclave/Steam Classification
 - Advanced Materials Recovery
 - Refused Derived Fuel Production

There are also waste conversion technologies that are a combination of two or more technology classes. For example, Mechanical and Biological Treatment Technologies combine mechanical separation and treatment with biological processing, while Waste-to-Fuel Technologies combine mechanical pre-processing with thermal and chemical conversion processes.

9.3. Existing Conditions

As discussed in Chapter 8 – Waste Disposal, County waste is disposed at RRL. The RRL recovers energy through direct combustion of collected landfill gas to electricity and through conversion of landfill gas to pipeline quality compressed natural gas. In collaboration, Klickitat PUD and RS, partnered on a power plant that was built in 1998 to convert methane gas generated in RRL to electrical power. Methane is collected in a network of landfill gas wells and transported through pipes. The H.W. Hill Landfill Gas Project was initially designed with four Waukesha reciprocating engines converted to operate on methane. Phase 1 capacity was 8.4 MW with a fifth engine added at the end of the plant's first year of operations boosting capacity to 10.5 MW. Phase II of the H.W. Hill Landfill Gas Project began in 2009 with commercial operation commencing in 2011. Phase II added two 10 MW combustion turbines with an additional capacity of 6 MW through a heat recovery steam generator and steam turbine. Phase 1 was shutdown at this time due to the more modern facility operating at a 26 MW power generation rate.



H.W. Hill Landfill Gas Project engine. Source: Republic Services

In 2017, Klickitat PUD authorized contracts to begin the production and selling of RNG from methane utilized for transportation fuel.

Agreements were reached with IGI Resources and its parent company, British Petroleum North America, for a guaranteed, fixed revenue stream for the natural gas sold. The facility is expected to produce more than 22 million gallons of ethanol gallon equivalents annually and at the time of publication is the largest RNG project in the United States. Formal dedication of the RNG plant was in September 2019.

Klickitat PUD sold about two thirds of the RNG to British Petroleum North America for 5 years. This contract was for a fixed amount at a fixed price, and it allowed for the repayment of debt on the project and covered the ongoing operating and maintenance expenses. The remainder of the RNG was sold to Puget Sound Energy starting on July 1, 2020.

In 2023, when the British Petroleum North America obligations ended, Puget Sound Energy reached an agreement to take all of the RNG produced by the facility until 2041. Because all of the RNG is now sold at a fixed price, Klickitat PUD is better able to forecast revenues and provide stable rates for customers.

9.4. Status of Previous Recommendations

Status of recommendations made by the 2021 Plan are presented in Appendix D.

9.5. Alternatives and Evaluations

Existing service gaps and other issues connected to the energy recovery component of solid waste management are discussed below.

Are Greenhouse Gas Emissions Addressed Appropriately When Considering the Waste Stream?

County waste is transported to RRL through a contract between the County and RS. RRL collects landfill gas and generates natural gas and renewable energy.

This landfill gas collection system assists in meeting Washington state requirements for renewable energy and supports the requirements for greenhouse gas reductions and the Climate Commitment Act (Senate Bill 5126).

9.6. Recommended Actions

The following recommendation is made for energy recovery:

- ER1) The County will monitor developments and progress in waste processing and conversion technologies in the event that current conditions change.

10. Moderate Risk Waste

10.1. Introduction

This chapter discusses programs for MRW, identifies relevant planning issues, and develops and evaluates alternative strategies.

10.2. Background

This section provides summary of definitions and regulations and guidance for managing MRW.

10.2.1. Definitions

MRW refers to materials that have the characteristics of and pose the same risks as hazardous wastes: they are flammable, corrosive, toxic, and/or reactive. State and federal laws do not regulate these wastes as hazardous wastes due to their relatively small quantities. MRW is regulated by WAC 173-350-360 under the authority of RCW 70A.300 and RCW 70A.205. MRW is defined as solid waste that is limited to conditionally exempt Small Quantity Generator (SQG) waste and HHW.

Household Hazardous Waste

The Hazardous Household Substances List developed by Ecology is shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** When generated in a residence, these products become HHW when discarded.

Small Quantity Generator Waste

Many businesses and institutions produce small quantities of hazardous wastes; the list is the same as for HHW (see **Error! Reference source not found.**). SQGs produce hazardous waste at rates less than 220 pounds per month or per batch (or 2.2 pounds per month or per batch of extremely hazardous waste) and accumulate less than 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste on site (or 22 pounds of extremely hazardous waste). Extremely hazardous wastes include certain pesticides and other poisons that are more toxic and pose greater risks than other HHW. SQGs are conditionally exempt from state and federal regulations, meaning that they are exempt only as long as they properly manage and dispose of their wastes.



What is MRW?

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW): Waste that is generated by homeowners from common household chemicals.

Small Quantity Generator (SQG) Waste: Waste from businesses that generate less than 220 pounds of hazardous waste per month and are conditionally exempt from Washington State Dangerous Waste regulations if the waste is managed properly.

Chapter 10. Moderate Risk Waste

Table 10-1. Hazardous Household Substance List.
This list is provided by Ecology as required by RCW 70A.300.350(4)(a).

Hazardous Household Substances				
Substance(s) or Class(es) of Substances	Hazards			
	Flammable	Toxic	Corrosive	Reactive
Group 1: Repair and Remodeling				
Adhesives, Glues, Cements	X	X		
Cement Etching Solutions			X	
Roof Flashing Containing Lead		X		
Roof Coatings, Sealants		X		
Caulkings, Sealants		X		
Epoxy Resins	X	X		X
Latex (water) Based Paints with mold inhibitors		X		
Solvent Based Paints	X	X		
Solvents, Thinners	X	X	X	X
Paint Removers, Strippers		X	X	
Group 2: Cleaning Agents				
Oven Cleaners		X	X	
Rust Removers			X	
Degreasers, Spot Removers	X	X	X	
Toilet, Drain, Septic Cleaners		X	X	
Polishes, Waxes, Strippers	X	X	X	
Deck, Patio, Chimney Cleaners	X	X	X	
Solvent Cleaning Fluid	X	X	X	X
Household Bleach (<8% solution)			X	
Group 3: Poisons				
Insecticides	X	X		
Fungicides		X		X
Rodenticides		X		X
Molluscides		X		
Wood Preservatives		X		
Moss Retardants		X	X	
Herbicides		X		
Fertilizers		X	X	X
Group 4: Auto, Boat, and Equipment Maintenance				
Batteries	X	X	X	X
Waxes, Cleaners	X	X	X	
Paints, Solvents, Cleaners	X	X	X	X
Aerosol Cans	X	X	X	X

Table 10-1 (continued). Hazardous Household Substance List.

Substance(s) or Class(es) of Substances	Hazards			
Adhesives, Glues, Cements	X	X		
Fuel or Oil Additives	X	X	X	X
Gasoline	X	X	X	X
Flushes	X	X	X	X
Auto Body Repair Materials	X	X		
Motor Oil		X		
Diesel Oil	X	X		
Antifreeze		X		
Group 5: Hobby and Recreation	Flammable	Toxic	Corrosive	Reactive
Paints, Thinners, Solvents	X	X	X	X
Pool/Sauna Chemicals	X	X	X	X
Photo Processing Chemicals	X	X	X	X
Metal Cleaning, Refining Chemicals		X	X	X
Glues, Cements	X	X	X	
Inks, Dyes	X	X		
Glazes		X		
Chemistry Sets	X	X	X	X
Pressurized Bottled Gas	X	X		X
White Gas	X	X		X
Charcoal Lighter Fluid	X	X		
Batteries	X	X	X	X
Group 6: Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxins (PBT's)	Flammable	Toxic	Corrosive	Reactive
Mercury: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CFLs, Fluorescent Tubes, HID lamps ● Auto Switches ● Thermometers ● Barometers ● Thermostats ● Button Cell Batteries 		X	X	
Lead: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lead Acid Car Batteries ● Fishing Weights ● Unused Lead From Ammunition ● Unused Lead solder ● Unused Traffic Paint ● Unused Art Supplies (for stained glass and lead pottery glaze) 		X		

Chapter 10. Moderate Risk Waste

Table 10-1 (continued). Hazardous Household Substance List.

Substance(s) or Class(es) of Substances	Hazards			
Polybrominated Diphenyl Ether (PBDE's) found as flame retardants in the plastic of electronics such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Televisions ● Computers ● Other Electronic Products Note : These items should all be treated as electronics and recycled.		X		
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Roofing Sealant ● Pavement Sealant ● Railroad Ties 		X		
Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Caulking (manufactured prior to 1979) ● Light Ballasts (manufactured prior to 1979) ● Road Paint (check with manufacturer) ● Some Inks, Dyes 		X		
Group 7: Miscellaneous	Flammable	Toxic	Corrosive	Reactive
Ammunition	X	X	X	X
Asbestos		X		
Fireworks	X	X	X	X
Marine, Road Flares	X	X		X
Pharmaceuticals (Ecology recommends local governments point residents to the Safe Medication Return program, medtakebackwashington.org, instead of directly accepting medications from residents, as some are controlled substances.)		X		
Old Smoke Detection Equipment (may contain radioactive components)				
Personal Care Products (aerosols, dandruff shampoos, nail polish remover, hair dyes, etc.)	X	X	X	
Nicotine Vape Devices		X		X

10.2.2. Regulations and Guidance

MRW is regulated primarily by state and federal laws that govern proper handling and disposal of these wastes. A review of the recent regulatory changes affecting solid wastes and MRW is provided in Chapter 1 – Background, and the relevant details for MRW are repeated below.

Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics Plan

Ecology released an updated waste and toxics reduction plan in 2021. Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics focuses on reducing waste and toxics by adopting a sustainable materials management approach, which is also used by the EPA. This approach looks at the full life cycle of materials from

design and manufacturing, through use, to disposal or recycling. The EPA believes that a sustainable materials management approach can help identify more sustainable ways to produce products that are less impactful to the environment. The vision of Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics is as follows:

We can transition to a society where waste is viewed as inefficient, and where most wastes and toxic substances have been eliminated. This will contribute to economic, social and environmental vitality.

One of the five sections of the Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics plan is titled “Managing Hazardous Waste and Materials.” The background information for this initiative explains that perhaps as little as 1 percent of SQG waste is properly managed on a statewide basis. For HHW, only about 16 percent (statewide) is estimated to be collected through local programs. The Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics plan provides the following goals pertaining to MRW:

- Until toxic substances are phased out of products and use of hazardous materials declines, MRW collection will be maximized (Goal HWM 11).
- MRW locations and programs will provide increased services for residents, businesses, and underserved communities (Goal HWM 12).
- Facilities that collect MRW will be properly permitted (if required) and in compliance with applicable laws and rules (Goal HWM 13).

Hazardous Waste Management Act (Chapter 70A.300 RCW)

The Hazardous Waste Management Act establishes requirements for state and local hazardous waste management plans, rules for hazardous waste generation and handling, criteria for siting hazardous waste management facilities, and local zoning designations that permit hazardous waste management facilities. The Hazardous Waste Management Act also establishes waste management priorities for hazardous wastes. In order of decreasing priority, the management priorities are:

1. Waste reduction;
2. Waste recycling;
3. Physical, chemical, and biological treatment;
4. Incineration;
5. Solidification/stabilization/treatment; or
6. Landfill.

The waste hierarchy is a key element in determining compliance of this Plan with state requirements.

Rules implementing the Hazardous Waste Management Act are codified in the Dangerous Waste Regulations (WAC 173-303). This regulation defines dangerous waste materials and establishes minimum handling requirements. State rules specifically exclude household and SQG wastes from Dangerous Waste Regulations, which have been amended multiple times, most recently in 2014. The 2014

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amendments allow mercury-containing equipment to be managed as a universal waste, require recyclers and used oil processors to develop closure plans and meet financial responsibility requirements, and provide several other changes and updates.

Used Oil

Washington State law (RCW 70A.205) requires local governments to manage used oil in conjunction with their MRW programs and to submit annual reports to Ecology.

Mercury-Containing Lights Product Stewardship Program

Washington State rules (WAC 173-910) established a product stewardship program for mercury-containing lights, called LightRecycle, refer to logo shown below. Producers of mercury-containing lights sold for residential use must finance and participate in the stewardship program. Counties can choose to have a collection site at their facilities, and retailers can also be designated collection sites for spent mercury-containing lights.

The transfer stations in Goldendale and Dallesport and the BZ Corners Drop-Box Facility accept mercury-containing lights through the LightRecycle Washington program.

Additional product stewardship program participants that accept mercury-containing light can be found at the following link: <https://www.lightrecycle.org/collection-site-locator/>

Additional information on Mercury-Containing Lights Product Stewardship can be found in Chapter 3 – Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Education.

Paint Stewardship

In 2019, SHB 1652 was approved by the state legislature to require producers of architectural paints sold in Washington State to participate in an approved paint stewardship program. PaintCare is the manufacturer's stewardship organization that operates the statewide recycling program and the PaintCare logo is shown at right. The transfer station in Goldendale and Dallesport and the BZ Corners Drop-Box Facility accept paint through the PaintCare program. Information on sites and acceptance can be found on the PaintCare website at:

<https://www.paintcare.org/drop-off-sites/>



Source: PaintCare

10.3. Moderate Risk Waste Generation

RCW 70A.300(1)(a) requires local governments to prepare hazardous waste plans that contain an assessment of the quantities, types, generators, and fates of hazardous waste in each jurisdiction. This Plan serves to compile that data for the County, and this chapter focuses on the MRW associated with HHW and SQG aspects and quantities of hazardous waste. The quantities, types, and fates of MRW in the County are described in Section 10.4. The following



Source: LightRecycle Washington

subsections focus on the generators of this waste in the County.

10.3.1. Hazardous Waste Inventory

The following information helps provide an inventory of hazardous waste management by addressing dangerous waste generators (i.e., large-quantity generators), contaminated sites, transporters and processing facilities, and locations where hazardous waste facilities can be sited (“zone designations”).

Dangerous Waste Generators

Ecology records (latest data as of April 2023) show that 17 businesses and institutions in the County are registered as hazardous waste generators and reported generation of waste. The following provide a breakdown of businesses and institutions that are registered with Ecology as of 2023 as hazardous waste generators:

- 1 Large Quantity Generator
- 2 Medium Quantity Generators
- 5 Small Quantity Generators
- 9 businesses and institutions with EPA or State identification numbers that did not generate waste in 2023

Remedial Action Sites

Ecology’s list of confirmed and suspected contaminated sites in the County can be found at the following link: <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/reports/cleanup/contaminated>

As of October 2025, there were 28 remedial action sites identified in the County.

Hazardous Waste Services (Transporters and Facilities)

Multiple private companies provide transportation and disposal services for a wide range of materials. The current list of these companies can be found at the following link:

<https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Dangerous-waste-guidance/Dispose-recycle-or-treat/Hiring-a-contractor>

There are two hazardous waste transporters and facilities identified in the County as of April 2023.

10.3.2. Inventory of Moderate Risk Waste Generators

As stated above, MRW generators include HHW from local residents as well as SQG waste from local businesses and institutions. For residential sources in particular, products may be stored for several years before the resident determines that the material is no longer useful and takes it to an MRW facility. In addition, although quantities and types of MRW collected and shipped are tracked, it is unknown how many residents are recycling or disposing of wastes through drop-off programs and private collection

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services. Also unknown is the number of SQGs and large-quantity generators utilizing the services of private collection companies for their hazardous wastes.

10.4. Existing Conditions

This section describes existing programs to manage MRW in Klickitat County. The County currently contracts with RS, who owns and operates the transfer stations and drop box site in Klickitat County, for collection, recycling and disposal of MRW. The collection of MRW for both households and SQGs is provided free of charge in Klickitat County. As part of the contract with RS, the County pays for the disposal costs for MRW collected. Additional information on locations, hours of operation and site locations is located in Chapter 6.0 – Waste Transfer. The SWD Landfill Compliance Officer acts as an agent for enforcement and the Klickitat County Health Department provides oversight of the facilities.

10.4.1. Current Moderate Risk Waste and Oil Programs

MRW Collection

MRW in the County is collected primarily through the transfer station and drop-box facilities. The following are available drop-off programs active in the County, including:

- The Goldendale Transfer Station, Dallesport Transfer Station, and BZ Corners Drop-Box Site accept hazardous wastes from households and SQGs. Wastes are accepted at no charge. Residents and SQGs can bring in MRW any time during facility operational hours. SQGs need to call ahead for approval.
- Electronics can be recycled in the County at the Goldendale Transfer Station.
- Fluorescent tubes can be recycled at the Goldendale Transfer Station and Allyn’s Building Center. In addition, fluorescent tubes are recycled at the Dallesport Transfer Station, BZ Corners Drop-Box Site, and Roosevelt Drop-Box Site.
- The WSDA conducts agricultural chemical waste collection events in Eastern Washington on an as-needed basis. Participants must sign up in advance to bring in wastes, but there is no cost to participate.
- Large-quantity generators use the services of private companies that collect specific types of wastes, but little information is available on the amounts collected in this manner.

Used Oil Collection

Used motor oil, gear oil, and transmission oil in up to quantities of five (5) gallons, is primarily collected at the BZ Corners Drop-Box Site and Goldendale Transfer Station. In 2024, 2,700 gallons were collected and recycled.

Processing, Transport and Disposal

The Agreement between Klickitat County and RS requires the implementation of certain MRW programs, as follows:

- Operation of MRW collection sites at transfer stations and at RRL with trained staff provided to manage and coordinate collection.
- RS submits an MRW implementation plan for Klickitat County approval. This plan provides planning for receipt and disposal of MRW from the collection sites and other operational details.
- Recycling of MRW from collection sites when reasonable to do so.
- Transport of remaining MRW from collection events for final disposal, treatment or recycling.
- Agricultural container education, public outreach, and disposal for insecticides and fertilizer.
- Public education, outreach and awareness programs through media and participation in public events.

In July 2023, Addendum No. 6 to the contract was executed that requires the County to bear all costs associated with the transport and disposal of MRW, including regulatory costs.

MRW to be shipped off site for recycling or disposal is sorted at the transfer stations and drop box sites according to its Washington State Department of Transportation hazard classification (flammable, toxic, acid, corrosive or reactive). The MRW is stored in secured storage lockers until sufficient quantities are available for transport. MRW is picked up by an outside vendor then shipped to licensed hazardous waste treatment, storage and/or disposal facilities. Table 10-2 provides the quantities of MRW processed, transported and disposed of in 2024.

Table 10-2. 2024 Moderate Risk Waste Quantities Shipped (in Pounds).

Waste Type	Dallesport Transfer Station	Goldendale Transfer Station	BZ Corners Drop-Box	Roosevelt Drop-Box
Aerosols	358	1,073	780	33
Paint:				
Latex	549	2,794	-	-
Oil-Based	-	-	9,142	2,196
Pesticide/Poison	20	520	900	-
Batteries – Auto Lead Acid	4,500	-	3,492	-
Batteries – Household	-	5	1	-
Batteries – NiCad/NIMH/Lithium	-	1,800	25	6,950
Flammable Liquids	-	419	420	-
TOTAL (in pounds)	5,427	6,611	14,760	9,179

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HHW Education

The County educates residents about proper handling and disposal of HHW through their website and advertising campaigns. Additional information can be found at:

<https://www.klickitatcounty.org/376/Household-Hazardous-Waste>

Compliance and Enforcement

Compliance issues are handled by the SWD Compliance Officer, who responds to complaints and other problems as these are identified. The County is eligible to receive LSWFA grant funding for this purpose.

10.5. Status of Previous Recommendations

The status of recommendations made by the 2021 Plan can be found in Appendix D.

10.6. Alternatives and Evaluations

There are generally five components for local MRW management programs: two that address educational efforts and three that help fulfill the mandate to prepare a “program to manage moderate-risk waste” (RCW 70.105.220(1)(a)). These five elements are as follows:

- Public education program;
- Technical assistance program for businesses;
- Collection program for HHW and used oil;
- Collection program for business wastes; and
- A plan or program to ensure compliance by SQGs and others.

The existing service gaps and other issues connected to these components are discussed below.

Will the Current Process of Maintaining a Single Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Plan Continue?

RCW 70A.300 requires local governments to prepare hazardous waste plans. The County has incorporated the hazardous waste plan update process into the Plan update process to maintain compliance with the rule. This coordination should continue in future plan updates processes.

What Facilities will be Needed to Meet the Future Needs of MRW Disposal for Households and SQGs?

RS currently owns and operates all of the transfer stations and drop-box facilities where MRW collection is implemented. The facilities accept MRW free of charge.

Providing MRW disposal options and facilities to meet the needs of residents is of utmost importance to ensure that MRW is not improperly disposed. Continued operations of MRW collection at the transfer stations and drop-box facilities will play a critical role in removing MRW from the waste stream.

The RRL MRW collection site was recently closed due to staffing issues. This facility is a required MRW collection site as outlined in the contract between RS and the County.

What Additional MRW Reduction Methods Can We Consider?

With the implementation of product stewardship programs and extended producer responsibility (EPR) and recycling options for electronic waste, batteries, mercury-containing lights, used oil, paint, and other materials, reviewing the MRW waste stream and considering options for reuse and reduction programs at HHW Collection Facilities will be critical to minimize operational costs.

The above actions, coupled with promoting policies that reduce use of and exposure to hazardous products and encouraging product stewardship programs, will reduce MRW in the system requiring disposal. The increased use of safer alternatives and implementation of strategic education and outreach plans to households on choosing safer alternatives are anticipated to reduce the quantity of MRW in Klickitat County's system.

How Can People and the Environment Be Better Protected From Hazardous Materials?

To support and enhance the County MRW system, prioritizing actions that protect people and the environment from hazardous materials will be key strategies to implement over the life of this Plan. Advocating for policy actions that promote safer alternatives, prevent exposures to hazardous materials, and support and advocate producer responsibility and product stewardship for hazardous products will provide a solid approach for implementation.

Actions for consideration could include:

- Support and pursue legislative actions that advance product stewardship and EPR for MRW.
- Advance policies that reduce exposure to hazardous products and increase the use of safer alternatives.
- Implement a strategic education and outreach plan to households and SQGs on choosing safer alternatives, safe use and storage of hazardous products, and how to safely dispose of MRW.



Source: Washington State Department of Ecology

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- Provide technical assistance and support to residents, businesses, municipalities, and community groups in the use of safer alternatives and new EPR programs.
- Provide pollution prevention assistance and regulatory guidance to businesses that handle, store, or generate hazardous waste.
- Investigate and respond to complaints regarding improper storage and disposal of MRW and undertake potential clean-up actions.

What Options Exist for Strategic Partnerships and Collaboration?

