SPOKANE VALLEY

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

REVISED PLAN
SEPTEMBER 2014
JUNE 2021

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GREEN SOLUTIONS
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

SPOKANE VALLEY

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

REVISED PLAN
SEPTEMBER 2014
JUNE 2021

Prepared by:

Green Solutions
PO Box 680
South Prairie, WA 98385
rick@green-solutions.biz
(360) 897-9533

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY for the SPOKANE VALLEY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The *Spokane Valley Solid Waste Management Plan* (the "Plan") is intended to provide guidance for the solid waste system in the City of Spokane Valley. The solid waste system includes garbage collection and disposal, and programs for waste reduction, recycling, organics, special wastes and the administration of these programs. This Plan is intended to provide guidance on program development and implementation for these activities for the next five to six years, while also attempting to anticipate the needs of the solid waste system 20 years from now.

State law (Chapter 70.95 RCW) provides the authority for the City to adopt this Plan and also lists the requirements for the contents of the Plan. In preparing this Plan, the City is exercising its authority to "prepare and deliver to the county auditor of the county in which it is located its plan for its own solid waste management for integration into the comprehensive county plan" (RCW 70.95.080).

Pursuant to RCW 70A.205.045, a Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROP) was incorporated into this Plan as section 4.7 in June 2021 through Resolution No. 21-003. The CROP is a plan to address and reduce the contamination found in recyclables.

OVERVIEW OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The most significant recommendations in this Plan deal with the new programs and activities that will be necessary for the City of Spokane Valley to create its solid waste system. The City recently contracted with Sunshine Recyclers, Inc. ("Sunshine"[1]) to provide solid waste transfer, transport, and disposal services for the City. This Plan designates the Sunshine Disposal & Recycling Transfer Station ("Sunshine Transfer Station") as the disposal facility for all solid waste from the City. An administrative fee paid by that facility will provide funding for the public education and other additional activities that the City will need to perform in support of the new system.

[1] Sunshine Recyclers, Inc. operates a number of businesses providing transfer, disposal, and collection services. For the purposes of this Plan, "Sunshine" refers to that entity providing transfer, transport, and disposal services to the City pursuant to its recent contract, while "Sunshine Disposal" refers to the entity providing solid waste and recycling collection services.

This Plan also incorporates the changes resulting from the contracts with the waste haulers in the City (Waste Management and Sunshine Disposal). The process of contracting for waste collection services was already underway before the development of this Plan, and is a logical step for the City to take to ensure the appropriate services for their residents and businesses.

All of the recommendations made in this Plan are listed below and are also summarized in Table E-1. Note that the recommendations are not listed in any particular order within each group (for instance, the three high-priority recommendations shown for waste reduction are not listed in any particular order, such as schedule or cost, within that group).

WASTE REDUCTION RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are being made for waste reduction programs (see Chapter 3 of the Plan for more details):

High-Priority Recommendations

WR1) The City of Spokane Valley will evaluate product stewardship programs as these are proposed on a statewide or national level, and support those if appropriate to the interests of their citizens and the business community.

WR2) The business community in Spokane Valley may be encouraged to reduce waste through a recognition program that publicizes success stories.

WR3) The City of Spokane Valley will adopt policies and practices to encourage City departments to reduce waste.

WR4) Round-up events should be conducted at least annually by the City of Spokane Valley.

Medium-Priority Recommendations

WR5) Public education materials distributed by the City of Spokane Valley will include information on alternative handling methods for yard waste, the value of "smart shopping" methods, how to avoid wasting food, and the availability of volume-based garbage collection fees.

Low-Priority Recommendations

WR6) A ban on the disposal of yard waste within solid waste disposal containers may be considered in the future if public education and outreach efforts are not effective in diverting most of this material from the waste stream.

RECYCLING AND ORGANICS RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are being made for recycling and organics collection programs (see Chapter 4 for more details):

High-Priority Recommendations

R1) Curbside recycling will continue to be included with garbage collection services for residential customers in Spokane Valley.

R2) City residents and businesses will be encouraged to use the Sunshine Transfer Station for yard waste and organics ("Clean Green") drop-off services.

Medium-Priority Recommendations

R3) Weekly curbside recycling will be evaluated as part of the waste collection system changes expected to be implemented by Spokane Valley in 2018.

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are being made for waste collection programs (see Chapter 5 for more details):

High-Priority Recommendations

C1) When the City fully assumes control of collection services, anticipated to be in 2018, various options will be considered for providers and service levels, including negotiating versus bidding for haulers and collection frequency for recycling.

Medium-Priority Recommendations

C2) Educate the public on the benefits of curbside collection services and the comprehensive costs related to self-haul to transfer station.

TRANSFER AND DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Pursuant to the City's agreement with Sunshine Recyclers, Inc., the following recommendation is being made for transfer and disposal programs (see Chapter 6 for more details):

High-Priority Recommendations

D1) The Sunshine Transfer Station is designated as the disposal system for all solid waste from Spokane Valley, effective November 17, 2014.

SPECIAL WASTE RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are being made for special waste programs (see Chapter 7 for more details):

High-Priority Recommendations

SW1) Proper disposal options for residential sharps (syringes) will be promoted through a cooperative effort between the City of Spokane Valley, the Spokane Regional Health District ("Health District"), and the waste collectors.

SW2) Green building practices will be promoted by distributing brochures and publicizing other sources of information.

SW3) City residents will be encouraged to use the Sunshine Transfer Station for household hazardous wastes.

SW4) Sunshine Recyclers should consider providing MRW disposal services to businesses (CESQGs) in the future.

ADMINISTRATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are being made for administration programs (see Chapter 8 for more details):

High-Priority Recommendations

A1) The additional services and programs needed by the City to support the City's solid waste system will be performed by contracted services to the extent feasible and appropriate. Existing City staff will be used to monitor the contracts and programs for solid waste in the City of Spokane Valley.

Medium-Priority Recommendations

A2) The additional funds needed to implement the City's solid waste system will be collected through surcharges on tipping fees collected at the Sunshine Transfer Station.

IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS

Table E-1 shows a summary of the recommendations, including the following information:

- **Lead agency (or company)**: each recommendation requires an agency or company to verify that it is implemented in a timely fashion. The City of Spokane Valley is the lead agency for most of the recommendations, but in some cases this responsibility is shared with other parties.
- **Priority**: the level of priority is shown for each recommendation in case limited resources should prevent the implementation of all of the recommendations in the future.
- **Cost**: cost information is shown where available, and the cost figures shown are only the costs to the City. In some cases, there may be additional costs to others in terms of user fees and other expenses. For many of the recommendations, the primary expense is staff time.
- **Funding sources**: the proposed source(s) of the funds to pay for recommended activities is shown in the last column of Table E-1. The funding source for several of the recommendations is shown as "Fee/CPG," which is an abbreviated way of saying that the funds would come from the fees charged to Sunshine (the administrative fee and the right-of-way maintenance fee, collectively referred to as a "disposal surcharge" throughout this Plan) and/or Coordinated Prevention Grant ("CPG") funds when those become available to the City in mid-2015.