Klickitat County is an active member of the Washington State Association of Counties and affiliate groups including the Washington State Association of Local Public Health Officials and the Washington State Association of County Solid Waste Managers. These affiliations allow participation in the legislative process through evaluation and input as to how proposed legislation may impact the community and operations.

What Additional Funding Will Be Necessary to Ensure the MRW Management System Remains Healthy and Vibrant?

Funding for the MRW management system relies on tipping fees assessed on solid waste and LSWFA grant funding.

As new programs or facilities are implemented, additional funding may be necessary to ensure that the MRW management system remains healthy and vibrant with adequate staffing provided for program implementation. There should be an annual review of funding, programs, and facility needs to ensure adequate funding is provided.

10.7. Recommended Actions

The following recommendations are being made for MRW:

- MRW1) Enhance the public education and outreach program for handling household and SQG waste.
- MRW2) Continue to coordinate the schedule and process for updating the hazardous waste plan with the solid waste management plan (as is the current practice).
- MRW3) The County and RS should annually review MRW funding, programs, and facility needs to ensure adequate funding is provided to continue and enhance the MRW management system. With the closure of the RRL MRW collection site, the County should consider options for provision of MRW collection in the eastern portion of the County and discuss contract implications for reduction in MRW services with RS.
- MRW4) Continue active participation in strategic partnerships to ensure legislative actions support the County goals and objectives for MRW programs.

11. Miscellaneous Wastes

11.1. Introduction

This chapter discusses existing programs, identifies relevant planning issues, and develops and evaluates alternative strategies for the management of miscellaneous wastes.

11.2. Background

Miscellaneous wastes have some similarities to “normal” MSW and can be managed in a similar fashion with some additional precautions or special handling procedures. Each type of miscellaneous waste is governed by slightly different regulations, based on its physical and chemical characteristics and the degree of environmental, health, or safety risk it poses. This chapter is subdivided into the sections shown in Table 11-1 to describe regulations, current programs, and planning issues for each type of miscellaneous waste.

Table 11-1. Miscellaneous Wastes.	
	Waste Type
11.3	Agricultural Waste
11.4	Animal Carcasses
11.5	Appliances/White Goods
11.6	Asbestos
11.7	Biomedical/Infectious Waste
11.8	Carpet and Padding
11.9	Construction/Demolition Debris
11.10	Disaster Debris Management
11.11	Electronic Waste
11.12	Junk Vehicles
11.13	Litter and Illegal Dumping
11.14	Mattresses
11.15	Petroleum-Contaminated Soils
11.16	Pharmaceuticals
11.17	Street Sweepings/Vactor Waste
11.18	Tires

11.3. Agricultural Waste

This section addresses disposal of agricultural waste within the County.

11.3.1. Regulations and Guidelines

WAC 173-350-100 defines agricultural wastes as “wastes from farms resulting from the raising or growing of plants and animals including, but not limited to, crop residue, manure from herbivores and non-herbivores, animal bedding, and carcasses of dead animals.” WAC 173-350-230 addresses land application, the beneficial use of solid waste applied to land for its agronomic value or soil-amending capability.

11.3.2. Current Practice

As defined above, little of the agricultural waste generated is disposed of within County programs. Hence, agricultural wastes are not under the purview of this Plan. Agricultural wastes, whether crop residues or animal manures, can be returned to the land where they were generated. An exception is the disposal of animal carcasses under certain situations, which are addressed below in Section 11.4.

Unusable produce from a food processor, such as a load of rotten produce, is handled as MSW and may be disposed of at RRL or may be composted at a permitted composting facility.

Note that empty pesticide and herbicide containers may be disposed of as refuse, following triple rinsing. Full pesticide and herbicide containers may be disposed through the WSDA pesticide collection program. Additional information can be found at the following website: <https://agr.wa.gov/wastepesticide>

11.3.3. Planning Issues

Current agricultural waste management and disposal practices are generally adequate and should be maintained.

11.4. 11.4 Animal Carcasses

This section addresses disposal of animal carcasses within the County.

11.4.1. Regulations and Guidelines

Animal carcass disposal requirements generally differ according to cause of death, as follows:

- Animals that die of natural causes (but not an infectious disease) can be buried on site (typically on a farm) in accordance with state and local regulations, taken to a rendering facility, or taken to RRL for disposal.

- Animals killed by collision with motor vehicles (“roadkill”) may be taken to a transfer station for disposal.
- The carcasses of animals that die from an infectious disease must be treated to destroy the disease-causing agent to prevent it from infecting other animals or humans. This involves coordination with the Klickitat County Health Department.

11.4.2. Current Practice

The County’s policy and procedures for disposal of animals can be summarized as follows:

- Animal carcasses are accepted at the RRL.
- RRL accepts diseased animals, on an approved case-by-case basis.
- RRL does not accept animals preserved in formaldehyde as these designate as medical waste.
- Customers are charged a fee for animal disposal.
- Customers wishing to dispose of infectious and/or diseased animals are directed to Klickitat County Health Department for further instructions.

11.4.3. Planning Issues

Because they can potentially infect humans, two of the most important animal diseases are Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) and avian flu.

BSE-infected cattle must be buried in a lined landfill. In addition, BSE-infected cattle cannot be disposed of in a landfill where the leachate goes to a sewage treatment plant, because chlorination does not deactivate prions. Incineration is also an accepted method of BSE-cow disposal.

Highly Pathogenic Asian Avian Influenza A (H5N1) or “avian flu” is caused by bird influenza viruses. Since 1997, H5N1 has infected and killed humans who had close contact with infected poultry. There is concern that the H5N1 virus could mutate and eventually acquire the ability to spread easily from one person to another, without birds as the carriers. On-site composting has been proven to be an effective mass disposal method for dead poultry, as the avian influenza virus is deactivated after 10 days of composting at 60° Celsius (140° Fahrenheit). Single birds may also be accepted as MSW if they are double bagged. In larger quantities, the birds are required to be disposed of at a lined landfill or incinerated.

Current animal carcass disposal practices are generally adequate and should be maintained.

11.5. Appliances/White Goods

This section addresses disposal of appliances generated within the County.

11.5.1. Regulations and Guidelines

Major appliances, also known as white goods, are considered to be a miscellaneous waste because their size makes it difficult to handle them in the “normal” garbage collection system, and because some types of appliances contain chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs, or “Freon”) that must be removed prior to disposal. On the federal level, the Clean Air Act prohibits the release of CFCs, and state law (RCW 70.94, the Washington Clean Air Act) also requires that CFCs be handled in a manner that prevents release into the atmosphere. Furthermore, CFCs and hydrochlorofluorocarbons are designated as dangerous wastes under WAC 173-303, although they are exempt from these rules if recycled properly.

11.5.2. Current Practice

Appliances are composed mainly of steel, copper, plastic, and rubber, and are typically recycled as ferrous scrap metal. As a service to customers, some appliance dealers recycle the old appliance when a new one is delivered. Appliances are accepted at no charge at the transfer station and drop-box sites. RS confirms that CFCs from refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, and similar devices are removed. Industrial-sized appliances are also accepted at the transfer stations and drop-box sites at no charge.

RS contracts with various companies to haul and recycle appliances based on price and availability.

11.5.3. Planning Issues

Current appliance management and disposal practices are generally adequate and should be maintained.

11.6. Asbestos

This section addresses asbestos disposal within the County.

11.6.1. Regulations and Guidelines

Asbestos is a naturally occurring crystalline material that breaks down into small particles that float in air, and once inhaled, these particles can become lodged in a person’s lungs and cause cancer. Several federal laws address asbestos removal and disposal, including the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Clean Water Act. There are also several state laws that address asbestos through worker training and protection requirements as well as disposal rules under the Dangerous Waste Regulations (WAC 173-303).

11.6.2. Current Practice

Customers with asbestos-containing materials are referred to the RRL for disposal.

11.6.3. Planning Issues

Current asbestos waste management and disposal practices are generally adequate and should be maintained.

11.7. Biomedical/Infectious Waste

This section addresses disposal of biomedical waste generated within the County.

11.7.1. Regulations and Guidelines

Washington State's definition of biomedical waste includes the following waste types:

- **Animal waste:** animal carcasses, body parts, and bedding of animals that are known to be infected with, or that have been inoculated with, pathogenic microorganisms infectious to humans. See Section 9.4 Animal Carcasses for additional information.
- **Biosafety level 4 disease waste:** contaminated with blood, excretions, exudates, or secretions from humans or animals who are isolated to protect others from highly communicable infectious diseases that are identified as pathogenic organisms assigned to biosafety level 4 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- **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:** human source biopsy materials, tissues, and anatomical parts that emanate from surgery, obstetrical procedures, and autopsy. Does not include teeth, human corpses, remains, and anatomical parts that are intended for interment or cremation.
- **Sharps waste:** all hypodermic needles, syringes and intravenous tubing with needles attached, scalpel blades, and lancets that have been removed from the original sterile packaging.

The WUTC regulates transporters of biomedical wastes. Its regulations also allow regular solid waste haulers to refuse to haul wastes that they observe to contain infectious wastes as defined by the WUTC.

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11.7.2. Current Practice

There are state-licensed firms that collect and properly dispose of biomedical/infectious wastes in the County. Due to privacy considerations, these firms do not provide information about where these wastes are generated.

Sharps, when properly prepared, are currently accepted for disposal at the transfer stations and drop-box sites. Sharps containers are provided free of charge at all transfer station sites in the County and disposal is also free. A list of additional sharps disposal options can be found at the following website although there are currently no additional sites listed: www.safeneedledisposal.org

11.7.3. Planning Issues

The list of potential generators of biomedical waste includes medical and dental practices, hospitals and clinics, veterinary clinics, and farms and ranches, as well as individual residences. Some of these may not always dispose of biomedical wastes properly. There is no definitive estimate of the quantity of syringes and other biomedical wastes that are improperly disposed of locally, but haulers in other areas often report seeing syringes sticking out of garbage bags. This problem is expected to increase due to an aging population and additional medications delivered via syringe that have become available for home use (for human immunodeficiency virus, arthritis, osteoporosis, and psoriasis).

11.8. Carpet and Padding

This section addresses carpet and padding disposal within the County.

11.8.1. Regulations and Guidelines

In 2019, the Washington State Legislature passed HB 1543 concerning sustainable recycling and directing Ecology to create a recycling development center to research, incentivize, and develop new markets and expand existing markets for recycled commodities and recycling facilities. One of the materials that can be investigated for potential recycling opportunities is carpet and padding.

11.8.2. Current Practice

Customers with carpet and padding are referred to the transfer stations and drop-box sites for disposal. There are currently no carpet recycling facilities operating in the County.

11.8.3. Planning Issues

Current carpet and padding waste management and disposal practices are generally adequate and should be maintained. The County could consider supporting EPR legislation for recycling of carpet and padding to eliminate this bulky waste stream from disposal in the landfills and to preserve valuable landfill space.

11.9. Construction and Demolition Debris

This section addresses disposal of C&D debris within the County.

11.9.1. Regulations and Guidelines

Construction, demolition, and land-clearing wastes are a solid waste resulting from the construction, renovation, and demolition of buildings, roads, and other manmade structures. Construction wastes generally include wood scraps, drywall scraps, and excess concrete, as well as cardboard boxes and other packaging used to hold materials or products prior to installation. Demolition wastes typically contain concrete, brick, wood, drywall, and other materials. Land-clearing debris (tree stumps, brush, and soil) is often included with C&D wastes, but not all of this material is sent to disposal facilities. Another component of C&D wastes is reusable building materials, which are salvaged materials from construction or demolition that would otherwise be landfilled.



C&D debris.

C&D wastes are generated by construction companies, homeowners, and others. Large amounts of C&D wastes generated by construction companies and contractors are more likely to be collected separately from normal garbage and brought to special disposal sites. Homeowners are more likely to bring small, mixed loads containing both C&D wastes and garbage to the disposal sites located within the County.

WAC 173-350-400 allows many types of C&D wastes to be disposed in limited purpose landfills. Washington state law prohibits the open or unregulated burning of "treated wood, metal and construction debris".

Ecology released an updated waste and toxics reduction plan in June 2015. The Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics focuses on reducing C&D waste through design and recycling. Moving Washington Beyond Waste and Toxics plan provides the following goals pertaining to C&D waste:

- Waste generation will be reduced throughout the system by both businesses and residents (GOAL SWM 4).
- Advance building salvage and building material reuse to reduce C&D waste by promoting design for deconstruction principles, sharing model contract language that requires salvage, and other related efforts.

The state legislature passed the "Sham Recycling Bill" in 2005, requiring transporters of recyclable materials to register with Washington, and requiring certain recycling facilities to notify the state before commencing operation. A state rule, the Recyclable Materials Transporter and Facility Requirements (WAC 173-345), was developed in response to this legislation. Although originally directed at C&D recycling issues, the new rule covers all types of recyclable materials (all materials designated as recyclable in this Plan). The new rule prohibits delivery of recyclable materials to transfer stations and

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landfills. The rule does not apply to several entities, including self-haulers, cities and city contractors, and charities.

11.9.2. Current Practice

There are no operational C&D debris processing facilities in the County at this time. Granite Construction, located in Dallesport, does accept concrete for recycling on a case-by-case basis. C&D debris is currently accepted at the RRL and in small quantities at the transfer stations and drop-box sites.

11.9.3. Planning Issues

C&D debris management and disposal practices are generally adequate and should be maintained.

11.10. Disaster Debris Management

This section addresses management and disposal of wastes generated during disasters within the County.

11.10.1. Regulations and Guidelines

Natural and man-made disasters can result in a surge of unanticipated debris that can inhibit or obstruct emergency services and overwhelm normal Klickitat County capabilities. It is critical to clear debris immediately after a disaster to allow emergency vehicles to respond to life-threatening situations. Once the debris is cleared from the right-of-way and vehicle access is achieved, the removal and disposal of debris are important for the community's recovery from a disaster.



FEMA disaster debris cleanup. Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency

Being prepared with a plan to address the increased quantity and potential types of disaster debris can help protect the health and safety of the community. Successful implementation of that plan can positively affect speed and cost of recovery, and the ability to obtain financial assistance for the recovery efforts.

Numerous resources that provide guidance for the development of disaster debris management plans (DDMPs) are available. The EPA updated *Planning for Natural Disaster Debris* (EPA 2019) as a tool for local communities to create such a plan. Another guidance tool is the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) *Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide*, (FEMA 2020). Both of these documents are available online and provide guidance that could assist Klickitat County in developing a DDMP.

11.10.2. Current Practice

The County has an Emergency Management Department that has prepared a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

From January 2000 to June 2024, three federally declared disasters affected Klickitat County (not including fire management assistance) according to FEMA’s website:

- Severe winter storms, winds, flooding, landslides, and mudslides (2020–2024)
- Covid-19 pandemic (2020)
- Wildfires (2021)

Klickitat County is historically at risk primarily for wildfires, storms, high winds, and flood disasters. However, wind-borne ash from the 1980 volcanic eruption of Mt. St. Helens affected the County. Table 11-2 summarizes the types of disasters most likely to occur in or near Klickitat County and the types of debris likely to be generated. Evaluation of potential disasters and resultant debris can help prepare for disaster response and recovery.

Table 11-2. Potential Disasters and Resultant Debris.						
Debris	Biodisaster/ Epidemic	High Winds	Floods	Wildfires	Winter Storms	Volcanoes
C&D Material: concrete, asphalt, metal, wallboard, brick, glass, wood	X	XX	X	X	X	X
Personal Property: appliances, e-waste, MRW, furniture, other personal belongings	X	XX	X	XX		
Vehicles and vessels		X	X	X		
Vegetative Debris: trees, yard debris, woody debris	X	XX	XX	X	XX	X
Animal carcasses, bedding, manure, contaminated items	XX		X	X	X	
Displaced Sediments: sand, soil, rock, sediment			XX	X		X
Mixed other debris		X	X	XX		X

Note: X = small quantity; XX = significant quantity

Planning for debris management enables the County to consider and evaluate alternative debris management options before a natural disaster occurs. Adequate preparation assists with making disaster debris management more cost-effective and meeting community concerns, which typically include:

- Public health and safety
- Prioritization of response activities to target resources in an appropriate manner
- Preservation of property and the environment
- Minimal impact or disruption of normal solid waste services

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- Cost
- Compliance with regulations governing specific waste streams such as asbestos and hazardous waste
- Availability of facilities permitted to accept specific waste streams
- Ability to recycle portions of the waste stream
- Eligibility for cost-recovery funds through FEMA or other government programs

11.10.3. Planning Issues

In an emergency, timely response, saving lives, and minimizing property damage are the primary goals. Following the initial response, disaster debris handling becomes important. A DDMP can be used to coordinate between emergency responders and County agencies that provide various services. Adherence to the DDMP during and after an emergency is likely to allow for a speedier response and recovery and to assist in reducing the financial impact. The DDMP serves as a supplement to the CEMP by elaborating on debris clearance and demolition activities. Following are issues the DDMP could address:

- Forecast of type and quantity of debris;
- Types of equipment required to manage debris;
- Description of critical local accessibility routes;
- Plan for public debris collection and removal, and debris removal from private property;
- Plan for informing the public regarding debris handling;
- Health and safety requirements for emergency workers;
- List of environmental considerations and regulatory requirements;
- Temporary debris management sites and disposal locations, including any necessary permits or variances;
- Potential resources, such as contractors or County staff, and their responsibilities; and
- Plan for monitoring debris removal and disposal operations.

11.11. Electronic Waste

This section addresses disposal of electronic and electronic equipment waste, commonly referred to as "e-waste," generated within the County.

11.11.1. Regulations and Guidelines

Electronic products contain heavy metals and other chemicals at hazardous levels that make them difficult to dispose of safely. The Electronic Product Recycling law (RCW 70.95N) requires manufacturers of computers, monitors, laptops, and portable computers to provide recycling services throughout the state at no cost to households, small businesses, small local governments, charities, and school districts. This law led to the E-Cycle Washington program developed by Ecology.



Source: E-Cycle Washington

11.11.2. Current Practice

The E-Cycle Washington program allows for the collection and recycling of televisions, desktop computers, laptop computers, tablet computers, e-readers, portable video disc players, and computer monitors. However, peripherals such as keyboards, mice, and printers are not covered by the program. More than 330 collection sites (statewide) have been established since January 2009. Since inception, E-Cycle Washington has collected more than 460 million pounds of discarded electronics.

Names and locations of collection sites can be obtained by calling 1-800-RECYCLE or at: www.ecyclewashington.org

11.11.3. Planning Issues

Based on the E-Cycle Washington statistics, the statewide program is working well.

11.12. Junk Vehicles

This section addresses disposal of junk vehicles within the County.

11.12.1. Regulations and Guidelines

RCW 70A.200.060 prohibits the abandonment of junk vehicles upon any property located in a county unincorporated area. Abandoned vehicles are also regulated under RCW 46.55, which establishes rules for removal and disposal of junk vehicles. If a junk vehicle is abandoned in violation of RCW 70A.200.060, RCW 46.55.230 governs the vehicle's removal, disposal, and sale, as well as the penalties that may be imposed against the registered owner of the vehicle.

11.12.2. Current Practice

RS does not accept any licensed vehicles for disposal at the transfer stations, drop-box site or RRL due to Washington State rules and regulations. Junk vehicles may be taken to an auto recycling center for disposal. There are currently three auto recyclers located in the County.

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11.12.3. Planning Issues

Current junk vehicle waste management and disposal practices are generally adequate and should be maintained.

11.13. Litter and Illegal Dumping

This section addresses litter and illegal dumping within the County.

11.13.1. Regulations and Guidelines

The Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Model Litter Control Act (RCW 70.93) is the primary law that guides and directs litter programs in Washington State. Originally passed by the Washington State Legislature in 1971 as the Model Litter Control Act, the law was the first of its kind anywhere. Voters ratified the law in the 1972 general election as an alternative to beverage container deposits. Amendments in 1979 added a youth employment program and public awareness activities concerning recycling.

Concern over the litter problem increased in 1997, after which Ecology convened a Litter Task Force to examine the effectiveness of litter control in Washington State. The Litter Task Force made several recommendations for improving the existing system and moving toward a standard of zero litter. These recommendations formed the basis of the 1998 Litter Act (Second SHB 3058), amending RCW 70.93 (now RCW 70.A.200). The 1998 Litter Act included several changes. Most significantly, it put Ecology in a leadership role, overseeing funds from the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Account (see Section 0).

11.13.2. Current Practice

Current practices for litter and illegal dumping vary in the County and are described below.

Litter

The County has an established litter collection program for litter pickup. The program is funded with grant money from a dedicated account, the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Model Litter Control Account (RCW 70A.200.140). Money is raised from a tax on industries whose products tend to contribute to the litter problem. In the budget that began July 1, 2013, funds were transferred from this dedicated account to State Parks to meet other state priorities. Beginning in 2018, half of the funds were redirected away from the litter grants; however, funding was fully restored in 2019.

Additional information on this program can be found at:

<https://ecology.wa.gov/getattachment/4e50ea6f-c734-4bd7-8226-54518dfe6561/2023-Eastern-Region-Litter-Pickup-Report.pdf>

Illegal Dumping

The Health Department receives and investigates illegal dumping and nuisances throughout the County. Additional information regarding the Health Department investigation and enforcement program can be found in Chapter 12 – Administration, Financing, and Enforcement.

11.13.3. Planning Issues

Currently, funding for litter cleanup in the County comes from grant through Ecology. If funding continues to be reduced, the County will have to look to other funding sources or discontinue the program. In addition, funding for the Health Department enforcement program comes from grant funding from Ecology.

11.14. Mattresses

This section addresses mattress disposal within the County.

11.14.1. Regulations and Guidelines

Mattresses represent a small part of the waste stream but can be problematic due to their bulk and size.

11.14.2. Current Practice

Residents and businesses with mattresses are referred to the transfer stations and drop-box site for disposal.

11.14.3. Planning Issues

Current mattress waste management and disposal practices are generally adequate and should be maintained. Additional opportunities for recycling of mattresses should be considered if they become available, including EPR legislation to eliminate this bulky material from disposal in the landfills and to preserve valuable landfill space.

11.15. Petroleum-Contaminated Soils

This section addresses disposal of petroleum-contaminated soils (PCS) within the County.

11.15.1. Regulations and Guidelines

PCS can contain fuel oil, gasoline, diesel, or other volatile hydrocarbons in concentrations below dangerous waste levels, but greater than cleanup levels established by Ecology. Depending on the contamination levels, PCS may be disposed of as a solid waste in an approved landfill. If contamination levels are too high, PCS may need to be treated by a process that removes, destroys, or at least lowers

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the contamination level prior to disposal. Treatment processes include aeration, bioremediation, thermal stripping, and incineration.

11.15.2. Current Practice

The County refers PCS to RRL for disposal.

11.15.3. Planning Issues

Current management and disposal practices are generally adequate to handle the volume of PCS generated within the County.

11.16. Pharmaceuticals

This section addresses disposal of pharmaceuticals within the County.

11.16.1. Regulations and Guidelines

Generally, two types of pharmaceuticals are of interest to the County waste management: (1) controlled substances (prescription drugs and illegal drugs) and (2) over-the-counter, nonprescription substances (e.g., aspirin, vitamins, other health supplements, cold medicines). Controlled substances are covered by their own regulations, which do not address disposal other than to prevent their reuse. Over-the-counter substances are not specifically addressed by solid waste regulations.

11.16.2. Current Practice

RCW 69.48, The Drug Take-Back Program, created a unified, statewide medications return program for the collection of covered drugs in 2020. Administered by the Washington State Department of Health and funded by pharmaceutical producers, Washington State's Drug Take-Back Program became the first statewide EPR program for residential medications in the nation. A list of drop-off locations is available online at:

<https://medtakebackwashington.org/>

The County encourages people to give pharmaceutical waste to community drug take-back programs to provide proper disposal rather than mixing it with trash.



Source: Washington State Department of Health

11.16.3. Planning Issues

Currently, the EPA lists pharmaceuticals and personal care products as "contaminants of emerging concern". For household pharmaceuticals, the EPA's interim recommendation is to not flush medications

to the sewer or septic tank. Rather, the EPA recommends that residents double-bag medications and place them directly into exterior garbage cans to avoid children or pets accessing them.

Current pharmaceutical waste management and disposal practices are generally adequate.

11.17. Street Sweepings/Vactor Waste

This section addresses disposal of wastes generated from maintaining paved areas within the County.

11.17.1. Regulations and Guidelines

Street sweepings and vactor wastes (wastes removed from sewers, storm drains, and catch basins) may be contaminated with a variety of materials, depending on the locale, unauthorized or accidental discharges, and frequency of cleaning. Both street sweepings and vactor waste may contain small amounts of petroleum hydrocarbons from motor oil that leaks from vehicles traveling on paved streets. Currently, vactor wastes can be classified as clean fill, solid waste, or dangerous wastes, depending upon the level of contamination.

11.17.2. Current Practice

Street sweepings and vactor waste are currently accepted at RRL.

11.17.3. Planning Issues

Current waste management and disposal practices for street sweepings and vactor waste are generally adequate.

11.18. Tires

This section addresses tire disposal within the County.

11.18.1. Regulations and Guidelines

WAC 173-350-100 defines waste tires as any tires that are no longer suitable for their original intended purpose because of wear, damage, or defect. WAC 173-350-350 imposes restrictions on outdoor piles of more than 800 tires.

11.18.2. Current Practice

Many tire shops and auto repair shops recycle the tires they replace (typically for a fee). Waste tires are also accepted at the transfer stations, drop-box site, and RRL with a limit of five per trip.

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11.18.3. Planning Issues

Recycling and disposal practices for tires are generally adequate. The areas of primary concern are large tire stockpiles, loads of tires that are illegally dumped on public or private property, and small quantities of tires stored by residents and businesses for disposal at some indeterminate future date. There are emerging concerns over leachate associated with tires. A chemical called 6PPD is used in tires to prolong their lifecycle, but when exposed to air, it can have harmful impacts to coho salmon populations and contaminate water systems.

11.19. Status of Previous Recommendations

Status of recommendations made by the 2021 Plan are presented in Appendix D.

11.20. Alternatives and Evaluations

Existing service gaps and other issues connected to the Miscellaneous Waste component of solid waste management are discussed below.

What General Alternatives Should We Consider for Miscellaneous Wastes?

Collection programs may be required or desired in the future for materials that cannot be fully anticipated at this time. As these needs arise or are identified, options should be evaluated, and feasible cost-effective solutions should be implemented, as necessary. Possible steps that could be taken include the following:

- **Increased education:** Additional education for generators who are the sources of the waste stream could be conducted to promote safe handling and disposal practices.
- **Collection programs:** Additional or new collection programs could be developed or existing ones expanded to include additional materials or sources.
- **Product stewardship:** New product stewardship programs could be considered or supported to address specific waste materials.

Are There Additional Opportunities to Consider for C&D Recycling?

There are currently few opportunities in the County for C&D recycling, although specific types of C&D materials (such as clean wood, cardboard, metals, and reusable building materials) can be diverted to various recovery operations. In general, reuse and recycling options for C&D wastes could include the following:

- **Salvage for on-site and off-site reuse:** This option generally applies to demolition projects, although small amounts of reusable materials and products are also generated at construction sites. To be effective, salvaging requires pre-demolition removal of reusable materials and hence requires additional time and steps in a project's schedule. Off-site reuse could be accomplished through a variety of means, including reuse stores and private efforts.

- **On-site crushing and grinding for reuse and recycling:** This generally applies to concrete and asphalt, which could be crushed to serve as road base or replace other basic materials, although in some cases wood and other materials could also be handled on site.
- **Source-separation for off-site processing:** Source separation at C&D sites could allow recycling of wood, cardboard, and other materials.
- **Mixed C&D processing off-site:** This option would require a significant investment in one or more facilities that are properly equipped and operated to process and market C&D waste.
- **Central site for recycling and reuse:** An ideal option could be a facility, or a series of local facilities, which combine reuse and recycling as appropriate for the material. These facilities could sell salvaged products (such as doors, windows, and cabinets), as well as crush or grind other materials (such as concrete and wood) for use as aggregate or hog fuel.
- **Collection depots at transfer and disposal facilities:** Collection containers for reusable and/or recyclable C&D materials at solid waste facilities could allow these materials to be transferred to a central processing or salvage facility. Transportation costs can be a significant barrier, however, since the recovered materials typically have only a low monetary value.

The County could partner with the Columbia Gorge Habitat for Humanity ReStore to salvage and divert recyclable materials received at transfer stations. Materials that could be recycled and resold through the Habitat for Humanity ReStore could be set aside for pickup, or customers could be redirected to the Habitat for Humanity ReStore.

Contractors and homeowners could benefit from more information about the potentially hazardous materials that can be uncovered during demolition activities. Information could include proper handling and disposal, as well as potential health impacts. Disposers of C&D waste can most easily identify potential hazards if they separate their demolished waste. Others can learn about the hazards to which they are exposing themselves with County-provided brochures. Contractors and homeowners could be given a brochure when they apply for a permit.

What Alternatives Can be Considered to Disaster Debris Management?

Klickitat County Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Division, could coordinate with the Klickitat County Emergency Management Department to determine details regarding debris removal and disposal activities that could provide better guidance for disaster debris management activities and preparedness. A portion of the details should describe critical lines of communication related to debris removal and disposal. This would facilitate a quicker response and reduce the number of decisions needed during a disaster while the extent of damage and possible options for addressing the damage were being assessed. Any revisions to the CEMP would best be done on the normal schedule for updating this document.

The County can develop a separate DDMP. In this case, both the CEMP and a DDMP together would be used for guidance in the event of a disaster. The DDMP could either be a separate plan or be added as an appendix to the CEMP. The DDMP could provide the detail for critical lines of communication specific to debris management activities, identify disasters that would most likely impact the solid waste system

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and the type of debris that would be generated from each one, address the need for temporary staging areas including potential locations, contain forms and brochures that could be easily modified for use in such an event, and identify reuse/recycle activities that would minimize disposal in landfills. The level of detail could range from simple plans, consisting largely of checklists and an outline of procedures, to more complex plans that would be reviewed and approved by FEMA.

11.20.1. Evaluation of Alternative Strategies

For the most part, management practices for miscellaneous wastes in the County are adequate. Emerging regulations and guidance regarding pharmaceutical waste may require future action.

11.21. Recommended Actions

The following recommendations are being made for miscellaneous wastes:

- MW1) Continue to manage and recycle or dispose of miscellaneous wastes through a cooperative effort with the Health Department, waste haulers, RS, the County, and Ecology.
- MW2) Monitor recycling opportunities for miscellaneous wastes such as mattresses, electronics, carpet, and others, and implement programs as they become available, sites are permitted, and fiscally responsible.
- MW3) Promote proper reuse, recycling, and disposal of C&D.
- MW4) Partner with private organizations such as the Columbia Gorge Habitat for Humanity ReStore to promote recycling and reuse of C&D wastes and building materials.
- MW5) Develop an internal plan for handling disaster debris, in coordination with the Klickitat County Emergency Management Department, RS, Health Department, and the County Solid Waste Division.

12. Administration, Financing, and Enforcement

12.1. Introduction

This chapter addresses the administrative and enforcement activities related to solid waste and MRW.

12.2. Background

The County, the cities, towns, and several other organizations and agencies are responsible for providing enforcement of federal, state, and local laws and regulations that guide the planning, operation, and maintenance of the solid waste management system. This local enforcement authority checks that the County solid waste management system meets applicable standards for the protection of human health and environmental quality in the region.

12.3. Existing Conditions

Administrative responsibility for solid waste handling in the County is currently divided among several agencies and jurisdictions in local, county, and state government. Organizations involved in the County solid waste management system are described below.

12.3.1. Klickitat County Solid Waste Division

The Washington State Solid Waste Management Act, RCW 70A.205, assigns local government the primary responsibility for managing solid waste. Solid waste handling, as defined in RCW 70A.205, includes 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.”

RCW 36.58 authorizes the County to develop, own, and operate solid waste handling facilities in unincorporated areas, or to accomplish these activities by contracting with private firms. The County also has the authority and responsibility to prepare comprehensive solid waste and MRW waste management plans for unincorporated areas and for jurisdictions that agree to participate with the County in the planning process.

The County interlocal agreements with incorporated cities and towns are included as Appendix B. These agreements address the Plan participation.

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The County exercises its solid waste responsibilities through the SWD. The specific administrative functions performed include the following activities:

- Administering and staffing public education programs for waste reduction and recycling
- Administering contracts
- Landfill compliance assurance
- Maintaining the Plan as adopted relating to public health, safety, and sanitation, and providing regulations to govern the storage, collection, transfer, transportation, processing, use, and final disposal of solid waste
- Providing staff support for the SWAC

Figure 12-1 illustrates the SWD organizational structure. The SWD is currently staffed by two part-time employees and two full-time employees who handle administration, inspection, coordination, education, and outreach activities.

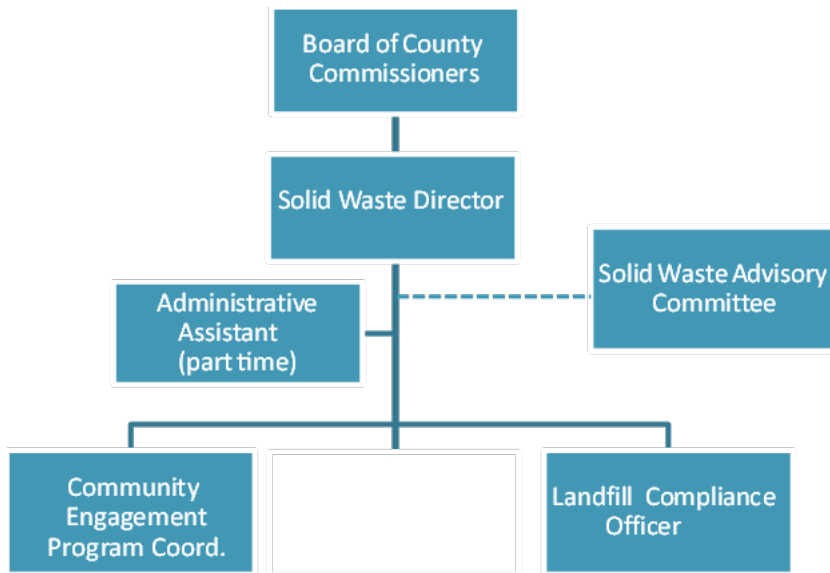


Figure 12-1. Solid Waste Division Organizational Structure.

The Solid Waste Department is funded by fees collected from the agreement with RS. The County also receives grant monies from Ecology for solid waste management planning activities, litter cleanup, and pilot projects. Table 12-1 provides the current budget (2025) for the SWD.

Table 12-1. Solid Waste Division 2025 Budget.	
Type	2025 Budgeted
Revenues	
LSWFA Grant	\$154,051
Administrative Fees (Contract with RS)	\$205,000
Total Revenues	\$359,051
Expenditures	
Salaries and Wages	\$173,000
Personnel Benefits	\$70,000
Supplies	\$6,600
Other Services and Charges	\$149,830
Operating Transfer Out	\$5,277
Total Expenses	\$404,707
Total Balance / (Deficiency)	(\$45,656)

12.3.2. Klickitat County Solid Waste Advisory Committee

Per RCW 70A.205, the Board of County Commissioners has appointed the SWAC to help develop solid waste handling programs and policies. The SWAC has adopted bylaws that can be amended by the SWAC at any time, subject to approval by the Board of County Commissioners. The term of each SWAC member is three (3) years, and members can be reappointed by the Board of County Commissioners to serve consecutive terms. The current SWAC consists of a minimum of nine (9) members, each with one vote, and membership is outlined in the bylaws to include citizens, public interest groups, businesses, the waste management industry, agriculture, and local elected officials.

12.3.3. Incorporated Cities

RCW 35.21.152 empowers cities to develop, own, and operate solid waste handling systems and to provide for solid waste collection services within their jurisdictions. There are three (3) incorporated cities and towns in the County.

Municipalities may contract for collection programs, and two (2) private haulers currently operate in the unincorporated areas of the County and in the City of Bingen. Fees charged for the service cover the expenses of the system. Information about collection in individual cities is included in Chapter 5 – Solid Waste Collection.

12.3.4. Klickitat County Health Department

The Health Department works with the public, cities, counties, and state agencies to develop and implement plans for the safe storage, collection, transportation, and final disposal of solid waste. The Health Department works to ensure compliance with RCW 70A.205 and Chapter 173-304 WAC –

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Minimum Functional Standards for Solid Waste Facilities. The Health Department is responsible for the following activities:

- Permitting solid waste facilities operating in the County
- Ensuring that permits are consistent with the Plan, local ordinances, and appropriate Washington State and Federal regulations
- Oversight of existing permitted facilities
- Responding to complaints regarding improper storage and disposal of solid waste
- Investigating illegal dumping and non-permitted dump sites

Solid waste facility permits are required in accordance with WAC 173-303, 173-350, and 173-351. Facilities are required to obtain solid waste handling permits from the Health Department.

The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), RCW 43.21C, requires all governmental agencies to consider the environmental impacts of a proposal before making decisions. An EIS must be prepared for all proposals with probable significant adverse impacts on the quality of the environment. In order to determine if an EIS is necessary, an environmental checklist must be completed. For this planning document, a SEPA checklist has been completed and is included as Appendix F.

Applicants for new solid waste permits within the County will notify the Health Department. The applicant will submit a permit application and a SEPA checklist to the Health Department, which forwards such applications to the Solid Waste Department for review and comment.

The Solid Waste Department will then request a meeting of the SWAC for the purpose of reviewing the permit application for conformance to the Plan. The SWAC will review the documents and will return its findings to the Health Department, which will consider and include those findings in its final decision.

The Health Department will forward such findings and comments, along with the SEPA checklist and permit application, to the Klickitat County Board of Health. Final approval or disapproval of the application shall rest with the Health Department, which shall issue its approval or disapproval of the application within 90 days after its receipt, pursuant to RCW 70A.205.

12.3.5. Washington State Department of Ecology

RCW 70A.205 provides for a comprehensive, statewide solid waste management program and assigns primary responsibility for solid waste handling to local governments. This regulation gives each county, in cooperation with its cities, the task of setting up a coordinated solid waste management plan that places an emphasis on waste reduction and recycling programs. Enforcement and regulatory responsibilities are assigned to cities, counties, or jurisdictional health departments (like the Health District), depending on the specific activity and local preferences, but Ecology issues permits for land application of biosolids.

Ecology has promulgated WAC 173-350, Solid Waste Handling Standards, which addresses the operational and other requirements for recycling and composting facilities as well as inert and special

purpose landfills. WAC 173-351, Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, contains the current standards for MSW landfills.

The Model Litter Control and Recycling Act (RCW 70A.205) prohibits depositing garbage on any property that is not properly designated as a disposal site. There is also a “litter fund” that has been created through a tax levied on wholesale and retail businesses, and the monies from this fund are used for education, increased litter cleanup efforts, and contracts to eligible county entities for illegal dump cleanup activities.

Under the Model Toxics Control Act (RCW 70A.300), grants are available to local governments for solid waste management plans and programs, hazardous waste management plans and programs, and remedial actions to clean up existing hazardous waste sites. Prior to 2018, solid and hazardous waste planning and programs were funded through the Coordinated Prevention Grants program administered by Ecology’s Solid Waste and Financial Assurance Program. The grant name has been updated to LSWFA. The Washington State rule that governs this program is WAC 173-312 – Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance.

12.3.6. Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

The WUTC regulates privately owned utilities that provide public services such as electric power, telephone, natural gas, private water, transportation, and refuse collection. WUTC’s authority over solid waste collection is established in RCW 81.77. This authority does not extend to companies operating under contract with any city or town, or to any city or town that undertakes solid waste collection. WUTC regulates solid waste collection companies by granting “certificates of convenience and necessity” (G-certificates) that permit collection companies to operate in specified service areas. WUTC also regulates solid waste collection, under the authority of RCW 81.77.030, by performing the following functions:

- Fixing collection rates, charges, classifications, rules, and regulations
- Regulating accounts, service, and safety of operations
- Requiring annual reports and other reports and data
- Supervising collection companies in matters affecting their relationships with their customers
- Requiring collection companies to use rate structures consistent with Washington State waste management priorities

The WUTC requires G-certificate holders to provide the minimum levels of solid waste collection and recycling services established by a local solid waste management plan and enacted through an ordinance. Solid waste companies operating in the unincorporated areas of a county must comply with the local solid waste management plan (RCW 81.77.040).

At its option, the County may notify the WUTC of its intention to have the G-certificate holder bid on the collection of source-separated recyclable materials from residences in unincorporated areas. Commercial recycling is also regulated by the WUTC under laws that apply in general to motor freight carriers (RCW 81.80), although their oversight is limited to requiring a permit (at \$100 per year) and also to

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requiring companies to carry insurance, conduct drug testing of employees, and conduct a few other activities.

This Plan contains a cost assessment (see Appendix G) prepared according to the *WUTC Cost Assessment Guidelines for Local Solid Waste Management Planning* (WUTC 2019). RCW 70A.205 grants the WUTC 45 days to review the Plan's impact on solid waste collection rates charged by solid waste 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.

12.3.7. United States Environmental Protection Agency

At the federal level, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, as amended by the Solid Waste Disposal Act Amendments of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 6901-6987), is the primary body of legislation addressing solid waste. Subtitle D of RCRA deals with non-hazardous solid waste disposal and requires the development of a state comprehensive solid waste management program that outlines the authorities of local, state, and regional agencies. Subtitle D requires the state program to prohibit "open dumps" and to verify that solid waste is handled in an environmentally sound manner.

12.4. Status of Previous Recommendations

Status of recommendations made by the 2021 Plan are presented in Appendix D.

12.5. Alternatives

Existing service gaps and other issues connected to the administration and enforcement components of solid waste management are discussed below.

How are Long-Term Funding Needs Addressed?

Financial resources are necessary to provide for the continuation of recycling and hazardous waste diversion and education programs and for compliance with new and more stringent rules and regulations governing solid waste management. These resources may be provided by taxes, solid waste tipping fees, contractual agreements, grants, extended producer responsibility, or any combination of these sources.

Solid waste operations in the County are financially self-supporting. The majority of revenue needed to achieve this goal is currently generated through the fees assessed under the Agreement with RS and LSWFA grant funding which can be subject to funding reductions. Additional funding options (grouped by category) and the associated implementation entities are provided in Table 12-2.

Table 12-2. Potential Funding Methods for Solid Waste Management.

Possible Funding Methods	Potential Implementation Entity			
	City	County	State	Private Sector
User Fees, Rates, Surcharges				
1. Cost-of-Service-Based Rates	X	X		X
2. Other Volume-Based Rates	X			X
3. Fixed Per-Customer Service Rates	X			X
4. Collection Rate Surcharges	X			
5. Planning Fees		X		
6. Weight or Volume-Based Disposal Fees	X	X		X
7. Fixed Per-Customer Disposal Fees	X	X		X
8. Disposal Surcharges	X	X		
Taxes				
9. MTCA Funds, Hazardous Substance Tax		(x)	X	
10. State Litter Tax		(x)	X	
11. Disposal District Excise Tax		X		
12. Mandatory Collection		X		
13. Franchise Fees	X		X	
Other				
16. Enforcement Fines/Penalties	X	X		
17. Sales of Recyclable Materials	X	X		X
18. Recycling Fees/Charges	X	X		X
19. Sales of Recovered Energy	X	X		X
20. Utility Tax	X			
21. General Fund Revenues	X	X		
22. Bond Financing		X		(x)
23. Public Works Assistance Account ¹	X	X		

Note: X = Implementing authority; (x) = potentially benefits from funding method but cannot implement it.

¹ The Public Works Assistance Account, commonly known as the Public Works Trust Fund, was established by WAC 43.155 to be used by the Public Works Board to finance local government infrastructure loans.

How Can Staffing Be Optimized?

Adequate funding should be provided to maintain and/or increase staff at the County and city and town levels, as needed, for the primary responsibility of solid waste management and for the Health Department to monitor, permit, and enforce solid waste facilities and programs.

12.6. Recommended Actions

The following options were selected by the SWAC for recommended implementation:

- AE1) Consider pursuing some of the additional funding strategies listed in Table 12-2 that can be implemented by the County directly and independently from other alternatives.
- AE2) Provide adequate funding to maintain or increase staff at county and city levels, as needed.
- AE3) Consider restoration of the full-time Solid Waste Department Director position.

13. Implementation Plan

This chapter of the Plan provides information about the cost and schedule for implementing the recommendations made in this Plan. Information is also provided on monitoring progress and maintaining the Plan.

13.1. Recommended Strategies, Implementation Schedule, and Budget

The recommendations made in previous chapters of this Plan are repeated below for convenient reference. Table 13-1 provides the approximate budget for Plan recommendations that incur additional costs above and beyond current status quo costs and programs, proposed implementation schedule, and primary responsibility. More details about specific recommendations can be found in the respective chapters.