Additional details for most of the recommendations can be found in the appropriate chapters of this Plan. The recommendations are numbered according to the chapter where they are discussed for easier cross-referencing to other parts of the Plan. Recommendation #WR1, for instance, is the first recommendation shown in the Waste Reduction chapter (Chapter 3). Note that many of the recommendations are shown in an abbreviated form in Table E-1 due to space constraints.

Table E-1
Implementation Summary for Recommendations

Recommended Activity	Lead Agency	Priority	Annual Cost	Funding Source
Chapter 3, Waste Reduction				
WR1) Support product stewardship programs as appropriate	City	High	Staff time	NA
WR2) Business waste reduction recognition program	City	High	$25K	Fee/CPG
WR3) Adopt city waste reduction policies	City	High	Staff time	NA
WR4) City will conduct round-up events	City	High	Staff time	Fee /CPG
WR5) Promote waste reduction	City	Medium	$100K*	Fee /CPG
WR6) Consider yard waste disposal ban	City	Low	Staff time	NA
Chapter 4, Recycling and Organics				
R1) Continue to include curbside recycling with garbage service	City	High	Staff time	NA
R2) Encourage use of Sunshine Transfer Station for Clean Green	City	High	Staff time**	Fee /CPG
R3) Evaluate weekly curbside recycling	City	Medium	Staff time	NA
Chapter 5, Solid Waste Collection				
C1) Contract for collection service	City	High	Staff time	NA
C2) Increase curbside collection subscriptions	City	Medium	Staff time	NA
Chapter 6, Transfer and Disposal				
D1) Designate Sunshine Transfer Station as the disposal site for all waste from Spokane Valley	City	High	NA	NA
Chapter 7, Special Wastes				
SW1) Promote proper disposal of residential sharps	Health District	High	$25-$50K	Fee /CPG
SW2) Promote green building	City	High	$5K	Fee /CPG
SW3) Encourage use of Sunshine Transfer Station for MRW	City	High	Staff time**	Fee /CPG
SW4) Sunshine should consider serving CESQG's.	Sunshine	High	NA	User Fees
Chapter 8, Administration				
A1) Use existing staff	City	High	Staff time	NA
A2) Disposal surcharge as funding source	City	Medium	Staff time	NA

Notes: NA = Not Applicable.
*The cost for Recommendation WR5 includes other public education.
** Includes expenses for public education, the cost of which are included in the cost shown to Recommendation WR5.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. PURPOSE

This Plan is intended to guide the solid waste system in the City of Spokane Valley. The City's solid waste system (the "City's System") includes garbage collection and disposal, as well as programs for waste reduction, recycling, organics, special wastes, and for the administration of these programs. This Plan is intended to provide guidance for the implementation of the City's System for the next five to six years, while also attempting to anticipate the needs of the City's System for the next 20 years.

1.2. PLANNING AREA

This Plan primarily addresses programs and activities for the incorporated area of the City of Spokane Valley, although a few of the activities extend beyond City limits. There are no known Tribal properties in the City, but there are eighteen federally-owned properties that could potentially choose to manage their solid waste separately from the City's System. The federal properties range in size from 0.15 to 21.1 acres. Figure 6-1 shows a map of Spokane Valley and local solid waste facilities.

1.3. PLANNING AUTHORITY

State law (Chapter 70.95 RCW) provides the authority for the City to develop and implement this Plan. In preparing this Plan, the City is exercising its authority to "prepare and deliver to the county auditor of the county in which it is located its plan for its own solid waste management for integration into the comprehensive county plan" (RCW 70.95.080(3)(a)).

1.4. REQUIRED PLAN ELEMENTS

RCW 70.95.090 establishes requirements for solid waste management plans. These requirements include the following elements:

- An inventory and description of existing 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 all laws and regulations, takes into account comprehensive land use plans, contains a six-

year construction and capital acquisition program, and contains a plan for financing the capital costs and operational expenses of the proposed solid waste system.

- 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, including the identification of collection franchise holders, municipal operations, population densities by service area, and the projected waste collection needs for six years.
- A comprehensive waste reduction and recycling element that provides programs to reduce the amount of wastes generated, provides mechanisms and incentives for source separation, and establishes recycling opportunities.
- A review of potential areas that meet the criteria for land disposal facilities (RCW 70.95.165).
- RCW 70A.205.045 requires a Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROP) to be incorporated into solid waste management plans.

1.5. PLANNING GOALS

The goal of this Plan is to develop and maintain a solid waste management system that protects public health and the environment in a cost-effective manner. The specific goals of this Plan are to:

- Ensure convenient and reliable services for managing solid waste.
- Promote the use of innovative and economical waste handling methods.
- Encourage public-private partnerships where possible.
- Emphasize waste reduction as a fundamental management strategy.
- Encourage the recovery of marketable resources from solid waste.
- Assist the State in maintaining its goal of a 50 percent recycling rate.
- Ensure compliance with state and local solid and moderate-risk waste regulations.
- Assist those who sell and use products containing hazardous ingredients to minimize risks to public health and the environment.
- Provide customers information and education to promote recommended waste management practices.
- Support the State's Beyond Waste goals, especially for the five key initiatives: increased diversion of organic materials; increased use of green building methods; improved management of small-volume hazardous wastes; improved management of industrial wastes; and measuring progress.
- Address and reduce the contamination found in recyclables.

One of the six major goals of the Spokane Valley City Council for 2014 is to "implement solid waste alternatives for collection, transport and disposal in the best interest of the City of Spokane Valley."

1.6. SOLID WASTE PLANNING HISTORY

The City of Spokane Valley was incorporated in 2003. Since that time, representatives of the City have participated in the Spokane County solid waste plan through an Interlocal Agreement effective July 15, 2003 through November 16, 2014. Since 2003, City representatives have participated in planning efforts through membership on the Spokane County Solid Waste Advisory Committee ("SWAC") and the Spokane Regional Solid Waste Liaison Board. Both of these groups were instrumental in the review and adoption of the *Spokane County 2009 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan*.

1.7. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

This Plan is designed to be consistent with a number of other plans. The most significant of these plans are described below.