Issues may arise during implementation of this Plan that could directly impact local solid and hazardous waste management programs. These may include the introduction of new state, federal, and international government regulations and policies, advancements in technology, and changes in product use and design. Consequently, the recommendations in this Plan may need to be adjusted or new action items be added to the implementation strategy to effectively address them before the Plan is updated again in 2031. When these issues arise, the Plan may need to be amended or revised using the process defined in Section 13.5 and will be referenced in the next Plan update, anticipated to be completed in 2031.

Table 13-1. Recommendations, Implementation Schedule, Responsibility, and Budget.

Recommendation	Implementation Responsibility	Projected Implementation Costs	Implementation Schedule
3.0 Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Education			
WWR1) Adopt the updated list of designated materials (Table 3-2) and maintain it through periodic review and updates.	County	\$0	2026–2031
WWR2) Monitor regulatory implementation of Senate Bill 5284 and assist in implementation as appropriate for County residents.	County	\$0	2026–2031
WWR3) Consider options for enhancement of the curbside recycling program and implement as feasible.	County and Cities / Towns, and Waste Haulers	To Be Determined (TBD) if Implemented	As Implemented by Ecology

Chapter 13. Implementation Plan

Table 13-1 (continued). Recommendations, Implementation Schedule, Responsibility, and Budget.

Recommendation	Implementation Responsibility	Projected Implementation Costs	Implementation Schedule
WWR4) Focus recycling and diversion efforts on waste streams that represent significant tonnage disposed and coordinate messaging and efforts to reduce contaminants on materials recycled.	County in cooperation with Cities / Towns and Waste Haulers	\$0	Ongoing
WWR5) Harmonize, update and expand the education and promotion program.	County, Cities / Towns, and Waste Haulers	\$10,000	Ongoing
WWR6) Increase promotion of existing recycling and reuse programs through newsletters, community reuse events, flyers, customer satisfaction surveys, guidebooks, and community-based social marketing.	County, Cities / Towns, and Waste Haulers	\$5,000	Ongoing
WWR7) Work cooperatively with County, Cities / Towns and haulers staff to create and implement recycling contamination reduction campaigns for curbside and drop-off recycling programs.	County, Cities / Towns, and Waste Haulers	\$5,000	Ongoing
WWR8) Review and implement actions pertaining to the CROP as needed during this Plan cycle.	County, Cities / Towns, and Waste Haulers	\$0	2026–2031
WWR9) Work cooperatively with Cities and Towns to establish standards that promote residential waste reduction.	County, Cities / Towns, and Waste Haulers	\$0	2026–2031
4.0 Organics			
O1) Develop and distribute educational materials related to organics and food waste management as programs are established and implemented.	County, Cities / Towns, and Waste Haulers	TBD if Implemented	As Implemented
O2) Upon completion of the organics management study, expected in 2026, consider options for organics collection and composting and implement as feasible and financially viable in compliance with rules and regulatory requirements.	County, Cities / Towns, and Waste Haulers	TBD if Implemented	As Implemented
O3) Advocate that adequate funding is provided by Washington State to develop and implement programs for organics and food waste collection and processing as required by RCW 70A.205.715, HB 1799 and HB 2301 as implementation is required in the County when population reaches 25,000.	County and Cities / Towns	TBD if Implemented	As Implemented
O4) Support public-private partnerships that provide opportunities for facilities that process organics in the County.	County and Cities / Towns	\$0	2026–2031

Table 13-1 (continued). Recommendations, Implementation Schedule, Responsibility, and Budget.

Recommendation	Implementation Responsibility	Projected Implementation Costs	Implementation Schedule
5.0 Solid Waste Collection			
SWC1) Encourage the use of curbside collection services, when possible, and ensure that collection services are available to all residents.	County and Cities / Towns and Waste Haulers	\$0	Ongoing
SWC2) The County and Cities should improve enforcement of solid waste regulations, laws and respective codes for proper collection and disposal of solid waste.	County, Cities / Towns, and Health Department	\$0	Ongoing
SWC3) Implement harmonized educational outreach that encourages residents to subscribe to curbside collection services.	County, Cities / Towns and Waste Haulers	\$5,000	2026–2031
6.0 Waste Transfer			
WT1) Evaluate and monitor the transfer stations and drop-box sites conditions and capacity and implement expanded operating hours, facility upgrades, repairs and modifications, or new facilities necessary to continue operations.	County, Cities / Towns, and RS	TBD if Implemented	Ongoing
WT2) Monitor waste importation tonnages and the current agreement with RS and consider intermodal facility expansion as needed.	County and RS	\$0	Ongoing
WT3) Annually review permits and the contract between the County and RS, for compliance and potential transfer facility modifications or expansions.	County and RS	\$0	Ongoing
7.0 Waste Import and Export			
WIE1) Importation of waste should continue in compliance with the Agreement between the County and RS.	County and RS	\$0	Ongoing
WIE2) Continue to monitor compliance with the Agreement between the County and RS.	County and RS	\$0	Ongoing
WIE3) The Yakama Nation and the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Commission preferences regarding waste transportation through specific areas under their jurisdictions should be implemented through permit conditions and should continue to be monitored for compliance.	County and RS	\$0	Ongoing
WIE4) Exportation of County MSW will not be considered during this planning period.	County	\$0	Ongoing

Chapter 13. Implementation Plan

Table 13-1 (continued). Recommendations, Implementation Schedule, Responsibility, and Budget.

Recommendation	Implementation Responsibility	Projected Implementation Costs	Implementation Schedule
8.0 Waste Disposal			
WD1) Waste should continue to be disposed per the Agreement between the County and RS.	County and RS	\$0	Ongoing
WD2) The County and RS should continue to maintain, monitor and update the Agreement as needed.	County and RS	\$0	Ongoing
WD3) The County should ensure continued compliance with RS solid waste facility permits through an inspection and monitoring program, including retention of a County inspector position.	County	\$0	Ongoing
9.0 Energy Recovery			
ER1) The County will monitor developments and progress in waste processing and conversion technologies in the event that current conditions change.	County,	\$0	Ongoing
10.0 Moderate Risk Waste			
MRW1) Enhance the public education and outreach program for handling household and SQG waste.	County, Cities / Towns and RS	\$5,000	2026–2031
MRW2) Continue to coordinate the schedule and process for updating the hazardous waste plan with the solid waste management plan (as is the current practice).	County	\$0	2031
MRW3) The County and RS should annually review MRW funding, programs, and facility needs to ensure adequate funding is provided to continue and enhance the MRW management system. With the closure of the RRL MRW collection site, the County should consider options for provision of MRW collection in the eastern portion of the County and discuss contract implications for reduction in MRW services with RS.	County and RS	\$0	2026–2031
MRW4) Continue active participation in strategic partnerships to ensure legislative actions support the County goals and objectives for MRW programs.	County	\$0	2026–2031

Table 13-1 (continued). Recommendations, Implementation Schedule, Responsibility, and Budget.

Recommendation	Implementation Responsibility	Projected Implementation Costs	Implementation Schedule
11.0 Miscellaneous Wastes			
MW1) Continue to manage and recycle or dispose of miscellaneous wastes through a cooperative effort with the Health Department, waste haulers, RS, the County, and Ecology.	County, Cities / Towns, Health Department, Waste Haulers, RS and Ecology	\$0	2026–2031
MW2) Monitor recycling opportunities for miscellaneous wastes such as mattresses, electronics, carpet, and others, and implement programs as they become available, sites are permitted, and fiscally responsible.	County, Cities / Towns and RS	\$0	2026–2031
MW3) Promote proper reuse, recycling, and disposal of C&D wastes.	County, Cities / Towns and RS	\$0	2026–2031
MW4) Partner with private organizations such as the Columbia Gorge Habitat for Humanity ReStore to promote recycling and reuse of C&D wastes and building materials.	County, Cities / Towns and RS	\$0	2026–2031
MW5) Develop an internal plan for handling disaster debris, in coordination with the Klickitat County Emergency Management Department, RS, Health Department, and the County Solid Waste Division.	County	\$30,000	2027
12.0 Administration, Financing and Enforcement			
AE1) Consider pursuing some of the additional funding strategies listed in Table 12-2 that can be implemented by the County directly and independently from other alternatives.	County	\$0	2026–2031
AE2) Provide adequate funding to maintain or increase staff at county and city levels, as needed.	County and Cities / Towns	\$0	2026–2031
AE3) Consider restoration of the full-time Solid Waste Department Director position.	County	\$100,000	2027
Total		\$160,000	

13.2. State Environmental Policy Act

Ecology requires that the potential impacts of this Plan be evaluated according to the SEPA process. The SEPA checklist has been prepared to fulfill that requirement and is included as Appendix F. The SEPA checklist is a “non-project proposal” intended to address new programs recommended by the Plan. As a non-project proposal SEPA checklist, it is unable to fully address the potential impacts of facilities proposed in this Plan. Any new facility will need to undergo its own SEPA review process.

Chapter 13. Implementation Plan

The County issued a determination of non-significance that the recommendations in the Plan will not have a probable significant adverse impact on the environment. A copy of this determination is included as Appendix F.

13.3. Twenty-Year Implementation Program

Solid waste management in the County will continue to evolve based on changes in population; demographics; the local, state, and national economies; regulations; and advancements in waste handling and recycling. Fortunately, the County's current solid waste management system is functioning effectively.

The current process of funding solid waste programs through tipping fees, grants, and other facility permit fees provides adequate funding. If, in the future, it becomes advisable to seek additional sources of funding, Chapter 12 – Administration, Financing, and Enforcement provides a list of potential funding sources.

13.4. Draft Plan Review

Then County provided the draft Plan for review to stakeholders. Comments were received from Ecology, WSDA, WUTC, and stakeholders. Comments received and County responses to those comments are included as Appendix H.

13.5. Procedures for Amending the Plan

The Solid Waste Management-Reduction and Recycling Act (RCW 70A.205) requires local governments to maintain their solid waste plans in current condition. Plans must be reviewed and revised, if necessary, at least every 5 years. This Plan should be reviewed in 2031. Before that time, the Plan can be kept in current condition through amendments. An "amendment" is defined as a process that is simpler than a revision. If there is a significant change in the solid waste system, however, a revision may be necessary before the 5-year period is done.

Changes in the Plan may be initiated by the County, working with the SWAC to develop and review proposed changes, or by outside parties. For the latter, individuals or organizations wishing to propose Plan amendments before the scheduled review must petition the County's Solid Waste Director in writing. The petition should describe the proposed amendment and its specific objectives and should explain why immediate action is needed prior to the next scheduled review. The Solid Waste Director will investigate the basis for the petition and prepare a recommendation.

If the Solid Waste Director determines that the petition warrants further consideration, the petition will be referred to the SWAC for review and recommendation. The Solid Waste Director will draft the proposed amendment together with the SWAC. Whether the proposed amendment has been initiated by the County or an outside party, the proposed amendment must be submitted to the legislative bodies of all

participating jurisdictions and Ecology for review and comment. Adoption of the proposed amendment will require the concurrence of all affected jurisdictions.

The Solid Waste Director may develop reasonable rules for submitting and processing proposed plan amendments and may establish reasonable fees to investigate and process petitions. All administrative rulings of the Solid Waste Director may be appealed to the Board of County Commissioners.

Minor changes may occur in the solid waste management system, whether due to internal decisions or external factors. These can be adopted without going through a formal amendment process. If there is uncertainty about whether or not a change is “minor,” it should be discussed by the SWAC, and a decision should be made based on the consensus of that committee.

Implicit in the development and adoption of this Plan is the understanding that in the future, the County may need to take emergency action for various reasons and that these actions can be undertaken without the need to amend this Plan beforehand. In that case, the Solid Waste Director will endeavor to inform the SWAC and other key stakeholders as soon as feasibly possible but not necessarily before new actions are implemented. If the emergency results in permanent and significant changes to the solid waste system, an amendment to this Plan will be prepared in a timely fashion. If, however, the emergency actions are undertaken only on a temporary or short-term basis, an amendment may not be necessary. Questions about what actions may be considered “temporary” or “significant” should be brought to the SWAC for its advice.

Similar to the allowance for emergency action discussed above, the County will need to make operational decisions and expenditures to comply with future regulatory changes and update permit requirements as applicable. Plan update and coordination with the SWAC will not be required or initiated for these future actions, as they are considered operational activities.

Appendix A

Solid Waste Advisory Committee Bylaws and Policy Procedure

**KLICKITAT COUNTY
SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
BYLAWS AND POLICY PROCEDURE**

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The Klickitat County solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) has been appointed by the Board of County Commissioners in accordance with Chapter 70A.205 R.C.W. The statute requires the SWAC to “assist in the development of solid waste handling programs and policies concerning solid waste handling and disposal, and review and comment on proposed rules, policies or ordinances prior to their adoption...” These bylaws will become a part of the county Solid Waste Plan by reference and will define the SWAC function and rules.

The committee has been appointed to review solid waste program issues and arrive at a cooperative point of consensus to recommend appropriate public policy to the legislative authority of the county in an advisory capacity.

II. CONDUCT OF MEETINGS

1. Roberts Rules of Order, Newly Revised. The parliamentary rules known as the current edition of Roberts Rules of Order, Newly Revised shall apply to and govern the procedures of all meetings of the committee.
2. Table Motions in Order to Precedence. The listing of motions entitled Table of Motions in Order of Precedence, which is excerpted from the most current edition of Roberts Rules of Order, Newly Revised shall be a guide to procedure at all meetings of the Committee, but in case of dispute, the current edition of Roberts Rules of Order, Newly Revised, shall prevail.
3. Speakers addressing the Chair. Any person wishing to address the Chair (e.g. a member of the committee, or the audience) shall first address the Chair and state name and representation, if any, and enter such information into the minutes.
4. Conflict of Interest and Appearance of Fairness. Any member of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee who in his/her opinion has a personal interest in any matter(s) before the committee that would tend to prejudice his/her recommendations to the Board of County Commissioners shall indicate such interest. In the event of a conflict, he/she shall remove himself/herself from the proceedings until a vote is taken or consensus reached on the item.

III. MEETINGS

1. **Official Action.** The Committee shall adopt no recommendation, except in a meeting open to the public and then only at a meeting, the date of which public notice has been given by notifying press and radio in the County, and by such other reasonable means as may now or hereafter be provided.
2. **Regular Meeting.**
Regular meeting schedules shall be established by majority vote of the committee.
3. **Special Meetings.** The chairman, or in his/her absence the acting chairman, may call a Special Meeting for one of more specific purposes, provided that proper notice is given describing such purpose or purposes to the committee members and the media. The chairman, acting chairman, or staff secretary, shall notify each committee member and the media in the county at least twenty-four hours prior to the time scheduled for the Special Meeting.
4. **Public Hearings.** Public Hearings of the SWAC may be called by the Board of Commissioners for the purpose of public input on policy and planning decisions.
5. **Public Access.** All meetings shall be open to the public. Provision shall be made for public comment at each meeting. Approved meeting minutes shall be available to the public on request. Meeting minutes shall be approved by a majority vote of committee members present.
6. **Quorum.** A regular or special meeting, or a public hearing, shall be called to order only when 40% of the appointed committee members are in attendance by the announced time for such meeting. Should a quorum not be in attendance within a period of twenty minutes after the announced time for the meeting or public hearing, no meeting shall commence. The agenda published for the cancelled meeting shall be placed at the head of the agenda for the next regular meeting, special meeting or public hearing. If a meeting is opened with a quorum, action can be taken even if a quorum is lacking as a result of members excusing themselves under the Appearance of Fairness Doctrine. This allows action to be taken and prevents a minority vote group's control by excusing themselves so that a vote cannot be taken.

IV. CHAIRMAN AND ACTING CHAIRMAN

1. **Chairman: Selection and Term of Office.** The committee, by majority vote at the beginning of the first official meeting of each calendar year, shall select from its members one to act as chairman for the calendar year.
2. **Chairman: Duties.** The chairman, or in his/her absence the acting chairman, shall preside at all meetings. The chairman shall have the authority to call for special meetings and shall be considered the titular head of the committee. The chairman shall

represent, or select from the committee or staff a designee, to represent the committee at meetings of the County Commissioners and at other official or unofficial functions.

3. Acting Chairman: Selection and Term of Office. The committee, by majority vote following election of a chairman, shall at the first official meeting of each calendar year, select by majority vote an acting chairman who shall assume the duties of chairman in the elected chairman's absence. When both the chairman and acting chairman are absent, the committee shall elect by majority vote a temporary acting chairman who shall assume the duties of chairman until the return of the chairman or acting chairman.
4. Removal of Chairman or Acting Chairman. The chairman or acting chairman may be removed at any time by the vote of the majority members of the committee, provided that such a vote shall be held at an official meeting and that within ten days of such meeting, the committee shall present to the County Commissioners the minutes stating the cause or causes for such removal. The committee shall elect a replacement by the end of the official meeting following the official meeting at which the removal vote was held.

V. SECRETARY

1. Selection. The Solid Waste Director or his/her designee shall act as secretary to the committee.
2. Duties.
 - A. The secretary shall be responsible for notice to the press and radio of all meetings and public hearings.
 - B. The secretary will mail to each member an agenda and copies of materials pertinent to the agenda, and materials requested by the chairman at least two weeks prior to each regular meeting.
 - C. The secretary shall furnish each member a copy of the minutes of the preceding meeting at least two days prior to each regular meeting.
 - D. When requested by the chairman, the secretary shall notify specific interested parties of meetings and public hearing, whose notice is not required by ordinance, statute, or other requirement.
 - E. The secretary, or his/her appointee, shall be responsible for recording and keeping the minutes of all official action of the committee.
 - F. The secretary shall be the representative of the County Solid Waste Department staff and shall be the staff advisor to the committee.
 - G. The secretary shall prepare or cause to be prepared special reports, information surveys, study projects, or similar reports requested by the chairman.

VI. MEMBERSHIP AND TERMS

1. **Membership.** The Solid Waste Advisory Committee shall consist of a minimum of nine (9) members appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. If possible, the mix of the members shall represent a balance of interest among the following groups:
 - School District
 - Goldendale
 - White Salmon
 - Bingen
 - Bickleton/Roosevelt Area
 - Dallesport/Murdock Area
 - Environmental Group
 - Waste Management Industry
 - Business
 - General Public
 - At-Large

Members shall provide on-going public input, coordination, and information exchange between groups.

2. **SWAC Member Alternates.** Within 60 days of appointment each SWAC Member may submit the name of an alternate in the case of his/her absence. In order to appoint an alternate, each regular SWAC member shall send a letter to the Solid Waste Director stating name, address, and home or work telephone number of the alternate. The alternate will get all mailings and notices that the member receives. The alternate may vote in the member's place on all issues when the member is absent. When a regular member cannot attend, it is his/her responsibility to notify the alternate and the secretary.
3. **Ex-Officio Members.** The Klickitat County Board of County Commissioners may appoint non-voting ex-officio members to the SWAC, who will serve at the Board's discretion.
4. **Attendance.** Members of the committee are needed to advise on matters of public policy formulation and their regular attendance is essential. Therefore, the Board of County Commissioners may replace a member if three (3) consecutive meetings are missed.
5. **Terms of Members.** Members of the committee shall serve a term of three (3) years or until their successor is appointed
6. **Vacancies.** Vacancies shall be filled for the remainder of the term of the vacant position in the manner described in the initial appointment.

7. Compensation. Members of the committee shall serve without compensation. Meals, mileage, and lodging will be paid for meetings, workshops and other related activities subject to County Guidelines.

VII. TOPICS OF REVIEW

1. County Solid Waste Plan. Formulation of the plan, including recommendations, amendments, and addenda to the Plan.
2. Moderate Risk Waste Plan. Formulation of the Plan, including recommendations, amendments, and addenda to the Plan.
3. Legislative Proposals. Regulations proposed for adoption by the Board of Health and by the Board of County Commissioners affecting solid waste management and related issues may be assigned to the committee for review and comment prior to their adoption.
4. Recycling. Issues regarding recycling, collection, and disposal recommendations.
5. Other Issues. Additional questions pertaining to Klickitat County's waste management program may be addressed to the committee by the Board of Commissioners as deemed appropriate.

VIII. WAIVER OF THE RULES

Any of the rules or procedures may be waived or modified by the majority vote of the committee provided further that the reason therefore be included in each motion for waiver or modification.

The motion for the procedure to be waived or modified must be proposed at one meeting and voted on at the next regular session. The waiver or modification is subject to the applicable laws, resolutions, ordinances, and the County Commissioners.

Appendix B

Solid Waste Intergovernmental Agreements

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT

REGARDING SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

This Intergovernmental Agreement ("Agreement") regarding solid waste disposal is entered by and between Klickitat County and the City of Bingen, both municipal corporations of the State of Washington.

SECTION 1. RECITALS

1.1 The Klickitat County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (the "Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan") designates Klickitat County (the "County") as responsible for the selection of a method for the safe handling and disposal of Solid Waste within the County.

1.2 The County has designated or will designate a Vendor or Vendors to provide certain Solid Waste handling services for the disposal of Solid Waste generated within certain cities and towns and within unincorporated areas of the County.

1.3 In order to develop successfully the System for Solid Waste handling consistent with the obligation of cities and counties to provide for the safe and efficient handling and disposal of Solid Waste, it is necessary for Solid Waste generated in the County, including waste generated in the City of Bingen (the "City"), to be disposed of through the county System of Solid Waste Handling and it is necessary to authorize the County to designate disposal sites for the disposal of all Solid Waste generated within the City of Bingen (the "City"), to be disposed of through the County

System of Solid Waste Handling and it is necessary to authorize the County to designate disposal sites for the disposal of all Solid Waste generated within the City.

1.4 RCW 70A.205 authorizes the County to prepare a solid waste management plan for city and town solid waste management for inclusion in the County Solid Waste Management Plan.

1.5 RCW 70A.205 states, in part, that environmental and economic considerations in solving the state's solid waste management problems require strong consideration by local governments of regional solutions and intergovernmental cooperation.

1.6 It is the intent of this Agreement to designate the county as responsible for Solid Waste management planning, including the selection of a method for the safe handling and disposal of solid waste, reserving to the City full authority over collection, including collection of recyclable materials, transfer facilities, and transportation of City solid waste.

NOW, THEREFORE, Klickitat County and the City of Bingen understand and agree as follows:

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS. For purposes of this Agreement, the following definitions shall apply.

2.1 "City" means the City of Bingen, Washington.

2.2 "Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan" means the Klickitat County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, as it may be amended from time to time.

2.3 "County" means Klickitat County, Washington.

2.4 "Recyclable materials" means recyclable materials as defined by RCW 70A.205, and the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

2.5 "Solid Waste" means solid waste as defined by RCW 70A.205.

2.6 "Solid Waste Handling" means solid waste handling as defined by RCW 70A.205.

2.7 "Solid Waste Management" means solid waste management as defined by WAC 173-304-100(75).

2.8 "System" means all facilities for Solid Waste Handling owned, operated or provided for by the county, either directly or by contract with a Vendor, and all administrative activities related thereto. The term "System" includes all facilities or sites designated by the County for the disposal of Solid Waste.

2.9 "Vendor" means one or more private vendors with whom the County contracts or otherwise permits for the design, construction, ownership or operation of all or a part of the System.

SECTION 3. RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL. For a period set forth in section 10 of this Agreement, the County shall be responsible for planning and providing for a System of Solid Waste Handling of all Solid Waste generated within unincorporated areas of the County and within the City to the extent provided in the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management

Plan. The County shall not be responsible for disposal of nor claim that this Agreement extends to Solid Waste generated within the City that has been eliminated through waste reduction or waste recycling activities of the City.

SECTION 4. COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

4.1 For the duration of this Agreement, the City shall participate by its representation on the County Solid Waste Advisory Committee in the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan prepared and periodically reviewed and revised by the County pursuant to chapter 70A.205 RCW. The City shall be responsible for the cost (based on total population within the County) of Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan preparation and revision; provided, however, that the City shall not be responsible for payment to the county of expenses in excess of that amount credited to the City in Section 4.2, for preparation of the comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. For the duration of this Agreement, the City authorizes the County to include in the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan provisions for the management of Solid Waste generated in the City and by this Agreement ratifies prior and current planning efforts.

4.2 The County has received \$15,000, to be made available to cities within the County for the participation in and evaluation of the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. The City's pro rata share (based on population of all cities within the County) of the \$15,000 is \$1,570. The County shall give credit to the City in the amount of \$1,570 against the City's obligations for participation in the preparation of the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

4.3 The County shall credit all grant funds received by the County for current or future solid waste planning, and thereby reduce obligations of the County and City.

SECTION 5. CITY DESIGNATION OF COUNTY SYSTEM FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL. In a resolution substantially in the form of Attachment A, authorizing and approving this Agreement, or as otherwise provided in the City ordinances, the City shall designate the County's system for the disposal of all Solid Waste generated within the corporate limits of the City, and shall authorize the County to designate a disposal site or sites for the disposal of all Solid Waste generated within the corporate limits of the City except for Solid Waste that is eliminated through waste reduction or waste recycling activities of the City; provided, however, that this Agreement shall not impair the rights of the City to permit or approve disposal sites or sites within the corporate limits of the City. This designation of the County System shall continue in full force and effect for the duration of this Agreement. The designation of the County in this section shall not reduce or otherwise affect the City's control over Solid Waste collection as permitted by applicable state law.

SECTION 6. ENFORCEMENT. The County shall be the entity primarily responsible for enforcement of laws and regulations requiring persons to dispose of Solid Waste at sites designated by the County. The City shall cooperate with the county to aid the county in its enforcement efforts. Provided, however, the City shall have the absolute discretion regarding enforcement of laws and regulations within the City. For the duration of this Agreement, the City shall maintain in effect an ordinance providing that any person that disposes of Solid Waste generated within the City at a location other than a

site designated by the County will be subject to civil penalties, and also that any person who knowingly disposes of such Solid Waste other than at a County-designated site will be guilty of a misdemeanor. To the extent legally possible, the County shall be responsible for bringing civil or criminal actions against persons violating state statutes, County or City ordinances, or administrative regulations of the State of Washington, County or a City relating to the disposal of Solid Waste at sites designated by the County. However, in instances in which the County lacks legal authority to bring a civil or criminal action for the enforcement of applicable laws or regulations, and the City possesses that authority, the City shall bring such civil or criminal action as requested in writing by the County. The County shall pay for all costs incurred by the City in bringing a civil or criminal action at the County's request for the enforcement of laws or regulations relating to the disposal of Solid Waste. Upon the request of the County, the City also shall take steps in accordance with applicable procedures to revoke licenses or franchises previously granted by the City to persons the County and the City determine to be violating laws relating to the disposal of Solid Waste, and the County shall indemnify the City in taking such action in accordance with Section 9 of this Agreement. However, incidental disposal of Solid Waste by individuals shall not constitute a civil or criminal violation under this agreement.

SECTION 7. WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING. The City and the County agree to cooperate to achieve the priorities for Solid Waste Management set forth in the comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. In the event that the City elects to participate in the county's waste reduction and recycling program, the terms of the City's participation shall be subject to another or supplemental agreement.

SECTION 8. CONTRACTS WITH VENDORS; NO CITY OBLIGATION
TO REGIONAL LANDFILL OWNERS; FAVORED NATION.

8.1 The County may at its discretion enter into a contract or contracts with a Vendor or Vendors, including but not limited to the owner or operator of a regional landfill facility, which contract or contracts may provide for the payment by the County, or by persons disposing Solid Waste, of minimum periodic fees or a scale of fees in accordance with applicable law and contract. The City acknowledges that in entering into such an agreement or agreements with the Vendors, the County will rely on the Cities' designation of the County as the entity with responsibility for preparing and revising the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and for designating Solid Waste disposal sites under the terms of the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and this Agreement.

8.2 The City shall not be obligated, directly or indirectly, for the collection or delivery of any specified quantity of Solid Waste to a facility designated as a Solid Waste disposal site by the County. No contract between the County and a Vendor shall purport to or be deemed to create any general obligation or special fund or utility obligation of the City.

8.3 In contracting with a Vendor concerning solid waste handling systems, the County shall provide that the City shall not be charged (a) rates for transport of Solid Waste to a disposal site in excess of rates charged other cities or towns in the County; and (b) in the event of fees for Solid Waste disposal, fees in excess of fees provided for disposal of Solid Waste from the County or other cities or towns in the County.

SECTION 9. INDEMNIFICATIONS.

9.1 Except as provided below, the County shall indemnify and hold harmless, and shall have the right and duty to defend, the City, through the County's attorneys, against any and all claims arising out of the County's operations of the System, and the right to settle those claims, recognizing that all costs incurred by the County thereby are System costs that must be satisfied from disposal rates. In providing a defense for the City, the County shall exercise good faith in that defense or settlement so as to protect the City's interests. For purposes of this paragraph, "claims arising out of the County's operations" shall include claims arising out of the ownership, control or maintenance of the system, but shall not include the claims arising out of the City's Solid Waste Handling, or other activities under the control of the City.

9.2 In the event that the County acts to defend the City against a claim, the City shall cooperate with the County.

9.3 For purposes of this section, reference to the City and to the County shall be deemed to include the officers and employees of any party, acting within the scope of their authority.

SECTION 10. DURATION. This Agreement shall continue to be in full force and effect for eight (8) years from the date of this Agreement, (the "initial period"), unless terminated as described in the following paragraph. Following the initial period, the Agreement shall continue from year-to-year unless twelve (12) months written notice of termination is given by the party seeking to terminate the Agreement.

SECTION 11. AMENDMENT, SUPPLEMENTATION OR TERMINATION. This Agreement may be amended, supplemented or terminated upon the agreement of the County and the City. Any amendment, supplement or termination shall be in writing, signed by the chief executives of the County and the City, and authorized by official action of the County and City. No amendment, supplementation or termination shall be adopted or put into effect if it impairs any obligation of the County to a Vendor or any obligation to owners of bonds issued to finance the County system.

SECTION 12. MISCELLANEOUS.

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

12.2 The parties to this Agreement find and declare that this Agreement, and the ordinances passed pursuant hereto, are to provide for the public health and safety and for the safe and efficient disposal of Solid Waste generated in the City and in unincorporated areas of the County. This Agreement is not entered into with the intent that it shall benefit any other entity or person, and no other such person or entity shall be entitled to be treated as a third party beneficiary of this Agreement.

SECTION 13 TRANSFER STATIONS.

13.1 In the event of an agreement between County and a Vendor for vendor-owned transfer stations, County shall provide in such agreement for a transfer station for the disposal of solid waste within twenty-five 25 miles of the City.

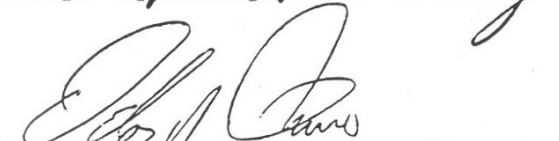
13.2 The City shall have access to the transfer station
twenty- four (24) hours a day, seven (7) days a week.


This Agreement has been executed, on one or more originals, by
the parties shown below and is dated as of

the 19th day of December, 1990.


Daryl Spalding, Commissioner

By 
Charles B. Long, Mayor


Delos Reno, Commissioner


Sverre Bakke, Commissioner

AMENDMENT TO THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT REGARDING
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

THIS AMENDMENT is a written modification of the Intergovernmental Agreement Regarding Solid Waste Disposal, hereinafter called "the Agreement," of the same date and is in consideration of the mutual promises and obligations set forth in the Agreement and in this Amendment.

1. Recycling: The County shall, notwithstanding provisions to the contrary in the Agreement, provide recycling services to the city at the City's written request. Such service shall meet present and any future requirements for recycling services under state and local laws. Such service shall provide for the collection, transportation and disposal of recyclable materials. Any provisions of the Agreement inconsistent with this section are hereby deleted from the Agreement.

2. Transfer Station: Section 13.1 of the Agreement is deleted in its entirety and the following shall be inserted in place of the original Section 13.1 language:

The County shall require Vendor to provide a Vendor-owned transfer station for the disposal of solid waste. Such a station shall be within twenty-five (25) miles of the City. Said transfer station should have sufficient space and sufficient capacity to accommodate without delay the unencumbered delivery of residential and non-residential solid waste as well as construction/demolition debris by the city's hauler.

3. Duration: Section 10 of the Agreement is deleted in its entirety and the following shall be inserted in place of the original Section 10 language:


This Agreement shall continue to be in full force and effect for ten (10) years from the date of this Agreement (the "initial period"), unless terminated as described herein. Following the initial period, the Agreement shall continue from year-to-year unless twelve (12) months written notice of termination is given by the City to the County.

4. Revenue Sharing: The County shall make reasonable efforts to apply proceeds received by virtue of implementation of its solid waste plan and agreements with Vendor to reduce costs charged the City for the provision of general County services.


5. Enforcement: Section 6 of the Agreement is modified to provide that the city has the sole discretion in determining whether to bring civil or criminal actions to enforce laws and regulations relating to the disposal of solid waste and whether to take steps to revoke licenses or franchise for violations of the law regarding disposal of solid waste.

THIS AGREEMENT has been executed, on one or more originals, by the parties shown below and is dated this 19th day of December, 1990.

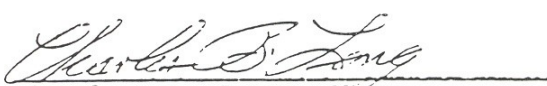
KLICKITAT COUNTY


Daryl Spaulding, Commissioner


Delos Reno, Commissioner


Sverre Bakke, Commissioner

CITY OF BINGEN


Charles B. Long, Mayor

C08112

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT

REGARDING SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

This Intergovernmental Agreement ("Agreement") regarding solid waste disposal is entered by and between Klickitat County and the City of Goldendale, both municipal corporations of the State of Washington.

SECTION 1. RECITALS

1.1 The Klickitat County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (the "Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan") designates Klickitat County (the "County") as responsible for the selection of a method for the safe handling and disposal of Solid Waste within the County.

1.2 The County has designated or will designate a Vendor or Vendors to provide certain Solid Waste handling services for the disposal of Solid Waste generated within certain cities and towns and within unincorporated areas of the County.

1.3 In order to develop successfully the System for Solid Waste handling consistent with the obligation of cities and counties to provide for the safe and efficient handling and disposal of Solid Waste, **it is** necessary for Solid waste generated in the County, including waste generated in the City of Goldendale (the "City"), to be disposed of through the County system of Solid Waste Handling and it is necessary to authorize the County to designate disposal sites for the disposal of all Solid Waste generated within the City.

1.4 RCW 70A.205 authorizes the County to prepare a solid waste management plan for city and town solid waste management for inclusion in the County Solid Waste Management Plan.

1.5 RCW 70A.205 states, **in part**, that environmental and economic considerations in solving the state's solid waste management problems require strong consideration by local governments of regional solutions and intergovernmental cooperation.

1.6 It is the intent of this Agreement to designate the County as responsible for the selection of a method for the safe handling and disposal of solid waste, reserving to the City full authority over collection, including collection of recyclable materials, transfer facilities, and transportation of City solid waste.

NOW, THEREFORE, Klickitat County and the City of Goldendale understand and agree as follows:

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS. For purposes of this Agreement, the following definitions shall apply.

2.1 "City" means the City of Goldendale, Washington.

2.2 "Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan" means the Klickitat County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan adopted by Klickitat County by Resolution No. 06489, as it may be amended from time to time.

2.3 "County" means Klickitat County, Washington, by RCW 70A.205, and the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

2.5 "Solid Waste" means solid waste as defined by RCW 70A.205.

2.6 "Solid Waste Handling" means solid waste handling as defined by RCW 70A.205.

2.7 "Solid Waste Management" means solid waste management as defined by WAC 173-304-100 (75).

2.8 "System" means all facilities for Solid Waste Handling owned, operated or provided for by the county, either directly or by contract with a Vendor, and all administrative activities related thereto. The term "System" includes all facilities or sites designated by the County for the disposal of Solid Waste.

2.9 "Vendor" means one or more private vendors with whom the County contracts or otherwise permits for the design, construction, ownership or operation of all or a part of the System.

SECTION 3. RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL. For a period of twenty (20) years after the date of this Agreement, the County shall be responsible for providing for a System of Solid Waste Handling of all Solid Waste generated within unincorporated areas of the County and within the City to the extent provided in the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. The County shall not be responsible for disposal of nor claim that this Agreement extends to Solid Waste generated within the City that has been eliminated through waste reduction or waste recycling activities in conformity with the comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

SECTION 4. COMPREHENSIVE PLAN. For the duration of this Agreement, the City shall participate in the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan prepared and periodically reviewed and revised by the County pursuant to chapter 70A.205 RCW. For the duration of this Agreement, the City authorizes the County to include in the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan provisions for the management of Solid Waste generated in the City.

SECTION 5. CITY DESIGNATION OF COUNTY SYSTEM FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL. In an ordinance authorizing and approving this Agreement, the City shall designate the County's system for the disposal of all Solid Waste generated within the corporate limits of the City, and shall authorize the County to designate a disposal site or sites for the disposal of all Solid Waste generated within the corporate limits of the City except for Solid Waste that is eliminated through waste reduction or waste recycling activities under the comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan;

provided, however that this Agreement shall not impair the rights of the City to permit or approve disposal sites or sites within the corporate limits of the City. This designation of the County System shall continue in full force and effect for a period of twenty (20) years after the date of this Agreement. The designation of the County **in** this section shall not reduce or otherwise affect the City's control over Solid Waste collection as permitted by applicable state law.

SECTION 6. ENFORCEMENT.

The County shall be the entity primarily responsible for enforcement of laws and regulations requiring persons to dispose of Solid Waste at sites designated by the County. The City shall cooperate with the County to aid the County in its enforcement efforts. For the duration of this Agreement, the City shall maintain in effect, an ordinance, providing that any person that disposes of Solid Waste generated within the City at a location other than a site designated by the County will be subject to civil penalties, and also that any person who knowingly disposes of such Solid Waste other than at a County designated site will be guilty of a misdemeanor. To the extent legally possible, the County shall be responsible for bringing civil or criminal actions against persons violating regulations of the State of Washington or the County relating to the disposal of Solid Waste at sites designated by the County.

However, in instances in which the County lacks legal authority to bring a civil or criminal action for the enforcement of applicable laws or regulations, and the City possesses that authority, the City shall bring such civil or criminal action as requested in writing by the County. The County shall pay for all costs incurred by the City in bringing a civil or criminal action at the County's request for the enforcement of laws or regulations relating to the disposal of Solid Waste. Upon the request of the County, the City also shall take steps in accordance with applicable procedures to revoke licenses or franchises previously granted by the City to persons the County and the City determine to be violating laws relating to the disposal of Solid Waste, and the County shall indemnify the City in taking such action in accordance with Section 9 of this Agreement.

SECTION 7. WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING.

The City and the County agree to cooperate to achieve the priorities for Solid Waste Management set forth in the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. In the event that the City elects to participate in the County's waste reduction and recycling program, the terms of the City's participation shall **be** subject to another or supplemental agreement.

SECTION 8. CONTRACTS WITH VENDORS; NO CITY OBLIGATION TO REGIONAL LANDFILL OWNERS.

8.1 The County may at its discretion enter into a contract or contracts with a Vendor or Vendors, including but not limited to the owner or operator of a regional landfill facility, which contract or contracts may provide for the payment by the County or by persons disposing Solid Waste, of minimum periodic fees or a scale of fees in accordance with applicable law and contract. The City acknowledges that in entering into such an agreement or agreements with the Vendors, the County will rely on the City's designation of the county as the entity with responsibility for preparing and revising the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and

for designating Solid Waste disposal sites under the terms of the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and this Agreement.

8.2 The City shall not be obligated, directly or indirectly, for the collection or delivery of any specified quantity of Solid Waste to a facility designated as a Solid Waste disposal site by the County. No contract between the County and a Vendor shall purport to or be deemed to create any general obligation or special fund or utility obligation of the City.

SECTION 9. INDEMNIFICATIONS.

9.1 Except as provided below, the county shall indemnify and hold harmless, and shall have the right and duty to defend, the City, through the County's attorneys, against any and all claims arising out of the County's operations of the System, and the right to settle those claims, recognizing that all costs incurred by the County thereby are System costs that must be satisfied from disposal rates. In providing a defense for the City, the County shall exercise good faith in that defense or settlement so as to protect the City's interests. For purposes of this paragraph, "claims arising out of the county's operations" shall include claims arising out of the ownership, control or maintenance of the system, but shall not include the claims arising out of the City's Solid Waste Handling, or other activities under the control of the City.

9.2 In the event that the County acts to defend the City against a claim, the City shall cooperate with the County.

9.3 For purposes of this section, reference to the City and to the County shall be deemed to include the officers and employees of any party, acting within the scope of their authority.

SECTION 10. DURATION. This Agreement shall continue to be in full force and effect for twenty (20) years from the date of this Agreement, unless terminated as described in the following paragraph.

SECTION 11. AMENDMENT, SUPPLEMENTATION OR TERMINATION. This Agreement may be amended, supplemented or terminated upon the agreement of the County and the City. Any amendment, supplement or termination shall be **in** writing, signed by the chief executives of the County and the City, and authorized by resolution or ordinance of the County and City. No amendment, supplementation or termination shall be adopted or put into effect if it impairs any obligation of the County to a Vendor or any obligation to owners of bonds issued to finance the County system.

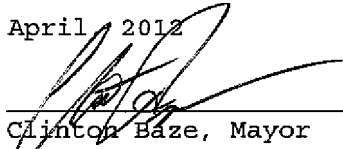
SECTION 12. MISCELLANEOUS

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

12.2

12.3 The parties to this Agreement find and declare that this Agreement, and the ordinances passed pursuant hereto, are to provide for the public health and safety and for the safe and efficient disposal of Solid Waste generated in the City and in unincorporated areas of the County. This Agreement is not entered into with the intent that it shall benefit any other entity or person, and no other such person or entity shall be entitled to be treated as a third party beneficiary of this Agreement.

DATED this 1 day of April, 2012



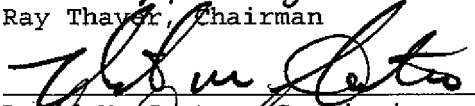
Clinton Baze, Mayor
City of Goldendale

DATED this 1 day of April, 2012.

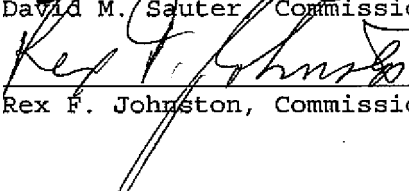
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
Klickitat County, Washington



Ray Thayer, Chairman



David M. Sauter, Commissioner



Rex F. Johnston, Commissioner


ATTEST:

Clerk of the Board



in and for the County of Klickitat,
State of Washington

Approved as to Form



Michael Lynn Hodder

Klickitat County Prosecuting Attorney

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT

REGARDING SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

This Intergovernmental Agreement ("Agreement") regarding solid waste disposal is entered by and between Klickitat County and the City of White Salmon, both municipal corporations of the State of Washington.

SECTION 1. RECITALS

1.1 The Klickitat County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (the "Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan") designates Klickitat County (the "County") as responsible for the selection of a method for the safe handling and disposal of Solid Waste within the County.

1.2 The County has designated or will designate a Vendor or Vendors to provide certain Solid Waste handling services for the disposal of Solid Waste generated within certain cities and towns and within unincorporated areas of the County.

1.3 In order to develop successfully the System for Solid Waste handling consistent with the obligation of cities and counties to provide for the safe and efficient handling and disposal of Solid Waste, it is necessary for Solid Waste generated in the County, including waste generated in the City of White Salmon (the "City"), to be disposed of through the county System of Solid Waste Handling and it is necessary to authorize the County to designate disposal sites for the disposal of all Solid Waste generated within the City.

1.4 RCW 70A.205 authorizes the County to prepare a solid waste management plan for city and town solid waste management for inclusion in the County Solid Waste Management Plan.

1.5 RCW 70A.205 states, in part, that environmental and economic considerations in solving the state's solid waste management problems require strong consideration by local governments of regional solutions and intergovernmental cooperation.

1.6 It is the intent of this Agreement to designate the county as responsible for Solid Waste management planning, including the selection of a method for the safe handling and disposal of solid waste, reserving to the City full authority over collection, including collection of recyclable materials, transfer facilities, and transportation of City solid waste.

NOW, THEREFORE, Klickitat County and the City of White Salmon understand and agree as follows:

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS. For purposes of this Agreement, the following definitions shall apply.

2.1 "City" means the City of White Salmon, Washington.

2.2 "Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan" means the Klickitat County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, as it may be amended from time to time.

2.3 "County" means Klickitat County, Washington.

2.4 "Recyclable materials" means recyclable materials as defined by RCW 70A.205, and the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

2.5 "Solid Waste" means solid waste as defined by RCW 70A.205.

2.6 "Solid Waste Handling" means solid waste handling as defined by RCW 170A.205.

2.7 "Solid Waste Management" means solid waste management as defined by WAC 173-304-100(75).