Spokane County Solid Waste Management Plan

To date, the City of Spokane Valley has participated in the development of the *Spokane County 2009 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan* and has implemented programs consistent with that plan. Hence, the City is starting this planning process from a point that is consistent with the Spokane County plan. While future programs in the City may diverge from the County programs, the use of regional service providers and facilities will help ensure consistency for most programs.

Washington State Solid Waste Management Plan

In 2004, the Washington State Department of Ecology ("Ecology") prepared a statewide solid waste management plan, commonly referred to as the "Beyond Waste Plan." The Beyond Waste Plan adopted a vision that states that society can transition to a point where waste is viewed as inefficient and most wastes have been eliminated. This transition is expected to take 20 to 30 years or more. In the short term, the Beyond Waste Plan recommends actions that can be undertaken to achieve specific goals in five areas:

- Increased diversion of organic materials;
- Increased use of green building methods;
- Improved management of small-volume hazardous wastes;
- Improved management of industrial wastes; and
- Measuring progress.

The Beyond Waste Plan was updated in 2009 to refine the goals and recommendations of the 2004 plan. The 2009 update also addressed additional solid and hazardous waste

issues. The Beyond Waste Plan is discussed in greater detail in several sections of this Plan as appropriate to the topics in each chapter.

City Comprehensive Plan

The *Spokane Valley Comprehensive Plan* ("SVCP") provides a 20-year vision for the future of Spokane Valley. The vision statement adopted by the SVCP is that Spokane Valley will be "a community of opportunity where individuals and families can grow and play and businesses will flourish and prosper." The SVCP was adopted April 25, 2006, and revisions to the SVCP are considered annually. The SVCP provides a significant amount of detail for policies and programs for related topics (land use, transportation, utilities, etc.), and as such it should be considered to have precedence over this Plan in those matters. Programs proposed in this Plan, especially those that might impact capital facilities, land use and transportation, should be checked against the SVCP to ensure consistency.

1.8. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE PLANNING PROCESS

The City conducted a public input process for the review of the draft Plan from mid-July to August 31, 2014. When the draft Plan was released in July, a digital copy was placed on the City's website and hard copies were placed at the City Clerk's office and at the public library. Notices were provided to City residents and businesses as to the availability of the draft Plan and the process for providing comments. The public also had an opportunity to comment on this Plan at an open house/public meeting conducted on July 31 for the specific purpose of receiving public input, as well as through the SEPA review process. Comments could also be submitted through the City's website, www.spokanevalley.org. Despite these opportunities, no public comments were received on the draft Plan. Comments were received on the draft Plan from Ecology on August 25, 014. Revisions have been made in this Plan in response to Ecology's comments.

The City will use its standard adoption process for the final Plan. This process includes three steps: an informational memo to the City Council, an administrative report and work session, and a formal meeting where the Plan will be approved and adopted. Public comment will be accepted at the formal meeting of the City Council prior to adoption, which is anticipated to occur in November 2014. The City will also provide additional opportunity for public comment prior to consideration of the Plan by City Council.

The CROP underwent a public process with an administrative report presented to City Council on June 8, 2021 followed by a public meeting and adoption by Council on June 22, 2021.

CHAPTER 2

BACKGROUND OF THE PLANNING AREA

2.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter of the Plan provides basic information that is used in later chapters, including information on demographics, economic factors, and the amount and composition of waste generated in the City. It also discusses the criteria for siting disposal facilities (landfill or incinerator) in the City.

2.2. DEMOGRAPHICS

Total Population

The population of Spokane Valley has increased steadily since the City's incorporation in 2003 (see Table 2-1). Based on population, Spokane Valley is the tenth largest city in Washington State, and it is more populated than two-thirds (26 out of 39) of the counties in Washington State.

Table 2-1
Population of Spokane Valley

Year	Total Population	Annual Increase
2003	82,985	0.5%
2004	83,436	0.5%
2005	84,465	1.2%
2006	86,601	2.5%
2007	87,894	1.5%
2008	88,513	0.7%
2009	88,969	0.5%
2010	89,755	0.9%
2011	90,110	0.4%
2012	90,550	0.5%
2013	91,490	1.0%
Projected Figures		
2014	92,600	1.2%
2020	96,657	0.7%
2025	100,175	0.7%
2030	103,820	0.7%

Source: Data for 2003-2013 is from the Washington Office of Financial Management (OFM). Data for 2014 through 2030 is from the Spokane Valley Planning Division.

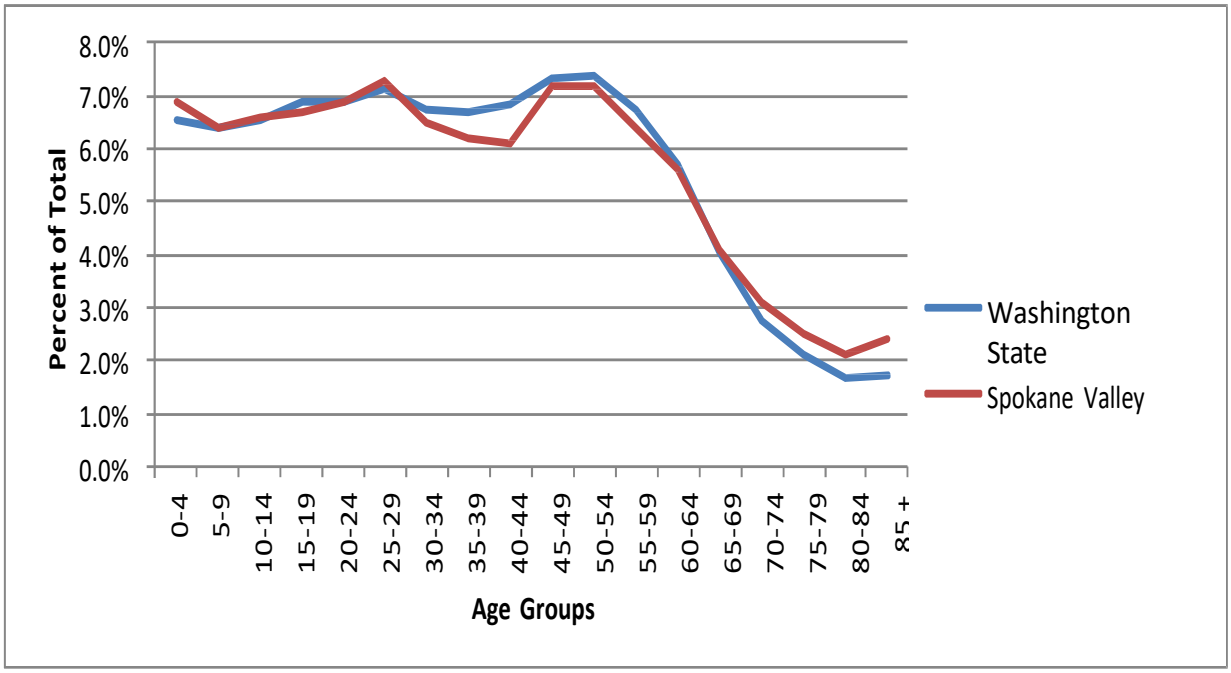
Housing

Based on the most recent census, in 2010 there were 89,755 people occupying 36,558 households. There were another 2,293 households that were vacant at that time. Over half (62%) of the households were owner-occupied. Two-thirds (67.4%) of the housing in 2010 was single-family homes, with another 5.0% in duplexes through quadplexes, 21.4% in multi-family units (five or more units per building), and 6.2% in mobile homes.