2.8 "System" means all facilities for Solid Waste Handling owned, operated or provided for by the county, either directly or by contract with a Vendor, and all administrative activities related thereto. The term "System" includes all facilities or sites designated by the County for the disposal of Solid Waste.

2.9 "Vendor" means one or more private vendors with whom the County contracts or otherwise permits for the design, construction, ownership or operation of all or a part of the System.

SECTION 3. RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL. For a period set forth in section 10 of this Agreement, the County shall be responsible for providing for a System of Solid Waste Handling of all Solid Waste generated within unincorporated areas of the County and within the City to the extent provided in the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. The County shall not be responsible for disposal of nor claim that this Agreement extends to Solid Waste generated within the City that has been eliminated through waste reduction or waste recycling activities of the City.

SECTION 4. COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

4.1 For the duration of this Agreement, the City shall participate by its representation on the County Solid Waste Advisory Committee in the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan prepared and periodically reviewed and revised by the County pursuant to chapter 70A.205 RCW. The City shall be responsible for the cost (based on total population within the County) of Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan preparation and revision; provided, however, that the City shall not be responsible for payment to the county of expenses in excess of that amount credited to the City in Section 4.2, for preparation of the comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. For the duration of this Agreement, the City authorizes the County to include in the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan provisions for the management of Solid Waste generated in the City and by this Agreement ratifies prior and current planning efforts.

4.2 The County has received \$15,000, to be made available to cities within the County for the participation in and evaluation of the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. The City's pro rata share (based on population of all cities within the County) of the \$15,000 is \$4,595. The County shall give credit to the City in the amount of \$4,595 against the City's obligations for participation in the preparation of the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

4.3 The County shall credit all grant funds received by the County for current or future solid waste planning, and thereby reduce obligations of the County and City.

SECTION 5. CITY DESIGNATION OF COUNTY SYSTEM FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL. In a resolution substantially in the form of Attachment A, authorizing and approving this Agreement, or as otherwise provided in City ordinances, the City shall designate the County's system for the disposal of all Solid Waste generated within the corporate limits of the City, and shall authorize the County to designate a disposal site or sites for the disposal of all Solid Waste generated within the corporate limits of the City except for Solid Waste that is eliminated through waste reduction or waste recycling activities of the City; provided, however, that this Agreement shall not impair the rights of the City to permit or approve disposal sites or sites within the corporate limits of the City. This designation of the County System shall continue in full force and effect for the duration of this Agreement. The designation of the County in this section shall not reduce or otherwise affect the City's control over Solid Waste collection as permitted by applicable state law.

SECTION 6. ENFORCEMENT. The County shall be the entity primarily responsible for enforcement of laws and regulations requiring persons to dispose of Solid Waste at sites designated by the County. The City shall cooperate with the county to aid the county in its enforcement efforts. Provided, however, the City shall have the absolute discretion regarding enforcement of laws and regulations within the City. For the duration of this Agreement, the City shall maintain in effect ordinances, providing that any person that disposes of Solid Waste generated within the City at a location other than a site designated by the County will be subject to civil penalties, and also that any person who knowingly disposes of such Solid Waste other than at a County-designated site will be guilty of

a misdemeanor. To the extent legally possible, the County shall be responsible for bringing civil or criminal actions against persons violating state statutes, County or City ordinances, or administrative regulations of the State of Washington, County or a City relating to the disposal of Solid Waste at sites designated by the County. However, in instances in which the County lacks legal authority to bring a civil or criminal action for the enforcement of applicable laws or regulations, and the City possesses that authority, the City shall bring such civil or criminal action as requested in writing by the County. The County shall pay for all costs incurred by the City in bringing a civil or criminal action at the County's request for the enforcement of laws or regulations relating to the disposal of Solid Waste. Upon the request of the County, the City also shall take steps in accordance with applicable procedures to revoke licenses or franchises previously granted by the City to persons the County and the City determine to be violating laws relating to the disposal of Solid Waste, and the County shall indemnify the City in taking such action in accordance with Section 9 of this Agreement. However, incidental disposal of Solid Waste by individuals shall not constitute a civil or criminal violation under this agreement.

SECTION 7. WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING. The City and the County agree to cooperate to achieve the priorities for Solid Waste Management set forth in the comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. In the event that the City elects to participate in the county's waste reduction and recycling program, the terms of the City's participation shall be subject to another or supplemental agreement.

SECTION 8. CONTRACTS WITH VENDORS; NO CITY OBLIGATION TO REGIONAL LANDFILL OWNERS; FAVORED NATION.

8.1 The County may at its discretion enter into a contract or contracts with a Vendor or Vendors, including but not limited to the owner or operator of a regional landfill facility, which contract or contracts may provide for the payment by the County, or by persons disposing Solid Waste, of minimum periodic fees or a scale of fees in accordance with applicable law and contract. The City acknowledges that in entering into such an agreement or agreements with the Vendors, the County will rely on the Cities' designation of the County as the entity with responsibility for preparing and revising the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and for designating Solid Waste disposal sites under the terms of the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and this Agreement.

8.2 The City shall not be obligated, directly or indirectly, for the collection or delivery of any specified quantity of Solid Waste to a facility designated as a Solid Waste disposal site by the County. No contract between the County and a Vendor shall purport to or be deemed to create any general obligation or special fund or utility obligation of the City.

8.3 In contracting with a Vendor concerning solid waste handling systems, the County shall provide that the City shall not be charged (a) rates for transport of Solid Waste to a disposal site in excess of rates charged other cities or towns in the County; and (b) in the event of fees for Solid Waste disposal, fees in excess of fees provided for disposal of Solid Waste from the County or other cities or towns in the County.

SECTION 9. INDEMNIFICATIONS.

9.1 Except as provided below, the County shall indemnify and hold harmless, and shall have the right and duty to defend, the

City, through the County's attorneys, against any and all claims arising out of the County's operations of the System, and the right to settle those claims, recognizing that all costs incurred by the County thereby are System costs that must be satisfied from disposal rates. In providing a defense for the City, the County shall exercise good faith in that defense or settlement so as to protect the City's interests. For purposes of this paragraph, "claims arising out of the County's operations" shall include claims arising out of the ownership, control or maintenance of the system, but shall not include the claims arising out of the City's Solid Waste Handling, or other activities under the control of the City.

9.2 In the event that the County acts to defend the City against a claim, the City shall cooperate with the County.

9.3 For purposes of this section, reference to the City and to the County shall be deemed to include the officers and employees of any party, acting within the scope of their authority.

SECTION 10. DURATION. This Agreement shall continue to be in full force and effect for eight (8) years from the date of this Agreement, (the "initial period"), unless terminated as described in the following paragraph. Following the initial period, the Agreement shall continue from year-to-year unless twelve (12) months written notice of termination is given by the party seeking to terminate the Agreement.

SECTION 11. AMENDMENT, SUPPLEMENTATION OR TERMINATION. This Agreement may be amended, supplemented or terminated upon the agreement of the County and the City. Any amendment, supplement or termination shall be in writing, signed by the chief executives of the County and the City, and authorized by

official action of the County and City. No amendment, supplementation or termination shall be adopted or put into effect if it impairs any obligation of the County to a Vendor or any obligation to owners of bonds issued to finance the County system.

SECTION 12. MISCELLANEOUS.

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

12.2 The parties to this Agreement find and declare that this Agreement, and the ordinances passed pursuant hereto, are to provide for the public health and safety and for the safe and efficient disposal of Solid Waste generated in the City and in unincorporated areas of the County. This Agreement is not entered into with the intent that it shall benefit any other entity or person, and no other such person or entity shall be entitled to be treated as a third party beneficiary of this Agreement.

SECTION 13 TRANSFER STATIONS.

13.1 In the event of an agreement between County and a Vendor for vendor-owned transfer stations, County shall provide in such agreement for a transfer station for the disposal of solid waste within twenty-five 25 miles of the City.


13.2 The City shall have access to the transfer station twenty- four (24) hours a day, seven (7) days a week.

This Agreement has been executed, on one or more originals, by
the parties shown below and is dated as of

the 19th day of December, 1990.

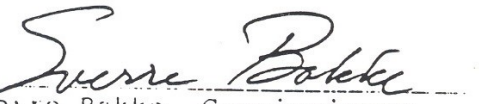
KLICKITAT COUNTY

CITY OF WHITE SALMON


Daryl Spalding, Commissioner

BY 
FRANCIS H. GADDIS, Mayor


Delos Rens, Commissioner


Sverre Bakke, Commissioner

Appendix C

Resolutions of Adoption

The contents of this appendix
will be provided
at a later date.

Appendix D

Status of Previous Plan Recommendations

Table D-1. Status of Previous Plan Recommendations (2021).

Recommendation	Status
3. Waste Reduction, Recycling and Education	
WWR1) Adopt the updated list of designated materials (Table 3-2) and maintain it through periodic review and updates.	Implemented and Maintained
WWR2) Update the Model Rural Recycling Program Plan.	Not Updated
WWR3) Incorporate and expand the education and promotion program.	Implemented
WWR4) Continue to provide support for recycling at public events.	Implemented
WWR5) Consider converting the curbside recycling collection program to a cart-based system.	Implemented
4. Organics	
O1) Continue to develop and distribute educational materials related to organics management as programs are established and implemented.	Implemented
O2) Consider developing a pilot yard debris collection and composting program to assess public interest and participation.	To be considered in 2026 Plan
O3) Monitor the pilot food waste collection program for participation and customer satisfaction and consider expanding the program as appropriate.	Not Implemented
O4) Consider developing a Christmas tree recycling pilot program to assess public interest and participation.	Implemented
5. Solid Waste Collection	
SWC1) Encourage the use of curbside collection services when possible and ensure collection services are available to all residents.	Implemented
SWC2) The County should continue to enforce solid waste regulations and laws to encourage the proper collection and disposal of solid waste.	Continuing
SWC3) Cities should continue to enforce compliance with their respective codes for solid waste collection and disposal.	Continuing
SWC4) Education efforts should be undertaken by both Klickitat County and the franchised haulers to provide information to customers that describe collection and recycling services availability.	Continuing
6. Transfer Facilities	
TF1) Monitor population growth and tonnage and consider transfer facility expansion, as necessary.	Continuing
TF2) Monitor waste importation tonnages and the current Agreement with Republic Services and consider intermodal facility expansion as needed.	Monitored
TF3) Annually review permits and the contract for compliance and potential transfer facility modifications or expansions.	Implemented
7. Waste Import/Export	
IE1) Importation of waste should continue in compliance with the Agreement.	Continuing
IE2) Continue to monitor compliance with the Agreement.	Continuing
IE3) Yakama Nation and Gorge Commission preferences regarding waste transportation through specific areas under their jurisdictions should be implemented through permit conditions and should be monitored for compliance.	Implemented
IE4) Exportation will not be considered during this planning period.	Implemented

Table D-1 (continued). Status of Previous Plan Recommendations (2021).

Recommendation	Status
8. Disposal	
D1) Waste should continue to be disposed per the Agreement.	Implemented
D2) Continue to maintain, monitor and update the Agreement.	Implemented
D3) Ensure continued compliance with permits by monitoring, including retention of an Inspector.	Implemented
9. Energy Recovery	
ER1) Monitor developments and progress in waste processing and conversion technologies utilized and support the continued use of landfill gas to energy operations.	Continuing
10. Moderate Risk Waste	
MRW1) Enhance the public education and outreach program for handling of MRW waste for households and businesses as a cooperative effort.	Implemented
MRW2) Consider re-establishment of the used oil collection program at more transfer station and drop box sites.	Not Implemented
MRW3) Continue to coordinate the schedule and process for updating the MRW Plan with the solid waste management plan (as is the current practice).	Implemented
MRW4) If grant funding is reduced or eliminated, consider implementing a fee-based program to accept business waste and setting aside a fraction of the “host fee” from the Agreement for the MRW program.	Not Implemented
MRW5) Update the MRW implementation plan, as appropriate, for review and approval by Klickitat County.	Continuing
11. Miscellaneous Wastes	
MW1) Continue to dispose miscellaneous wastes through a cooperative effort with Klickitat County, Republic Services and Ecology.	Continuing
MW2) Monitor federal and state guidance regarding pharmaceutical waste and implement changes as needed to comply with statewide medicine take-back program.	Implemented
MW3) Promote proper reuse, recycling and disposal of C&D debris.	Implemented
MW4) Partner with private organizations to promote recycling and reuse of C&D wastes and building materials.	Not Implemented
MW5) Develop an internal plan for handling disaster debris, in coordination with the Klickitat County Emergency Management Department.	Not Implemented
MW6) Consider adding an additional E-Waste collection site.	Not Implemented
12. Administration/Enforcement	
AE1) Consider pursuing some of the additional funding strategies listed in Table 12-2 that can be implemented by Klickitat County directly and independently from other alternatives.	Considered
AE2) Provide adequate funding to maintain or increase staff at county levels, as needed.	Implemented
AE3) Include the SWAC in the review of new solid waste facility permit requests.	Implemented

Appendix E

Model Rural Recycling Program

ALLIED WASTE INDUSTRIES
KLICKITAT COUNTY
MODEL RURAL RECYCLING PROGRAM PLAN

INTRODUCTION

Program Objectives

This Model Rural Recycling Program (MRRP) Plan describes the specific facilities, programs and support services that Allied Waste Industries (Allied) will provide within Klickitat County. The Plan also describes the how these facilities, programs, and support services will be coordinated with the waste reduction and recycling efforts sponsored by the County.

The objectives of the MRPP are to:

- Meet the requirements of Allied's June 29, 1998 agreement with Klickitat County that are related to waste reduction and recycling.
- Help make substantial progress toward achieving a 50% waste reduction and recycling rate within Klickitat County (when considered together with activities sponsored by the County, private businesses, and other organizations) by:
 - Improving the current programs offered by Allied;
 - Adding programs and expanding outreach efforts;
 - Integrating MRRP and County activities to reinforce outreach efforts and public messages.
- Collect, evaluate, and report information regarding the amount of material recycled and the level of participation in Allied's programs.
- Provide a framework for coordinating MRRP activities with the County, for testing and evaluating possible changes and enhancements to the MRRP, and for discussing any proposed contract changes related to the MRPP.

MRRP Plan Organization and Approach

This MRRP Plan is organized into the following sections, reflecting the major programs and activities that will be sponsored and supported by Allied:

- Residential Curbside Recycling
- Transfer Station/Drop Off Recycling
- Government and Business Waste Reduction and Recycling
- Agricultural Waste Reduction and Recycling

- Waste Reduction
- Moderate Risk Waste
- Special Events, Support for County Programs, and Public Outreach

Each section briefly describes current practices, identifies areas for improvement where applicable, and describes the programs and activities that will be implemented or supported by Allied.

This MRRP Plan includes a substantial commitment to public awareness and outreach in order to increase participation in the coordinated programs offered by Allied and by the County. This Plan also includes a program evaluation element so that Allied, together with the County, can work to improve waste reduction and recycling services.

Overall, this Plan covers activities that will be implemented and evaluated over the next three to four-years. The Plan calls for a major evaluation at the beginning of the fourth year, and a subsequent revision to the Plan based on the results of the evaluation and the success of the various pilot programs described herein. Appendix A to this Plan includes a detailed implementation schedule. In general, the following types of activities will be evaluated in each Plan Year.

- *Immediate Action.* Continue existing programs, develop tracking and information collection systems, initiate public outreach efforts, initiate signage and capital improvements at transfer stations, post curbside program sign-up information at transfer stations, and develop performance expectations/customer relations training for staff.
- *First Plan Year.* Continue existing programs, design and conduct baseline survey for curbside program, conduct survey of transfer station users, arrange for and initiate pilot programs for business recyclables collection and business waste reduction/recycling audits, arrange for drop-off pilots, ramp up extensive public outreach efforts, and systematically collect and report information related to participation and the amount of recyclables collected.
- *Second and Third Plan Year.* Continue existing programs, implement all pilot programs, continue extensive public awareness and outreach efforts, continue systematic collection and reporting of information related to participation and the amount of recyclables collected, and conduct customer surveys.
- *Beginning of Fourth Plan Year.* Conduct independent evaluation of MRRP Plan programs, work with the County to make any major changes, and revise the MRRP Plan.

Allied will prepare an annual summary report to the County and the SWAC on the progress it has made in implementing the MRRP in the previous year. In addition to ongoing meetings and coordination, Allied will also hold an annual planning session with the County to plan joint activities for the following year.

RESIDENTIAL CURBSIDE RECYCLING PROGRAM

Current Practice

Allied currently provides curbside residential recycling collection to all County citizens and backhauls collected materials to the Rabanco Recycle Center in Seattle. Recyclables are currently collected using a bag-based system and a van-type collection vehicle that has been recently painted with information advertising the residential curbside program. Participants receive curbside collection service every two weeks. Although collection service is currently provided at no charge to County residents, under its contract with the County, Allied could charge up to \$1.00 per household per month for the service.

Overall, the results of this program have been less than expected, as reflected by the total amount of recyclables sent to the Rabanco Recycle Center in Seattle. Lack of ongoing public outreach likely contributes to low levels of participation. Some of the current program results may also be because participants either do not regularly participate or do not recycle as much as they could.

The bag-based collection system may also contribute to the relatively low amount of material collected. Information is not currently available to systematically evaluate these issues. Based on the number of complaints received by the County, poor customer relations likely contributes to the problem. Allied recognizes that good customer relations will be important to this program's success in the future.

Proposed Activities

Allied will continue to pay the costs of implementing residential curbside recyclables collection service throughout the County. In addition, Allied will increase promotion of this program and encourage signups and participation by:

- Developing a simple postage-free postcard for signups that can be used at various locations and special events in the County (Immediate Action).
- Posting promotional information and having sign-up postcards available at all of the transfer/recycling stations in the County (Immediate Action).
- Working with the County, businesses, and other organizations to try to have promotional posters and sign-up cards available at the following locations and events:
 - County fair
 - Earth day
 - Composting demonstrations and other education efforts sponsored by the County
 - Special solid waste/recyclables collection events
 - County offices
 - Schools and school events
 - Church events
 - Grocery stores

- Developing billing inserts promoting sign/up and ongoing participation in the program. In the first Plan Year, Allied will have its collection contractor send these billing inserts out semi-annually to its customers. In the first Plan Year, Allied will also work to make arrangements with the other collection companies in the County to include these inserts in bills to their customers.
- Because many residents do not receive garbage collection service, Allied will also arrange for, at a minimum, an annual mailing to all County residents encouraging them to sign up and/or continue participating in the program. This mailing may be included along with the annual "How are We Doing?" recycling report sent out by the County.
- Developing and sponsoring media outreach, including: 1) designing and placing ads in local newspapers; and 2) developing and placing radio ads. As discussed under *Public Awareness and Outreach*, below, the annual number of media outreach efforts focused on the residential curbside program will vary depending on input from the County. In the initial Plan years, media outreach efforts will likely occur at least semi-annually. The content of the messages for these ads will also be developed in coordination with the County, but will likely:
 - Encourage signing up for the program
 - Include tips to improve participation such as information on which materials to recycle, why it is important to avoid contamination; and where to call for advice or customer service
- Modifying the curbside collection program, as warranted, in response to the baseline survey.
- Conducting a baseline survey of participants and non-participants to determine, among other things, how well the bag-based collection system is working. (See Customer Surveys and Evaluation, for the curbside program, below.)
- Conducting a survey of transfer station users to determine their level of participation in the curbside program. (See Customer Surveys and Evaluation, below.)
- Establishing performance expectations regarding customer relations for all personnel or subcontractors who will have contact with customers while implementing the program, and developing systems to track customer complaints. Allied management will monitor the results, consult with the County on any complaints received by the County, and take corrective action as needed. Allied will also take other action to improve customer service, such as providing a second person in the collection van to handle direct customer issues and complaints. (Immediate Action).

Program Evaluation

Allied will evaluate the Residential Curbside Collection Program on an ongoing basis in order to determine improvements that could be made to the program, including whether or not better results could potentially be achieved by replacing curbside collection in some areas with a system of recyclables drop-off stations. Allied recognizes that such a change would require a contract amendment with the County. Allied also recognizes such a change should only be considered after:

1) extensive efforts have been made to encourage and support curbside program participation; 2) the curbside program's effectiveness is then independently evaluated; and 3) other recycling options have been tested to determine their effectiveness.

Program evaluation activities will include:

- Collecting information on the level of participation in the program;
- Collecting information on the amount of material recycled through the program;
- Developing and implementing customer surveys;
- Evaluating the program's effectiveness;
- Making adjustments to the program to improve its effectiveness, recognizing that any major program changes will require approval by the County.

Data Collection and Tracking. Allied will direct its collection subcontractor to develop and implement systems to track participation in the residential curbside program. At a minimum, this information will include:

- Documenting information on current participants including their address, phone numbers, and whether or not they also receive garbage collection service (Immediate Action);
- Collecting this information from new customers when they sign up for recycling service (Immediate Action);
- Annually mapping this information, in a manner that is compatible with the County's mapping system, to help determine the level of participation in various geographic areas of the County; and
- Providing mailing and/or phone lists of program participants to those conducting surveys related to MRRP programs.

Allied will also develop estimates of the total amount of material (by weight) collected through the curbside program. This information will be developed by adjusting totals delivered to the Rabanco Recycling Center in Seattle as described in Appendix B. Allied will also conduct spot checks to help assess the relative proportions of the various materials that are being collected through the program. Information will be provided to the County on an annual basis.

Customer Surveys and Program Evaluation. Allied will arrange for customer surveys to support evaluation of the program. Survey questions will be developed in coordination with the County and with Allied. Surveys will include:

- In the first Plan Year, surveys of transfer/recycling station customers to, at a minimum, determine: 1) the extent to which transfer station customers also bring in recyclables; 2) the extent to which transfer station customers participate in the curbside programs; 3) their interest in participating in the curbside program; and 4) their interest in use of drop-box facilities. Surveys will be conducted at the transfer stations and may be conducted by interview or by filling out a simple survey form.
- Early in the first Plan Year, a baseline survey of program participants and non-participants to, at a minimum, determine: 1) awareness of the program; 2) barriers to participation, including collection method; 3) frequency of recycling by program

participants; 4) types of materials that they most frequently recycle; 5) issues that are keeping them from participating more regularly; 6) suggestions for improvements. The survey will be conducted by an independent third party, selected in consultation with the County. Surveys will be conducted by mail or phone.

- Follow-up surveys in the second and third Plan years. If the number of households that have signed up by the third plan year is relatively high, the second follow-up survey may only focus on participants.

Survey results will be provided in a report to the County. Individual customer responses will be kept confidential.

At the end of the third Plan year of the program, as described in this MRRP Plan, Allied will arrange for an independent evaluation of its overall effectiveness. The scope of work for this evaluation and selection of the independent contractor will be developed in coordination with the County. The evaluation will consider:

- Information obtained through the surveys described above;
- Information on the number and location of participants;
- The amount of recyclables collected and any trends;
- The results of pilot programs (see below); and

Information from similar programs conducted in other areas. At a minimum, the evaluation will identify:

- The overall effectiveness of the program in various areas of the County and for various types of participants (Le. in remote areas of the County, for participants that do and do not have garbage collection service etc.);
- Ways to support ongoing customer participation;
- Customer service issues and recommendations to address them; and
- Modifications, such as adding to or changing the types of materials collected that may help the County better achieve its recycling goals.

TRANSFER STATION/DROP OFF RECYCLING

Current Practice

Allied currently provides facilities for the collection of recyclables at transfer/recycling stations in Goldendale, BZ corners, Dallesport, and at the Roosevelt Regional Landfill. The stations collect all materials collected through the curbside program. In addition, they collect glass, used oil, white goods, scrap metal, and household hazardous waste. The quality and convenience of recycling facilities varies among the stations. Allied does not currently provide for drop-off recycling at any locations besides the transfer stations.

Proposed Activities

Transfer/Recycling Stations. Allied will continue its existing programs at the transfer/recycling stations and will make the following improvements:

- Posting promotional materials and providing sign-up cards for the residential curbside program (Immediate Action);
- Improving current signage, especially at the BZ corners station, and
- modifying all signs to include the correct current County phone numbers (Immediate Action);
- Installing displays at each station showing the types of materials that are appropriate for the various recycling containers (such as the current display at Dallesport);
- Implementing other improvements at the BZ corners station, including: securing the white goods collection area, and consolidating recycling containers, and providing improved bins and signs.

Drop-Off Centers Pilot Program. In addition, Allied will test the effectiveness of drop off locations for recyclables. Materials that will be collected at the drop off sites will likely include one or more of the following materials: aluminum, tin, newspaper, cardboard, and glass.

Pilot tests will be likely conducted in the Bickleton/Cleveland area, in the Maryhill area, and at a grocery store or other convenient location in the White Salmon area. Allied will also investigate the possibility of developing a drop off facility in the Mercer Farms area if they proceed with developing a housing area. Prior to implementing the pilot tests, Allied will take the following actions:

- Identify potential locations, and make arrangements with property owners;
- Hold public meetings to increase awareness of the drop-off pilot test and to inform the public on those factors that will be considered in evaluating the effectiveness of the test (Le. amount of material collected by type, number of users and frequency of use, contamination, problems with vandalism);
- Select and install bins and signage. Signage will identify that the drop-off station is part of a pilot test and will provide numbers to call in the event containers are full or in the event of vandalism.

Allied will make all arrangements for picking up recyclables at no charge, and monitoring and reporting any problems with vandalism. During the initial months of operation, Allied will regularly monitor the drop-off collection bins in order to determine the appropriate frequency for pickups. Pilot tests will be conducted in the second and third Plan years and will last a minimum of one year before they are evaluated.

Program Evaluation

During the pilot tests, Allied will periodically collect information about the number of users and frequency of use. The methods used to collect this information will vary depending on the location of the drop-off station. At more heavily frequented locations (Le. Maryhill and White Salmon) observers may count the number of users in a given day. At less frequently used locations (Le. Bickleton), users of the drop-off station may be asked to fill out a card (asking how frequently they use the drop off and the types of materials they bring) and to leave it in a box provided at the drop off site.

At the end of the pilot test period, Allied will prepare a report to the County that, at a minimum, addresses:

- The amount (by weight) of materials collected;
- An approximation of the relative amounts of the various materials collected;
- Frequency of collection required; and
- Contamination, vandalism, and other problems;
- Customer feedback; and
- Interest in adding drop-off centers in other County locations.

The results of this report will be considered in the overall program evaluation described under *Residential Curbside Collection*, above.

GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING

Current Practice

Allied currently collects the same recyclables from schools that it collects under its residential curbside program. Allied pays the cost of this service. Allied does not now provide any other recycling service to government institutions or businesses.

Proposed Activities

Allied will continue to offer recycling service to schools and will expand its government and business recycling efforts by:

- Improving collection services to schools by providing collection bins and posters to encourage recycling and, depending on input from individual schools, by collecting a wider range of materials and/or collecting them more frequently.
- Offering similar recycling services to County and Goldendale City offices and making the necessary arrangements to implement such a program, including providing collection bins and arranging for the frequency of collection. Materials that will be collected include cardboard, white paper, and aluminum.
- Providing model procurement ordinances and procedures to the County regarding purchase of recycled materials.
- Testing the effectiveness of business recycling by offering a pilot program in Goldendale, White Salmon, and Bingen. Allied will recruit and arrange for participation in the pilot program. Recruitment efforts will likely include media ads and phone interviews or meetings with local business owners. Recruitment efforts will also address the frequency of collection. It is expected that the materials collected will include white paper, and possibly cardboard and aluminum. Allied will offer this pilot program at a rate that offers a clear incentive to business owners to recycle, taking their costs for garbage collection into account. The rate may be adjusted depending on the level of interest in participating. Allied expects the pilot program to be implemented over a minimum two-year period, beginning in the second half of the first Plan year.

- Providing for business and government waste reduction and recycling audits. Audits will be offered two times each year and will include initial audits and follow-up visits to interested businesses. Allied will recruit participants using a variety of methods including media outreach, coordination with local business organizations, and phone interviews. Allied will arrange for, schedule visits by, and pay for the expenses of qualified auditors. Audits will be offered beginning in the second half of the first Plan Year.

Program Evaluation

In the fourth Plan Year, Allied will prepare a report to the County evaluating the effectiveness of the business recycling and audit programs. Information that will be provided will, at a minimum, include:

- Number and types of businesses participating;
- Amount of material collected;
- Results of customer interviews regarding the programs. Interviews will be conducted by an independent third party selected in consultation with the County. Interview questions will be developed in coordination with the County.

AGRICULTURAL WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING

Current Practice

Allied does not now offer services directly focused on the agricultural sector.

Proposed Activities

Allied will:

- Provide speakers at grange meetings and other events who can address waste reduction and recycling in the agricultural sector, including techniques for reducing the toxicity of waste such as proper rinsing and disposal of pesticide containers, and the proper disposal of unused pesticides.
- Develop technical information, in coordination with the County extension agent, on subjects such as on-site composting of livestock and plant wastes.
- Work with the County to investigate the feasibility of supporting the development of/and or participation in regional programs aimed at agricultural users. (For example, EPA and the Agricultural Container Research Council are working at plastic pesticide, herbicide, and rodenticide containers. Other states are using recycled phone books for animal bedding).

MODERATE RISK WASTE

Current Practice

Allied currently supports County MRW efforts by providing for the collection of household used oil and household hazardous waste at transfer stations and providing for its collection and transport

by an appropriately licensed company. (Used oil is also collected at the regional landfill and by Bingen Garbage Service in White Salmon.) The County pays the actual costs of disposal. Allied also implements a waste acceptance and control program at the transfer stations and at the regional landfill.

Proposed Activities

Allied will expand its current efforts by:

- Developing information in coordination with the County and placing media ads to increase household awareness of proper HHW disposal.
- Developing and targeting informational materials to Small Quantity Generators (especially vehicle maintenance, construction, and logging) to increase their awareness of the importance of the appropriate disposal of this waste and to announce days when collection at reduced rates is available.
- Including methods for reducing or removing hazardous materials from the waste stream in business waste audits.

WASTE REDUCTION

Current Practice

Allied currently provides limited support to County waste reduction efforts by providing for MRW collection at transfer stations and by funding certain information mailings by the County.

Proposed Activities

Allied will expand its current efforts by:

- Providing support for radio spots to encourage participation in the County's on-site composting program and to provide other waste reduction "hints".
- Including waste reduction techniques in business audits.
- As requested, assisting the County's recycling coordinator with arranging for backyard composting demonstrations and distributing bins.
- Writing and printing "how to" informational brochures and posters on waste reduction techniques to be included in the County's annual mailing and distributed at County events to residents and businesses.
- Including speakers with expertise in waste reduction in the speakers list and speakers program described under *Special Events*, below.
- Providing for swap events as described under *Special Events*, below.
- Providing information on waste reduction to the Agricultural Sector, as described under *Agricultural Programs*, above.

SPECIAL EVENTS, SUPPORT FOR COUNTY PROGRAMS, AND PUBLIC OUTREACH

Current Practice

Allied currently provides support for County Programs by funding certain County mailings and attending certain special events with the County. The County currently takes the lead on programs with schools, on-site composting demonstrations, and the brush/wood chipping program.

Proposed Activities

Allied will expand its current efforts to support County programs and public outreach efforts by:

- Arranging for and staffing booths at Earth Day and the County Fair jointly with the County;
- Assisting the County with waste reduction and recycling awards programs for civic organizations, schools, and businesses, by arranging to have plaques or other awards made, providing financial assistance for awards as agreed to in the annual planning meeting with the County, and attending awards ceremonies.
- Providing a list of potential speakers for special presentations to schools and civic organizations and, at the request of the County, arranging for those speakers to make presentations, and paying for their expenses;
- Assisting the County with special collection events (ie. cleanup events) by providing recyclables bins and collection and staffing support including, if applicable, staffing for a "swap" (active salvage) area at these events.
- Planning for annual media outreach in coordination with the County. These outreach efforts will occur three to four times per year and will likely focus on: 1) the residential curbside program; 2) waste reduction, especially backyard composting; and 3) other topics to be developed with the County. Outreach activities will include radio and newspaper ads, press releases, and articles submitted to newspapers. All content will be reviewed and approved by or submitted directly by the County.
- Developing an information web site (non-interactive) that will be updated and managed on an ongoing basis by the County.
- Holding an annual planning session with the County to identify priorities for the upcoming year, develop the focus of annual media outreach, and discuss possible improvements to the overall program. To the extent that Allied, Rabanco, or Tri-County plans new vehicle or equipment purchases, Allied will discuss these purchases with the County in light of their possible implications for the recycling programs described in this MRRP Plan.
- Holding other meetings with the County on an ongoing basis to coordinate activities and discuss progress.

ADMINISTRATION

Reporting

In addition to the evaluation reports described above, Allied will provide semiannual reports to the County on the types and amount (by weight) of recyclables collected in Klickitat County. Reports will be based on the weights of materials received at the Rabanco Recycle Center in Seattle, plus an estimate of material collected at transfer stations that is not sent on to the Recycle Center (see Appendix B).

Staffing-Allied Recycling Coordinator

Allied will assign a recycling coordinator who will be responsible for planning and scheduling programs and events, ensuring that scheduled activities are being initiated and completed, and coordinating with the County's solid waste coordinator.

Schedule

Appendix A is a schedule of the activities identified in this Plan.

ACTIVITY	2000				2001				2002				
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Curbside Collection Program													
Collect recyclables from curbside participants	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
<i>Outreach Activities:</i>													
Develop postage free signup card and promotional posters	█												
Post promotional information at transfer stations	█												
Develop lists of organizations and schedules for posting promo materials	█	█											
Post promotional materials and signup cards at other locations			█	█			█	█			█	█	
Develop and mail billing inserts to Tri-County customers		█	█		█		█		█		█		█
Contact other haulers re arranging for billing inserts			█	█									
Billing mailed by other haulers					█		█		█		█		█
Mail promotional material with Annual Report		█				█				█			█
Design radio and print ads for curbside program		█	█			█				█			█
Place radio and print ads			█	█			█	█			█	█	
<i>Baseline Surveys and Data Collection:</i>													
Design database for tracking participation	█												
Confirm and enter information on current participants	█	█											
Enter information on new sign-ups	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Prepare maps of participant locations		█				█				█			█
Design baseline survey questionnaire		█											
Develop baseline survey mailing/phone lists		█											
Field baseline survey		█											
Conduct transfer station surveys			█		█								
Report results on baseline survey/recommend program changes			█										
Implement program changes, as warranted				█	█	█							
Modify baseline survey questionnaire for follow-up surveys					█	█					█		

ACTIVITY	2000				2001				2002					
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Curbside Collection Program (cont.)														
<i>Baseline surveys and Data Collection (cont.)</i>														
Develop updated mailing/phone lists														
Field follow-up surveys														
Follow-up survey reports														
<i>Customer Relations:</i>														
Develop performance expectations re customer service														
Identify customer relations training programs														
Develop customer complaint tracking forms														
Review customer complaints														
Modify staff assignments as warranted														
Overall curbside program evaluation														
Transfer Station/Drop-off Recycling														
Continue collection of curbside recyclables, glass, HHW, used household oil, white goods, and scrap metal at transfer stations <i>Transfer Station</i>														
Post curbside promotional material and sign up cards														
Improve signage														
Install displays														
Install other improvements at BZ corners station														
<i>Drop-off Center Pilot Project:</i>														
Develop information on pilot program for site owner/managers														
Interview owners/managers of potential sites in White Salmon Area														
Identify potential sites in Bickleton area														
Hold meetings with Maryhill museum to identify potential sites, bin requirements, etc.														
Confirm sites and make arrangements with property owners														
Order bins and signs														
Develop forms for tracking/estimating quantity and types of material														

ACTIVITY	2000				2001				2002					
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Transfer Station/Drop-off Recycling (cont.)														
<i>Drop-off Pilot Tests (cont.):</i>														
Conduct public meetings along with County														
Install bins and signs, and monitor use to set collection frequency														
Conduct pilot test														
Collect information on # of users, frequency of use														
Interview site owner/managers and users														
Prepare Pilot Report														
Government and Business Waste Reduction and Recycling														
Continue collection of recyclables from schools														
<i>Improvements to Government Programs:</i>														
Conduct interviews with schools re recyclables collection service														
Modify programs to schools as warranted														
Develop information sheet to discuss government recycling with County and Goldendale City agencies														
Implement City/County Collection of recyclables														
Provide speakers list to schools (see outreach, below) and arrange for speakers for following year														
<i>Business Programs:</i>														
Recruit participants for recyclables collection														
Order bins/reschedule collection routes/add equipment, as required														
Develop forms for recording information on participants, amount collected														
Collect cardboard, white paper, and aluminum from businesses														
Identify WRR and MRW auditors and develop contracts														
Recruit participants in audit program														
Conduct audits														
Conduct business interviews re: business collection and audit programs														
Report on Business pilot programs														

ACTIVITY	2000				2001				2002				
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Agricultural Programs													
Develop technical pamphlets regarding on-site composting of livestock and plant waste, proper handling of pesticides and containers etc.													
Provide speakers list to local granges and other organizations (see Outreach, below), schedule and arrange for speakers as requested													
Investigate feasibility of regional agricultural programs													
Support implementation of regional programs, as warranted													
Moderate Risk Waste													
Continue existing collection of HHW and used oil													
Outreach Efforts:													
Develop/Collect HHW Information Brochures													
Develop radio/newspaper ads on HHW collection and reduction (1)													
Place media ads (1)													
Develop outreach materials for SQGs													
Arrange for HW reduction techniques to be identified in business waste													
Include speakers with MRW management and reduction expertise in													
Waste Reduction													
Develop media spots for on-site composting and other waste reduction													
Place ads (1)													
Assist with distribution of compost bins, as requested													
Identify topics and develop brochures on waste reduction topics													
Arrange for waste reduction techniques to be identified in business audits													
Include speakers with waste reduction expertise in speakers list													
Swap events (2)													
1)Included within 4 outreach campaigns per year													
2)As part of Special Collection Events													

ACTIVITY	2000				2001				2002					
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
<i>Special Events and Outreach</i>														
Plan for and staff Earth Day and County Fair booths along with County														
Assist with County awards program														
Develop speakers list														
Assist with special collection events														
Plan annual media outreach														
Develop web site														
<i>Administration and Reporting</i>														
Assign Allied recycling coordinator														
Review, check, and interpret data on recyclables collected														
Prepare annual reports to County and SWAC on amounts collected and progress in implementing MRRP Plan														
Annual planning sessions														
Periodic meetings with County														
Overall Program Evaluation Report														

Appendix F

State Environmental Protection Act Documents

SEPA 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.

A. Background

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:

Klickitat County Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan

2. Name of applicant:

Klickitat County

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

**Robb Van Cleave, Interim Solid Waste Director
Klickitat County Courthouse
205 S Columbus Ave # 102
Goldendale, WA 98620
Phone: (509) 773-7171**

4. Date checklist prepared:

December 1, 2025

5. Agency requesting checklist:

Klickitat County Solid Waste Department

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

This checklist is submitted for a non-project proposal intended to update the Klickitat County long-range plan for solid waste management, recycling, and disposal. The proposed Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan is undergoing public review and comment. A final copy of the Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan is anticipated to be approved by cities and towns in Klickitat County, the Klickitat County Board of Commissioners, and the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) in 2026.

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

Ecology's guidelines (Guidelines for Development of Local Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans and Plan Revisions) require solid waste and hazardous waste management plans to be reviewed and, if necessary, updated periodically.

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

Does not apply.

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

No, this SEPA Checklist is intended to address only programs and activities specifically recommended in the Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan. Any new private

or public facilities will need to complete a separate, specific SEPA review process as appropriate.

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

State Law (Revised Code of Washington 70A.200) and guidelines issued by Ecology require a public review period for this plan for a minimum of 30 days, require that the Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan be reviewed by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission and the Washington State Department of Agriculture, and require Ecology to examine and comment on the preliminary draft of the Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan. The Board of County Commissioners and the cities and towns must also adopt the final draft of the Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan. After adoption by Klickitat County and cities, Ecology must approve the Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan before it becomes effective.

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.)

Klickitat County is required by Washington State law to maintain a solid waste management plan in a “current and applicable condition.” The existing solid waste management plan was completed in 2021 and is outdated in multiple areas. In addition to updating the discussion of current facilities and programs, the proposed new Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan contains a number of recommendations. Many of these recommendations represent refinements to existing policies and programs, based on the goal of decreasing reliance on landfills (by increasing waste reduction, recycling, and composting) and reducing environmental impacts caused by existing activities. The recommendations proposed in the Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan can be found in Chapter 13 – Implementation 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 Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan addresses activities and programs that occur throughout Klickitat County.

B. Environmental Elements

1. Earth

a. General description of the site:

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

The facilities and programs addressed by the Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan recommendations are inclusive of the entire Klickitat County and include all of the above.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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.

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

Air

- a. **What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal during construction, operation, and maintenance when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known.**

No significant emissions are anticipated as a result of the recommendations made by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

3. Water

- a. **Surface:**

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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.**

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

b. Ground:

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.

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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.

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

4. Plants

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

- deciduous tree: alder, maple, aspen, other**
- evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine, other**
- shrubs**
- grass**
- pasture**
- crop or grain**
- orchards, vineyards, or other permanent crops.**
- wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other**
- water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other**
- other types of vegetation**

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

5. Animals

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:**

All of these types of birds and animals can be found in Klickitat County.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

6. Energy and natural resources

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

Several of the activities recommended in the Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan will require small additional amounts of electrical power to support normal, everyday activities.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

7. Environmental health

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

No, although the Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan discusses the Household Hazardous Waste Facilities and increased education and outreach for those facilities, these activities should help prevent these types of environmental health issues in future. Addition information can be found in Chapter 10 – Moderate-Risk Waste.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

2. **Describe existing hazardous chemicals/conditions that might affect project development and design. This includes underground hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines located within the project area and in the vicinity.**

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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.**

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

4. **Describe special emergency services that might be required.**

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

b. Noise

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

8. Land and shoreline use

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties? Will the proposal affect current land uses on nearby or adjacent properties? If so, describe.

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

b. Has the project site been used as working farmlands or working forest lands? If so, describe. How much agricultural or forest land of long-term commercial significance will be converted to other uses because of the proposal, if any? If resource lands have not been designated, how many acres in farmland or forest land tax status will be converted to nonfarm or nonforest use?

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

1. Will the proposal affect or be affected by surrounding working farm or forest land normal business operations, such as oversize equipment access, the application of pesticides, tilling, and harvesting? If so, how?

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

c. Describe any structures on the site.

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

9. Housing

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

10. Aesthetics

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply.

11. Light and glare

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

12. Recreation

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

- 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; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

13. Historic and cultural preservation

- a. **Are there any buildings, structures, or sites, located on or near the site that are over 45 years old listed in or eligible for listing in national, state, or local preservation registers? If so, specifically describe.**

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

- b. **Are there any landmarks, features, or other evidence of Indian or historic use or occupation? This may include human burials or old cemeteries. Are there any material evidence, artifacts, or areas of cultural importance on or near the site? Please list any professional studies conducted at the site to identify such resources.**

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

- c. **Describe the methods used to assess the potential impacts to cultural and historic resources on or near the project site. Examples include consultation with tribes and the department of archeology and historic preservation, archaeological surveys, historic maps, GIS data, etc.**

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

- d. **Proposed measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for loss, changes to, and disturbance to resources. Please include plans for the above and any permits that may be required.**

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

14. Transportation

- a. **Identify public streets and highways serving the site or affected geographic area and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.**

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management 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?**

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

- c. **Will the proposal require any new or improvements to existing roads, streets, pedestrian, bicycle, or state transportation facilities, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private).**

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

- e. **How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project or proposal? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur and what percentage of the volume would be trucks (such as commercial and nonpassenger vehicles). What data or transportation models were used to make these estimates?**

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

- f. **Will the proposal interfere with, affect, or be affected by the movement of agricultural and forest products on roads or streets in the area? If so, generally describe.**

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

15. Public services

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

Does not apply.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

16. Utilities

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply; there is no specific site being addressed by this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

C. Signature

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

X

Type name of signee: Robb Van Cleave

Position and agency/organization: Klickitat County Interim Solid Waste Director

Date submitted:

D. Supplemental sheet for nonproject actions

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?

By providing for secure disposal of solid wastes and increased waste reduction and recycling activities, the Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan is expected to decrease impacts and discharges to water and air, and to provide for more secure handling of toxic or hazardous substances that may be part of the solid waste stream. No substantial increases or decreases in noise levels are expected as a result of the Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan's recommendations

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

Does not apply.

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

No impacts to plant, animal, fish, or marine life are expected.

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

Does not apply.

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

A small amount of energy and materials will be needed to implement the recommendations in the Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan, but this is expected to be more than offset by the energy and resources conserved as the result of increased waste prevention, recycling, and composting recommended by the Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply.

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

No substantial impacts, either positive or negative, to environmentally sensitive or other protected areas are expected to result from the recommendations in the Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply.