Age of Population

The population distribution for Spokane Valley according to age is illustrated in Figure 2-1. Compared to the age distribution for Washington State, Spokane Valley's population contains a slightly higher percentage of young children (ages 0-4), slightly fewer middle-aged residents (ages 30-44), and a slightly higher percentage of senior citizens (ages 65 and up).

Figure 2-1
Population Distribution for Spokane Valley



Sources: Data is from the Washington Office of Financial Management (OFM).

2.3. ECONOMY

The City of Spokane Valley has a stable business environment and recognizes the importance of businesses in providing a strong local economy. The City provides relatively more assistance to businesses than other areas, especially in permitting new businesses and developing new sites. The City has a large industrial park (one of the

largest industrial parks in the country). Tables 2-2 and 2-3 show basic information about businesses in Spokane Valley. For Table 2-3, this information is organized according to Standard Industrial Classification ("SIC") codes, which is a federal system of organizing businesses by type of activity.

Table 2-2
Size of Businesses in Spokane Valley (2013)

Business Size	Number of Businesses	Percentage
1-4 Employees	2,754	58.3%
5-9 Employees	909	19.2%
10-19 Employees	496	10.5%
20-49 Employees	361	7.6%
50-99 Employees	121	2.6%
100-249 Employees	69	1.5%
250-499 Employees	10	0.2%
500-999 Employees	4	0.1%
1,000+ Employees	1	0.02%
Total	4,725	

Source: Data is from the Spokane Regional Site Selector and is for 2013.

Table 2-3
Types of Businesses in Spokane Valley (2013)

Business Type	Number of Employees	Percentage
Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing (SIC 1-9)	640	1.2%
Mining (SIC 10-14)	50	0.1%
Construction (SIC 15-17)	2,647	5.1%
Manufacturing (SIC 20-39)	5,825	11.1%
Transportation and Communications (SIC 40-49)	3,187	6.1%
Wholesale Trade (SIC 50-51)	4,045	7.7%
Retail Trade (SIC 52-59)	12,820	24.5%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (SIC 60-69)	2,599	5.0%
Services (SIC 70-89)	19,146	36.6%
Public Administration (SIC 90-98)	1,189	2.3%
Unclassified (SIC 99)	210	0.4%
Total	52,359	

Source: Data is from the Spokane Regional Site Selector and is for 2013.
SIC = Standard Industrial Classification.

2.4. CRITERIA FOR SITING DISPOSAL FACILITIES IN THE PLANNING AREA

The minimum required contents for a solid waste management plan include "a review of potential areas that meet the criteria for land disposal facilities" (RCW 70.95.090). These criteria are listed in a different section of State law, RCW 70.95.165, which refers to solid waste disposal facility siting, and include:

(a) Geology
(b) Groundwater
(c) Soil
(d) Flooding
(e) Surface water
(f) Slope
(g) Cover material
(h) Capacity
(i) Climatic factors
(j) Land use
(k) Toxic air emissions
(l) Other factors determined by Ecology

Reviewing the siting factors in a solid waste management plan being prepared for a county, which would have a larger land area and potential landfill sites located away from urban areas, is more meaningful than addressing these criteria in this Plan. The area addressed by this Plan consists of only 38.2 square miles and has a population density of 2,394 people per square mile, making it highly unlikely that a solid waste disposal facility would be sited in the area. In addition, one of the standards adopted by Ecology prohibits the siting of MSW or limited purpose landfills over federally-designated sole source aquifers. The City of Spokane Valley is located over the Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Aquifer, which has been designated as a sole source aquifer. Hence, no new or expanded MSW or limited purpose landfills may be sited in Spokane Valley.

Other types of land disposal facilities, such as land application sites, piles, and surface impoundments, might be possible in the planning area, but the specific factors that affect the siting of these types of facilities vary widely and will need to be reviewed at the time a specific proposal is being considered.

2.5. CURRENT WASTE GENERATION

The current amount of waste generated in the City of Spokane Valley is estimated at 55,540 tons per year (see Table 2-5). This estimate includes residential and commercial waste quantities collected by the two waste collection companies currently active in the City, as well as the amounts "self-hauled"[2] by residents and businesses to a transfer station. There is no data specific to Spokane Valley for the composition of this waste or

[2] "Self-haul" is the term used for the practice of a waste generator (the person or company that created the waste) to haul their own waste to a transfer station or other disposal facility. This is a common practice for construction contractors, for instance, and in Spokane Valley there are also a significant number of residents who choose to use this method rather than subscribe to garbage collection services.

for the amounts of recyclable and compostable materials that are collected from the City, but the following sections describe the best available information for these.

Composition of Spokane Valley's Solid Waste

Table 2-4 shows the estimated composition of the solid wastes disposed from Spokane Valley. These figures are provided for planning purposes and are based on data developed for a 12-county area in eastern Washington State. These figures can be used together with the waste disposal estimate of 55,540 tons per year to provide estimates for the amounts of specific materials disposed annually (as shown in the last column of Table 2-4).

Amount of Recyclable Materials Collected from Spokane Valley

Ecology conducts an annual survey of the amount of materials collected for recycling and composting in Washington State. This survey includes amounts collected through curbside recycling programs and also commercial and special collections for a wide variety of materials. Ecology can provide this data for each county, but the data is not available on a city-by-city basis. Prorating the data for Spokane County appears to be the best available source of data on how much recycling is currently conducted in Spokane Valley.

Since 1999, Ecology has also collected data on the amount of "diverted" materials, which are materials that are diverted from disposal to beneficial uses that are not defined as recycling. Examples of diverted materials include asphalt and concrete that are recycled (these materials are not included in the definition of recycling) and wood waste burned for energy (incineration is also not defined as recycling).

Table 2-5 shows the most recent recycling data for Spokane County (2012) and prorated figures for Spokane Valley based on the City's share of the County's population (19.0% in 2012). Table 2-5 uses a prorated share (55,540 tons) of the total solid waste amount for the County in order to provide a consistent analysis here. This figure is often called "MSW" (municipal solid waste), which does not include some types of industrial and other wastes. Construction and demolition ("C&D") wastes are also not generally included in MSW, although some amount of this is actually included in the MSW figures (to the extent that these materials are being handled as part of the regular waste stream and not being disposed at special facilities such as inert waste or limited purpose landfills). Industrial and C&D wastes are the primary sources of the amounts shown as "non-MSW disposed" in Table 2-5.

As indicated in Table 2-5, the amount of waste "generated" includes both the waste disposed plus the amount recycled or diverted. Figures are provided in Table 2-5 for both MSW and also for the broader waste stream that includes non-MSW materials. The last two rows of Table 2-5 show per capita figures for recycling, disposal and waste generation. These figures are expressed in terms of pounds per person per day.

Table 2-4
Estimated Composition of Solid Waste Disposed in Spokane Valley

Materials		Percent of Total (by weight)	Amount Disposed (tons per year)
Paper	Newspaper	1.8	1,000
	Cardboard	4.7	2,610
	Other Recyclable Paper	9.5	5,280
	Compostable Paper	4.4	2,440
	Remainder/Composite	1.5	830
	Total Paper	21.9	12,160
Plastics	PET Bottles	0.8	440
	HDPE Bottles	1.0	560
	Other Plastic Pkg.	1.9	1,060
	Film and Bags	4.2	2,330
	Other Products	1.3	720
	Remainder/Composite	1.4	780
	Total Plastics	10.7	5,940
Glass	Clear Glass Containers	0.8	440
	Green Glass Containers	0.4	220
	Brown Glass Containers	0.6	330
	Stoneware, Ceramics	0.2	110
	Remainder/Composite	0.3	170
	Total Glass	2.3	1,280
Metals	Aluminum Cans	0.4	220
	Tin Cans	0.7	390
	Other Non-Ferrous Metals	0.5	280
	Other Ferrous Metals	2.6	1,440
	Mixed Metal & Other	2.7	1,500
	Total Ferrous Metals	6.9	3,830
Organics	Food	10.8	6,000
	Yard Wastes	9.8	5,540
	Manures	2.8	1,560
	Other Organics	2.4	1,330
	Total Organics	25.8	14,330
Consumer Products	Textiles	2.0	1,110
	Furniture, Mattresses	2.7	1,500
	All Other	2.1	1,170
	Total Consumer Products	6.8	3,780
Other	Wood	9.0	5,000
	Construction	11.3	6,280
	Hazardous/Special Wastes	3.7	2,050
	Residues	1.5	830
	Total Other	25.5	14,160
Totals		100.0%	55,540

Source: *2009 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization Study*, Ecology 2010. Percentage figures are for the Eastern region (as defined by that study), which includes Spokane and 11 other counties. Figures may not add up exactly due to rounding.

Table 2-5
Recycled and Diverted Materials (2012)

	Spokane County	Spokane Valley
Recycled Amount	352,913	67,053
MSW Disposed	292,337	55,544
Total MSW Generated	645,250	122,597
Recycling Rate	54.7%	54.7%
Diverted Amount (Non-MSW)	231,863	44,054
Non-MSW Disposed	147,711	28,065
Total Non-MSW Generated	379,573	72,119
Recycling Rate, Non-MSW Only	61.1%	61.1%
All Recycling and Diversion	584,776	111,107
All Wastes (MSW and Non-MSW)	440,048	83,609
Total Generation, All Wastes	1,024,823	194,716
Diversion Rate	57.1%	57.1%
Pounds per Capita (MSW Only)		
Recycled	4.07	4.07
Disposed	3.37	3.37
Generated	7.43	7.43

Source: Data for Spokane County is from the Spokane Regional Solid Waste System webpage. Figures for the City of Spokane Valley are prorated from County data based on City's 19.0% of population in 2012.

Municipal Solid Waste Planning Projections

Table 2-6 shows figures for the amount of solid waste projected to be recycled, disposed and generated in Spokane Valley for the next 20 years. These figures do not include the diverted and disposed amounts of non-MSW wastes. These figures were derived using the per capita figures shown in Table 2-5 and the population projections shown in Table 2-1. In other words, these projections assume that the recycling rate and disposal rates will remain constant over the next 20 years (which is an unlikely scenario). It should also be noted that recycled and disposed quantities vary throughout the year. The lowest amounts of recycling and waste disposal generally occur in the winter months (but typically with a spike in waste quantities after Christmas), and the greatest amounts often occur in the spring and fall. Recent data for the Valley Transfer Station (2012) shows the greatest amounts of solid waste received in May and August, and the greatest amounts of Clean Green received in May and November.

Better data on solid waste quantities for Spokane Valley will be available in the future as a result of the contract signed with Sunshine. That contract requires Sunshine to provide an annual report on the monthly amounts of waste disposed at their transfer station by type of waste (total solid waste, acceptable waste, recyclables, organics, which are the same as Clean Green, C&D, MRW, special waste and unacceptable

wastes). The report will also include the number of trips by haulers and self-haulers, and the number of customer service inquiries.

A review of the current programs operating in Spokane Valley concluded that they are fully capable of handling current disposed and recycled quantities, and that these programs should be able to continue handling future quantities (for the next 20 years) as well.

Table 2-6
Projected Solid Waste and Recycling Quantities for Spokane Valley

	2012	2020	2030
Population	90,550	96,657	103,820
Recycled Amounts, tons/year	67,191	71,723	77,038
Disposed Amounts, tons/year	55,658	59,412	63,815
Total Waste Generated, tons/year	122,850	131,135	140,853

Source: Based on the per capita figures shown in Table 2-5 and population figures shown in Table 2-1.

CHAPTER 3

WASTE REDUCTION

3.1. EXISTING WASTE REDUCTION ACTIVITIES

Waste reduction refers to any action that avoids the generation of waste or reduces the toxicity of waste before it reaches the waste stream. Washington State law designates waste reduction as the highest priority waste management strategy. Examples of waste reduction methods include:

- Reduce materials used in product manufacturing.
- Increase the useful life of a product through durability and reparability.
- Decrease the toxicity of products.
- Reuse a product.
- Reduce consumer use of materials and products.