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

No substantial impacts, either positive or negative, to land and shoreline use are expected to result from the recommendations in this Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

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

Does not apply.

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

Minor changes are proposed for public services and to several aspects of the waste collection system.

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

None.

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

The Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management Plan was prepared in response to State requirements for the proper management of solid waste. This Plan is intended to comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws and requirements regarding protection of the environment.

Appendix G

Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission Cost Assessment Questionnaire



COST ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES

FOR LOCAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Third Edition, Revised October 2019

Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

Version 4



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1. Process Overview

1.1. Purpose of the cost assessment guidelines

The purpose of the cost assessment guidelines is to help local governments prepare cost assessments for their solid waste management plans (SWMP). Counties or cities should prepare their cost assessments so that impacts on solid waste haulers and their ratepayers are easy to determine. If a local government does not have Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC)-regulated collection companies in its jurisdiction, the commission will not review the plan. Instead, the Washington Department of Ecology will consider in its review whether or not the plan adequately meets the cost assessment requirements.

Every local government with a UTC-regulated collection company within its jurisdiction must complete a cost assessment pursuant to these guidelines and state law.¹

The cost assessment:

- is a comprehensive, system-wide review of a solid waste plan's costs,
- considers the dollar impact on ratepayers of the plan's recommendations, and
- provides sufficient information to estimate future rate levels over the plan period.

The cost assessment is beneficial to:

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

1.2. The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

The UTC is composed of three commissioners who are appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate to six-year terms. The commissioners are supported by a staff of accountants, economists, engineers, consumer program specialists, and special investigators.

The commission regulates privately owned utility companies, including energy, telecommunications, natural gas, water, and transportation companies, including low-level nuclear waste, solid waste, and medical waste companies. The commission is primarily an economic regulator, but it also regulates the airpotter, solid waste hauling, railroad, and oil and gas pipeline industries for safety.

Chapter 81.77 RCW sets forth the UTC's role in solid waste management. The commission grants authority to operate, approves rates, prescribes accounting formats, and requires regulated companies

¹ RCW 70.95.090(8) and RCW 70.95.096

to file annual reports. However, RCW 81.77.22 provides exemptions from regulation for a municipality, or any solid waste or recycling company providing solid waste collection service under contract for a municipality. In addition, any recycling company providing service solely to commercial customers are federally exempt.

The commission's responsibility to approve rates makes the UTC directly accountable to ratepayers. The commission's goals are to ensure that rates charged by regulated companies are fair, just, reasonable, and sufficient. Cost assessments prepared according to these guidelines provide the commission with information it needs to understand how proposed changes to a local SWMP will affect future rates.

1.3. Relationship with the Washington Department of Ecology

The Washington Department of Ecology's *Guidelines for the Development of Local Solid Waste Management Plans*² and the UTC's *Cost Assessment Guidelines* are mutually supportive. Ecology's guidelines help a local government prepare its SWMP, while the UTC's guidelines help assess the costs of various alternatives considered in the plan.

The UTC reviews the draft local SWMPs autonomous of reviews performed by other parties. Once the UTC review is complete, staff prepares a letter with its recommendations for the commission to consider at an open meeting. Once the letter's recommendations are acknowledged at the open meeting, it is sent to the county or city and Ecology.

2. UTC Rate Setting Process

2.1. Rate Setting Process

UTC-regulated collection companies must file with the commission in order to change rates. The company must file its rate changes in a proposed tariff that the commission must receive at least 45 days before the proposed effective date. Commission staff reviews the company's justification to support the proposed rates as well as the company's books and records. After staff completes the audit and analysis, staff prepares a memorandum to the commissioners explaining findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

The commissioners consider the proposed rates at an open meeting, after reviewing staff's memorandum. The company, customers, and other interested parties may address their concerns to the commissioners in writing or during the open meeting.

Commissioners may approve proposed rates to become effective as scheduled or issue an order suspending the proposed rates in order to look further into whether the request is reasonable. Suspended rates do not become effective as requested, instead, the rates in effect at the time of filing, remain in effect until the commission approves a change.

If rates are suspended, the matter may require a formal hearing before an administrative law judge. This is a quasi-judicial proceeding with attorneys and witnesses providing sworn testimony. The administrative law judge issues a decision, based on the record. Parties can appeal to the commissioners for review, at the end of which the three commissioners issue their own decision. Additional appeals of the commission's decision would go through the court system.

² <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/summarypages/1007005.html>

2.2. How the UTC Sets Rates

When requesting revised or new rates, a company must file a revised tariff along with detailed financial and operational data to demonstrate its proposed rates are fair, just, reasonable, and sufficient. Rates are set to recover the costs of providing service to customers. Although companies are entitled to recover appropriate expenses and earn reasonable returns, they are not entitled to recover imprudent or nonservice related costs.

The rate setting process allocates total company expenses to regulated activities (i.e., garbage service in an unincorporated county), by different service categories (e.g., garbage, recycling, organics), by different service levels (e.g., residential customers with mini cans or commercial customers with 32-gallon cans). The allocations may take place in several different levels.

In determining the company's gross revenues, an adjusted historical test period is used to forecast the period rates will be in effect. Staff adjusts the company's income statement for the test year in two ways: 1) Restating adjustments correct errors and departures from regulatory accounting practice; and 2) Pro forma adjustments revise historical amounts for known and measurable changes in revenue and expenses.

3. Cost Assessment Information

For the reasons outlined above, the UTC reviews the local SWMP's cost assessment and advises the local government of the probable effect the alternatives may have on rates charged by companies regulated by the UTC. This section identifies the information the UTC requires to accurately analyze the cost and rate impacts. UTC staff looks for evidence that the planning jurisdiction:

- considers solid waste management from a comprehensive, system-wide perspective,
- considers the cost impact of its decisions on ratepayers, and
- provides information sufficient to estimate future rate levels.

3.1. Information Needed

To determine the probable effect a SWMP will have on rates, the UTC requires the following information:

- current population and solid waste disposal quantities,
- detailed description of the existing comprehensive solid waste management system(s), including selected alternatives,
- proposed changes in the present solid waste management system(s),
- estimated cost requirements for each component of the solid waste management system(s) for years one through six, including the component costs of recycling programs,
- all sources of funding to be utilized to operate and pay for the system(s),
- the role of the UTC-regulated solid waste collection company(s), and
- information on all the solid waste collection companies in its area.

Factors impacting solid waste rates include population and the number of businesses, the weight of material collected, and collection time required for routes. In addition, the cost of local government programs and supporting infrastructure, and facilities also impact rates.

Expected cost variances over the plan period are important elements needed for assessing rate impacts. RCW 70.95.090(3) requires the local SWMP to contain:

- a six-year construction and capital acquisition program for solid waste handling facilities³, and
- a plan for financing both capital costs and operating costs of the proposed solid waste management system.⁴

The cost data should address capital costs and associated financing options for years one through six. For proper assessment of rate impacts, costs should include both direct and indirect cost information for each component of the solid waste facilities and system(s). All assumptions used to develop the cost data should also be included.

The questionnaire in Section Five outlines the information the UTC needs to assess changes in rates. Completing this questionnaire is not mandatory. We provide it as a tool to help ensure that each plan provides UTC staff the necessary information to complete their analysis. Local governments may use the questionnaire provided or submit comparable information in another form.

3.2. Planning Numbers and Rate Data

The SWMP guides decisions about future activities. Any plan that involves forecasting is subject to uncertainty. Population changes, economic growth or decline, housing construction, fluctuating interest rates, enforcement actions by state or local authorities, changes in state and federal law, and participation levels in recycling programs are just some of the variables in the solid waste equation that will vary between planning and implementation of solid waste programs.

These guidelines are intended to be flexible while assisting local governments in calculating rates based on assumptions outlined in their plan. To provide a clear rationale for its decisions, a local comprehensive SWMP should contain a statement of the county's goals, objectives, and policies. The plan should also contain explicit information on local conditions, various assumptions, and information on existing operations used to support the plan's cost conclusions. During its review, the UTC staff will use these same assumptions, along with current solid waste collection company statistics and data, to estimate changes in rates to customers the plan may cause.

3.3. Direct and Indirect System Costs

During its review, the UTC looks at both direct costs and indirect costs.

An example of a direct cost is a recycling program provided by a UTC-certificated hauler. In this case, the company recovers its program operation costs directly from ratepayers through collection rates. An example of an indirect cost is a surcharge or city tax. The SWMP should provide sufficient information for UTC staff to determine the probable rate impact such as the number of participating households, type and volume of materials collected, frequency of collection, the processing facility to which materials will be taken, and expected markets for recycled materials or costs of disposing nonmarketable recyclable materials.

³ RCW 70.95.090(3)(c)

⁴ RCW 70.95.090(3)(d)

4. UTC Cost Assessment Review

4.1. The Internal Process

State law requires local governments to submit preliminary draft SWMPs to Ecology for review.⁵ The commission reviews plan assessments of the impact solid waste collection costs will have on rates charged by solid waste collection companies regulated under 81.77 RCW. Commission staff must complete the review within 45 days of receiving the plan from Ecology.⁶

When the UTC receives a draft plan for review, staff assigns a docket number and schedules it for an open meeting. Once review is complete and the commission has acknowledged the staff recommendations, the review letter is sent to the local government and Ecology.

If UTC cannot make a cost assessment because of missing, imprecise, or unclear information, UTC staff will first contact the local government planner or, if necessary, the Ecology reviewer for clarification. If the local government planner or Ecology reviewer clarifies the information, the commission reviewer will make an assessment. If the commission reviewer still cannot make a cost assessment, the commission will state so in its review letter.

5. Solid Waste Cost Assessment Questionnaire

While the UTC prefers the local government submit information in the provided format, RCW 70.95.090 does not mandate the use of this questionnaire. The local government may provide the requested information in any format it chooses, but it is mandatory that a cost assessment is prepared. Complete and accurate responses will facilitate a quality cost assessment. If the local government does not have the information or does not know the answer, explaining that this information is unavailable is an acceptable response and allows the reviewer to understand areas that call for closer analysis and study.

Each major section of the questionnaire concludes with a subsection titled “References and Assumptions” that allows the local government a place to note sources and references the UTC should know about in preparing the cost assessment. In these sections, the county or city should also report any assumptions made while compiling questionnaire responses.

Once the cost assessment is complete, it may be included with the SWMP as a separate section or an appendix.

⁵ RCW 70.95.094

⁶ RCW 70.95.096

COST ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

General Information

Plan prepared for the County of	<u>Klickitat</u>
Plan prepared for the City of	<u>N/A</u>
Prepared by	<u>Wendy Mifflin, Herrera Environmental Consultants</u>
Contact telephone	<u>509-929-3868</u>
Contact email	<u>wmifflin@herrerainc.com</u>
Date	<u>December 1, 2025</u>

Years

Throughout this document:

Year 1 (Base Year) shall refer to	<u>2026</u>
Year 2 shall refer to	<u>2027</u>
Year 3 shall refer to	<u>2028</u>
Year 4 shall refer to	<u>2029</u>
Year 5 shall refer to	<u>2030</u>
Year 6 shall refer to	<u>2031</u>

Each year shall refer to (check one):

- Calendar year January 1 – December 31
- Fiscal year Such as July 1 – June 30

1. Demographics

1.1. Population

1.1.1. Provide the total population of your County (excluding cities choosing to develop their own SWMP) for the base year and each of the following five years.

Table 1.1.1.a.

Year 1	23,808
Year 2	23,988
Year 3	24,166
Year 4	24,340
Year 5	24,511
Year 6	24,680

1.2. References and Assumptions

These population estimates are from the Washington State Office of Financial Management, Growth Management Act Supplemental Projections of the Total Residential Population for Growth Management 2022 GMA Projections – Middle Series

2. Waste Stream Generation

Provide the information below related to solid waste and recycling. Disposal refers to those tons disposed of at a landfill, incinerator, transfer station, or any other form of disposal you may be using. If other, please identify.

2.1. Tonnage of Solid Waste Disposed

2.1.1. Provide the total tonnage of solid waste disposed of in the base year and each of the following five years.

Table 2.1.1.a.

Year 1	33,105
Year 2	33,355

Year 3	33,603
Year 4	33,845
Year 5	34,083
Year 6	34,318

2.2. Tonnage of Recyclable Materials with a Market⁷

2.2.1. Provide the tonnage of recyclable materials recycled in the base year and each of the following five years.

Table 2.2.1.a.

Year 1	40,462
Year 2	40,768
Year 3	41,070
Year 4	41,366
Year 5	41,656
Year 6	41,944

2.3. Tonnage of Recyclable Materials without a Market

2.3.1. Provide the tonnage of recyclable materials disposed of in the base year and each of the following five years.

Table 2.2.1.a.

Year 1	0
Year 2	0
Year 3	0
Year 4	0

⁷ RCW 70.95.090(7)(c)

Year 5	0
Year 6	0

2.4. References and Assumptions

These figures are based on reported recyclables from Department of Ecology records for Klickitat County and estimated increases based on population increases.

3. Collection Programs

3.1. Regulated Solid Waste Collection Programs

Provide information for each UTC-regulated solid waste collection company operating in your jurisdiction for the base year and each of the following five years.

<i>Table 3.1.a.</i>						
UTC-Regulated Hauler Name	Republic Services of Klickitat County					
G-Certificate #	G-112					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Residential #	Republic Services selected to not provide collection program information due to proprietary collection concerns.					
of customers						
Tonnage collected						
Commercial #						
of customers						
Tonnage collected						

Table 3.1.b.

UTC-Regulated Hauler Name _____

G-Certificate # _____

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Residential/Commercial						
# of customers	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Tonnage collected	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Table 3.1.c.

UTC-Regulated Hauler Name Columbia River Disposal

G-Certificate # G-51

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Residential						
# of customers	<u>137</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>142</u>
Tonnage collected	<u>123</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>128</u>
Commercial						
# of customers	<u>45</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>45</u>
Tonnage collected	<u>61</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>63</u>

3.2. Cost & Funding for Solid Waste Programs

Provide information for solid waste programs that have been implemented and/or proposed. Include costs and proposed funding mechanism. If these programs are discussed in the SWMP, provide the page number in the draft plan on which it is discussed.

Table 3.2.a.

Program	Cost	Funding	Page #
Implemented			

Cost for funding Solid Waste Programs is included in curbside fees approved by WUTC and through the contract between Klickitat County and Republic Services

N/A

N/A

Chapter 8 Section 8.1.2

Table 3.2.b.

Proposed

Program	Cost	Funding	Page #

3.3. References and Assumptions

4. Waste Reduction (Recycling and Organics)

4.1. Recycling

4.1.1. Regulated Recycling Collection Programs⁸

⁸ RCW 70.95.090(7)(c)

Provide information for each UTC-regulated recycling company operating in your jurisdiction for the base year and each of the following five years.

Table 4.1.1.a.

UTC-Regulated Hauler Name _____

G-Certificate # _____

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Residential/Commercial						
# of customers	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Tonnage collected	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Table 4.1.1.b.

UTC-Regulated Hauler Name Republic Services of Klickitat County _____

G-Certificate # G-12 _____

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Residential						
# of customers	Republic Services selected not to provide recycling information due to proprietary concerns.					
Tonnage collected	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Commercial						
# of customers	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Tonnage collected	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Table 4.1.1.c.

UTC-Regulated Hauler Name Columbia River Disposal _____

G-Certificate # G-51 _____

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
--	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

Residential

# of customers	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Tonnage collected	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Commercial

# of customers	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Tonnage collected	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

4.1.2. Recyclable Materials

Provide a list of recyclable materials to be collected in accordance with the SWMP. For each item, indicate if there is an active market and if the revenues exceed the cost of processing.

* Recyclables collected through drop-box sites, transfer stations and curbside collection..

Table 4.1.2.a.

Recyclable Material	Active Market	Revenues > Processing Costs
Cardboard	X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Paper	X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Aluminum	X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Tin	X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Plastics #1, #2 and Tubs	X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes X No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

4.1.3. Costs & Funding for Recycling

Provide information for recycling programs that have been implemented and/or proposed. Include costs and proposed funding mechanism. If these programs are discussed in the SWMP, provide the page number in the draft plan on which it is discussed.

<i>Table 4.1.3.a.</i>			
Implemented			
Program	Cost	Funding	Page #
Recycling	N/A	Collection/Contract	Chapter 3

<i>Table 4.1.3.b.</i>			
Proposed			
Program	Cost	Funding	Page #

4.2. Other Waste Reduction Programs (Organics, such as Yard Waste and Food Waste)

4.2.1. Regulated Organics Collection Programs

Provide information for each UTC-regulated company collecting organics operating in your jurisdiction for the base year and each of the following five years.

Table 4.2.1.a.

UTC-Regulated Hauler Name N/A - No Organics Collection Implemented

G-Certificate # _____

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Residential/Commercial						
# of customers	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Tonnage collected	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Table 4.2.1.b.

UTC-Regulated Hauler Name _____

G-Certificate # _____

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Residential						
# of customers	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Tonnage collected	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Commercial						
# of customers	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Tonnage collected	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

4.2.2. Costs & Funding for Organics Collection Programs

Provide information for programs for collecting organics that have been implemented and/or proposed. Include costs and proposed funding mechanism. If these programs are discussed in the SWMP, provide the page number in the draft plan on which it is discussed.

Table 4.2.2.a.

Implemented			
Program	Cost	Funding	Page #
Organics Collection	N/A	Unknown at this time	Chapter 4, Organics

Table 4.2.2.b.

Proposed			
Program	Cost	Funding	Page #

4.3. References and Assumptions

5. Disposal

5.1. Energy Recovery & Incineration (ER&I) Disposal Programs

5.1.1. ER&I Facilities:

Table 5.1.1.a.

	Facility	Facility
Name	N/A	
Location		
Owner		
Operator		

5.1.2. Amount Landfilled

For each facility, provide the estimated amount of ash or materials that cannot be processed for the base year and each of the following five years.

Table 5.1.2.a.

Facility		
Year 1		
Year 2		
Year 3		
Year 4		
Year 5		
Year 6		

5.1.3. Costs & Funding for ER&I Programs

Provide information for ER&I programs that have been implemented and/or proposed. Include costs and proposed funding mechanism. If these programs are discussed in the SWMP, provide the page number in the draft plan on which it is discussed.

Table 5.1.3.a.

Program	Cost	Funding	Page #

<i>Table 5.1.3.b.</i>			
Proposed			
Program	Cost	Funding	Page #

5.1.4. Ash Disposal Expense

Provide the expected costs ash disposal.

<i>Table 5.1.4.a.</i>		
	Amount of Ash	Cost
Year 1		
Year 2		
Year 3		
Year 4		
Year 5		
Year 6		

5.2. Land Disposal Program

5.2.1. Land Disposal Facilities

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

<i>Table 5.2.1.a.</i>		
	Facility	Facility
Name	Roosevelt Regional Landfill	
Location	Roosevelt, WA	
Owner	Republic Services	
Operator	Republic Services	

5.2.2. Regulated Disposal

Provide the tonnage disposed of at each facility by UTC-regulated haulers.

<i>Table 5.2.2.a.</i>		
Facility	Roosevelt Regional Landfill	
Year 1	33,105	
Year 2	33,355	
Year 3	33,603	
Year 4	33,845	
Year 5	34,083	
Year 6	34,318	

5.2.3. Non-Regulated Disposal

Provide the tonnage disposed of at each facility by other (non-regulated) haulers and other contributors.

<i>Table 5.2.3.a.</i>		
Facility	Roosevelt Regional Landfill	

Year 1	Varies based on contract agreements between Republic Services and municipalities. See Chapter 7 - Waste Import/Export for additional information.	
Year 2		
Year 3		
Year 4		
Year 5		
Year 6		

5.2.4. Costs & Funding for ER&I Programs

Provide information for land disposal programs that have been implemented and/or proposed. Include costs and proposed funding mechanism. If these programs are discussed in the SWMP, provide the page number in the draft plan on which it is discussed.

<i>Table 5.2.4.a.</i>			
Implemented			
Program	Cost	Funding	Page #
Roosevelt Regional Landfill			Chapter 7 Waste Import/ Export

<i>Table 5.2.4.b.</i>			
Proposed			
Program	Cost	Funding	Page #

5.3. References and Assumptions

6. Administration Program

6.1. Costs & Funding for Administration Programs

Provide information for administration programs that have been implemented and/or proposed. Include costs and proposed funding mechanism. If these programs are discussed in the SWMP, provide the page number in the draft plan on which it is discussed.

<i>Table 6.1.a.</i>			
Implemented			
Program	Cost	Funding	Page #
Administration	\$404,707	Grants and Contract with Republic Services	Chapter 12

<i>Table 6.1.b.</i>			
Proposed			
Program	Cost	Funding	Page #

6.2. References and Assumptions

7. Other Programs

7.1. Programs

For each program in effect or planned that does not readily fall into one of the previously described categories please fill in the following table.

<i>Table 7.1.a.</i>					
Program	N/A				
Page #					
Owner/Operator					
UTC Regulations	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Anticipated Yearly Costs					

7.1.1. UTC Regulation Involvement

If UTC regulation is involved, please explain the extent of involvement.

7.2. Costs & Assumptions of Other Programs

Provide information for other programs that have been implemented and/or proposed. Include costs and proposed funding mechanism. If these programs are discussed in the SWMP, provide the page number in the draft plan on which it is discussed.

<i>Table 7.2.a.</i>			
Implemented			
Program	Cost	Funding	Page #

<i>Table 7.2.b.</i>			
Proposed			
Program	Cost	Funding	Page #

7.3. References and Assumptions

Costs were drawn from the 2025 Solid Waste Division budget.

8. Funding Mechanisms

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

8.2. Tip Fee Component

Table 8.2.a.

Tip Fee Components							
Tip Fee by Facility	Surcharge	City Tax	County Tax	Transportation Cost	Operational Cost	Administration Cost	Closure Costs
Not Applicable - All sites are owned and operated by Republic Services under a negotiated contract with Klickitat County. Tip fee at the transfer station and drop-box sites does not include disposal costs as negotiated and is only to partially cover costs for operations.							

8.3. Tip Fee Forecast

Table 8.3.a.

Tip Fee Forecast						
Tip Fee per Ton by Facility	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Tip fee at all Republic Services owned transfer station and drop-box sites are set by negotiated agreement with Klickitat County. No increase to tip fees is forecast through Year 1 through Year 6 of this Plan.						

8.4. References and Assumptions

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

8.5. Surplus Funds

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

There are no reserve funds available.

Appendix H

Stakeholder Comments

The contents of this appendix
will be provided
at a later date.