Existing waste reduction activities in Spokane Valley include public education, participation in regional programs, volume-based garbage fees, and backyard composting. These program elements are discussed below.

Public Education

To date, the City has distributed brochures developed by the Spokane Regional Solid Waste System (the "Regional System"). These brochures address waste reduction, reuse, mulching, composting, and household hazardous waste.

Other Regional Programs

The City has participated in regional programs to encourage waste reduction. These programs have included school and youth education, public education, coalitions with other entities, business and institution education, and home composting. More information about these programs can be found in the *Spokane County 2009 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan*.

Volume-Based Garbage Collection Fees

Volume-based collection fees provide important feedback to residents and businesses and help educate them to the idea that there is a cost associated with the amount of waste they produce. In Spokane Valley, garbage collection costs vary according to the size of the container and frequency of collection for both residential and commercial customers. For residential customers, current garbage collection charges range from $14.45 per month for a 35-gallon cart emptied weekly to $29.14 for a 96-gallon cart emptied weekly (for carts provided by the waste hauler, Waste Management). Waste Management's website points out the potential for cost savings and provides tips for

reducing the amount of garbage.

Private and Personal Reuse Efforts

The reuse and other waste reduction efforts conducted by residents, businesses and non-profit groups in Spokane Valley should not be overlooked. Although many of these are individual efforts that only deal with a small amount of products, altogether these activities provide a huge benefit to the local economy and avoid additional waste generation. Examples of these activities include garage sales, donations to charitable and for-profit organizations, the use of Craigslist and eBay, collection and reuse of building materials by Habitat for Humanity, and many other related activities.

Backyard Composting

Backyard composting is addressed here (instead of in the next chapter) because it is considered a waste reduction method. The City has promoted backyard composting through local public education efforts and also through regional efforts.

City Code

The Spokane Valley Municipal Code does not specifically encourage or discourage waste reduction activities, but does provide a mechanism for controlling potential problems that could result from two waste reduction activities: garage sales and backyard composting. Garage sales lasting more than seven consecutive days or occurring on more than two consecutive weekends are not allowed by city code. Compost piles found to be attracting an infestation of insects or other vermin are also not allowed.

3.2. WASTE REDUCTION PLANNING ISSUES

Waste reduction is the highest priority waste management strategy because it conserves resources, reduces waste management costs, and minimizes pollution. Waste reduction programs can be the most difficult to implement, however, because these programs may require changes in production methods and consumption patterns, and are influenced by national/global economies and other factors that are typically beyond the control of local government. Specific waste reduction issues are discussed below.

Food Waste

Food waste is one of the largest components of the waste stream (see Table 2-4) and as such deserves attention as to the waste reduction possibilities for it. At the same time, there is increasing national awareness as to the amount of edible food that is going to waste. According to a recent report by the Natural Resources Defense Council,[3] 40% of

[3] From "Wasted: How America is Losing up to 40 Percent of its Food from Farm to Fork to Landfill," by Dana Gunders, staff scientist with the Natural Resources Defense Council, August 2012.

edible food is wasted as it travels from farms to kitchen tables. According to the USDA, a family of four could save $2,275 per year by making simple changes in the way they handle food purchases and storage.

Implementation Difficulty

Despite its high priority, waste reduction is a difficult topic for municipalities to address because it often requires either additional public education efforts or mandatory requirements (which are generally unpopular). The City must remain sensitive to the needs of local businesses, so product bans and other mandatory measures must be evaluated carefully.

Measuring and Evaluating Waste Reduction Activities

Measuring waste reduction is also difficult because the amount of waste generated in a specific area fluctuates with many variables, including economic conditions, seasonal changes and local weather. Hence, it can be difficult to demonstrate the cost-effectiveness or productivity of specific waste reduction techniques.

3.3. ALTERNATIVE WASTE REDUCTION STRATEGIES

Many of the potential waste reduction methods, especially those regarding reductions in the degree of toxicity of specific products and waste reduction for manufacturing in general, are beyond the scope of what a single city can accomplish. Many of these are also beyond the scope of what a county or even a state can accomplish, but instead require action on a federal or international level. Perhaps the one exception to this principle is the idea of banning specific products, which can be done on a city or county level in order to force the use of a different product that has better waste reduction potential.

The following alternatives were considered for new or expanded waste reduction activities. The listing of an alternative in this section does not mean that it is considered feasible or desirable, nor that is recommended (see Section 3.5 for waste reduction recommendations).

Alternative A – Support New Product Stewardship Programs

Product stewardship is a concept designed to alleviate the burden of end-of-life product management on local governments. Product stewardship programs typically address a specific type of product and provide an alternative collection or disposal system. One of the principles that this approach is based on is that the manufacturers of a product should bear the cost of collecting and recycling (or disposing of) that product, and that this will create an incentive for them to reduce the weight and/or toxicity of their products. Retailers, if they are involved in a program, would have an incentive to carry products that are easier (and so less expensive) to collect and recycle.

Developing new product stewardship programs is beyond the scope of a city, but Spokane Valley could participate in such programs developed by others. Any new product stewardship proposals at the county, state or federal levels could be evaluated and supported as appropriate to the City's interests. The cost for implementing this alternative would primarily be a small amount of staff time.

Alternative B – Ban Specific Products or Materials

The City could consider banning specific products that are difficult to recycle and/or causing problems such as litter. Examples of such bans include single-use plastic bags and Styrofoam carry-out containers, both of which have been banned by other cities (such as Seattle, Portland, and Issaquah). Implementing this approach could potentially require a substantial amount of staff time to research and defend, plus additional staff time and outreach costs for informing the affected parties and possibly enforcing a ban.

Alternative C – Ban Yard Waste from Garbage Disposal

Of all of the materials in the waste stream, yard waste is probably the easiest material to handle through other means. Yard waste can be left on the lawn (mulching of grass clippings), applied as a top-mulch in landscaping and gardens, handled through backyard composting (for leaves, grass clippings and some types of food wastes), chipped on-site (for branches and other woody materials), or recycled through residential and commercial yard waste collection programs.

If an outright ban on disposal of yard waste within solid waste disposal containers is not feasible or desirable at this time, additional public education could be conducted instead to promote mulching of grass clippings, backyard composting, and even vermicomposting (using worm bins to convert food wastes into a desirable soil amendment). Banning yard waste from being placed in solid waste disposal containers could then be reconsidered at a later date.

Alternative D – Promote Smart Shopping

The City could conduct more promotion on the subject of smart shopping, such as using durable grocery bags and buying in bulk. Businesses could be encouraged to promote the use of durable grocery bags and to offer durable bags for customer use (as many grocery stores are already doing). The City could conduct a campaign that encourages:

- Buying in bulk.
- Buying concentrates.
- Purchasing reusable products.
- Buying secondhand items.
- Avoiding over-packaged items.
- Avoiding products containing hazardous ingredients.
- Borrowing or renting when possible.

- Purchasing durable and repairable products.
- Using reusable shopping bags.

Another idea that is gaining in popularity is the use of fix-it workshops, where people can bring items in need of repairs and knowledgeable volunteers show them how to fix the item. Organizing this type of workshop is probably better accomplished by a non-profit group, but the City could help promote the workshops, provide space for the events, and possibly assist in other ways.

Alternative E – Focus on Food Waste

Food waste can be recycled through the yard waste collection program (see Chapter 4 for more details about that approach), but this does not address the fact that a substantial amount of edible food waste is unnecessarily discarded. A public education campaign could be used to inform residents of the meaning of expiration dates, opportunities to donate food, and other steps that could be taken to reduce food waste.

Alternative F – Promote Volume-Based Collection Fees

Waste Management already provides a system of volume-based fees for residential customers in Spokane Valley and surrounding areas, and rates charged by both haulers for commercial customers are also based on volumes. The availability of volume-based rates for residential customers could be publicized more to highlight the potential cost savings from waste reduction. The success of this approach could be monitored by the number of people who are signed up for the lower service levels. Furthermore, the City could require a rate system that provides greater incentive by reducing the cost for lower levels of service and increasing the cost of higher levels of service. For instance, the rate for a 64-gallon can emptied weekly could be set at an amount that is twice that of a 35-gallon can emptied weekly, and the rate for a 96-gallon can could be triple that of a 35-gallon can. This approach provides greater incentive for waste reduction and is used by many cities. Collection rates are discussed more thoroughly in Chapter 5.

Alternative G – Business Waste Reduction Activities

Business waste reduction programs are typically custom designed for each specific operation. Hence, this type of program is generally beyond the scope of a single city (to date, this approach has been conducted on a regional basis in the Spokane area). The City could, however, encourage businesses to examine their own wastes to look for ways to reduce the amounts of wastes, and to look for ways to recycle more (including the use of alternative products and materials that would be more recyclable). Business waste reduction programs typically include the following components:

- Support and policy directives from upper management.
- A waste reduction team or coordinator.
- An accounting of materials purchased and waste produced.

- A reduction plan targeting specific materials or practices.
- Employee education.
- Ongoing feedback (to employees and others as appropriate) and evaluation.

The City could request that the Chamber of Commerce or another group help promote these ideas and institute a recognition program for businesses that successfully reduce the amount of their wastes. With the Chamber's assistance, the cost for this program would be minimal, limited perhaps to only $25,000 for outreach materials, awards or plaques, and related expenses.

Alternative H – Government Sector Leading by Example

The City could set an example for local businesses and organizations, and become an even greater force in the marketplace, by broadening and upgrading procurement policies. The City could target products that:

- Allow for greater waste reduction, such as purchasing copy machines that make double-sided copies more easily and setting duplex copying as default.
- Require replacement or repair less often, such as rechargeable batteries and durable furniture.
- Are easily repaired, such as machinery with standardized, replaceable parts.
- Can be reused, such as washable plates and glasses.
- Are nontoxic or less toxic, such as many cleaning agents and solvents now available.

The City could also develop a more comprehensive in-house waste prevention program. By monitoring and reporting on effectiveness, costs, avoided costs, and program revenues for various waste reduction activities, the City could provide a model for local businesses and schools. In-house waste prevention programs could include:

- Double-sided copying.
- Routing slips instead of circulating multiple copies.
- Electronic mail for intra-office messages.
- Scrap pads from used paper.
- Reusing large envelopes.
- Use of very small cans for trash in individual offices, with larger containers provided for recycling.

To ensure the program's continued success, employees need to receive regular updates about new waste reduction techniques. This information could be provided by informational notices or newsletters that are routed electronically on a regular basis.

Alternative I – Monitoring Waste Prevention Results

It would be useful to have a mechanism for monitoring the results of waste prevention programs in order to provide feedback to participants and to provide a basis for future adjustments in the approaches being used. For many communities, this is typically done by periodically calculating the waste generation rate on a per capita basis. Unfortunately, changes in the generation rate due to waste prevention programs are typically very small in a given time period and so are easily masked or overwhelmed by other factors, such as economic problems or natural disasters. In the latter case, floods and storms can create large amounts of waste and it can be difficult to fully identify and separately account for these amounts.

One alternative to calculating per capita rates is to periodically conduct surveys of residents or businesses about their activities to reduce waste, or to conduct waste stream surveys for specific materials, products or packaging. Both of these activities can be expensive and may still lead to ambiguous results, and so should be considered carefully and designed properly to achieve the desired measurement goals.

Another approach is to gauge success using a "performance-based standard." This is where waste prevention activities are presumed to be successful based on achieving a specific level of effort or other criteria. An example of this approach is to use the number of backyard composting bins that are distributed as a measure of the amount of yard debris that may be kept out of the waste stream. Other criteria can be used and these need to be tailored to each specific waste prevention activity. This method also has its drawbacks but can still provide viable data in some cases.

Alternative J – Promote Reuse and Recycling through Round-Up Events

The City could conduct "round-up" events annually, or even two to three times per year, to promote reuse, recycling, and proper disposal of special wastes such as MRW. Reuse could be promoted through these events by collecting reusable items such as clothing, books, and other materials (depending on the availability of vendors to take these materials). Recycling could be promoted by providing opportunities for residents to drop off scrap metals and other difficult-to-recycle items. In addition to MRW, or perhaps a limited range of MRW (such as oil, antifreeze and/or paint), disposal options could be provided for bulky objects (furniture, large pieces of wood, and other large items that might otherwise tend to accumulate in yards). This type of event could be held outside (weather permitting), use private vendors or charities to accept specific types of materials, and thus could be conducted at a relatively low cost to the City.

3.4. EVALUATION OF WASTE REDUCTION ALTERNATIVES

Review of Rating Criteria

The above alternatives can be evaluated according to several key criteria, including consistency with solid waste planning goals, technical and political feasibility, and the relative cost-effectiveness of the alternative. Based on the ratings for these criteria, each alternative can be given an overall rating and a decision can then be made as to whether to pursue it or not.

Consistency with Solid Waste Planning Goals: All of these alternatives support the goal of emphasizing waste reduction as a fundamental management strategy, and support other planning goals as well.

Feasibility: In judging the alternatives for technical and political feasibility, most of the alternatives can be adopted without controversy or legal issues. Two alternatives (B and C) have potential issues with public acceptability and impacts to business practices and so are rated low for this criterion as a result of those questions. Monitoring the results of waste reduction programs could be technically challenging, and so this alternative is also rated medium for feasibility. Round-up events may be complex to arrange, and so this alternative is also rated medium for feasibility.

Cost Effectiveness: Several of the waste reduction alternatives can be implemented without a significant investment in staff time or other resources, and so are rated high for cost-effectiveness. Alternative B would require significant amounts of staff time and other expenses such as outreach and enforcement, while possibly only affecting a small portion of the waste stream, and so this alternative is rated low for cost-effectiveness. A yard waste ban could require a significant amount of outreach to implement but also affects a significant portion of the waste stream, leading to a medium rating for this alternative. Monitoring the results of waste prevention programs has an uncertain return for the investment that could be necessary for this activity but can yield important data, so this alternative has a medium rating for cost-effectiveness. Round-up events would require staff time and other City resources, but provides a high level of service to City residents and possibly businesses, and so merits a high rating for cost-effectiveness.

Rating of Alternatives

The evaluation of the alternatives is summarized in the following table.

Table 3-1
Rating of the Waste Reduction Alternatives

Alternative	Consistency with Planning Goals	Feasibility	Cost-Effectiveness	Overall Rating
A, Support product stewardship programs	H	H	H	H
B, Ban specific products	H	L	L	L
C, Ban yard waste	H	L	M	M
D, Promote smart shopping	H	H	H	H
E, Focus on food waste	H	H	H	H
F, Promote volume-based fees	H	H	H	H
G, Business waste reduction	H	H	H	H
H, Government sector leading by example	H	H	H	H
I, Monitoring waste prevention	H	M	M	M
J, Round-up events	H	M	H	H

Rating Scores: H – High, M – Medium, L – Low

3.5 WASTE REDUCTION RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are being made for waste reduction programs. For the proposed measures to monitor waste prevention (and other programs), see Recommendation A1 (Chapter 8).

High-Priority Recommendations

WR1) The City of Spokane Valley will evaluate product stewardship programs as these are proposed on a statewide or national level, and support those if appropriate to the interests of their citizens and the business community.

WR2) The business community in Spokane Valley may be encouraged to reduce waste through a recognition program that publicizes success stories.

WR3) The City of Spokane Valley will adopt policies and practices to encourage City departments to reduce waste.

WR4) Round-up events should be conducted at least annually by the City of Spokane Valley.

Medium-Priority Recommendations

WR5) Public education materials distributed by the City of Spokane Valley will include information on alternative handling methods for yard waste, the value of "smart shopping" methods, how to avoid wasting food, and the availability of volume-based garbage collection fees.

Low-Priority Recommendations

WR6) A ban on the disposal of yard waste within solid waste disposal containers may be considered in the future if public education and outreach efforts are not effective in diverting most of this material from the waste stream.

The lead agency responsible for implementing and funding these recommendations will be the City. Funds are expected to come from a surcharge on tipping fees at the transfer station, other available City funds, and the CPG grant program administered by Ecology.

The costs for four of these recommendations (WR1, WR3, WR4, and WR6) consist primarily of staff time (although if a yard waste ban were actually implemented, there would be additional future expenses for informing the public of this and possibly also costs for enforcement activities). Recommendation WR2 could cost about $25,000, depending on how it is actually implemented. The cost for Recommendation WR5 is not high if waste reduction tips and information is included in general public education efforts. Since the City is pursuing its own management of its System, it will need a broad public education effort to inform residents and businesses about waste collection services, self-haul options, and recycling and yard waste programs as well as waste reduction. Since WR5 is the only recommendation that addresses public education, the full costs of those efforts is shown here and are estimated at $50,000 to $100,000 per year. The funding for Recommendations WR2 and WR5 would initially come from the disposal surcharge and other available City funds, and then be at least partially covered by CPG funds when the City becomes eligible for that grant in mid-2015.

Recommendation WR1 should be implemented on an as-needed basis. The implementation of recommendations WR2, WR3 WR4, and WR5 should begin next year (2015), and WR6 should be evaluated in 2018.

CHAPTER 4

RECYCLING AND ORGANICS COLLECTION

4.1. EXISTING RECYCLING AND ORGANICS PROGRAMS

"Recycling" refers to the act of collecting and processing materials to return them to a similar use. Recycling does not include materials burned for energy recovery or destroyed through pyrolysis and other high-temperature processes. The State's definition of recycling is "recycling means transforming or remanufacturing waste materials into usable or marketable materials for use other than landfill disposal or incineration. Recycling does not include collection, compacting, repackaging, and sorting for the purpose of transport" (Chapter 173-350 WAC). As indicated in the definition, the common use of the term "recycling" to refer to the act of placing materials in a special cart or other container to be collected separately from garbage is a misnomer, and recycling does not actually occur until the materials are processed and then used to create new products. On the other hand, keeping recyclable materials separate from garbage at the point of generation is typically a critically-important first step in ensuring that the materials are actually recycled.

Organics (Clean Green) are also addressed in this chapter of the Plan. In the past, programs addressing organics have largely focused on yard debris (grass clippings, leaves and brush), but now these programs often include food waste and food-soiled paper. Previous processing methods for organics have consisted primarily of composting, but the addition of food waste is increasingly leading to the use of anaerobic digestion and other processing methods. The State's definition of composting is "composting means the biological degradation and transformation of organic solid waste under controlled conditions designed to promote aerobic decomposition. Natural decay of organic solid waste under uncontrolled conditions is not composting" (Chapter 173-350 WAC).

Existing recycling and organics programs in Spokane Valley are primarily directed at the collection and transfer of these materials to facilities outside of the City. While the curbside and commercial collection programs operated by local haulers are the most visible examples of these programs, there is also a significant amount of other activities being conducted in the City. These activities are described in more detail below.

Drop-Off and Buy-Back Programs

The "typical" recyclables can be dropped off at several locations in and near the City for recycling, including the Sunshine Transfer Station and various other locations. Many of the other private companies and non-profit groups collect only a limited number of materials, but three such facilities in Spokane collect the full range of materials (Du-Mor Recycling, Earthworks Recycling, and Pacific Recycling).

Examples of other drop-off activities include:

- E-waste (electronics) can be dropped off at a Salvation Army and several Goodwill locations in Spokane Valley.
- Ink cartridges can be returned for recycling at several local stores, or sent back to manufacturers through the mail.
- Rechargeable batteries can be dropped off at certain hardware stores and other locations (depending on the type of battery).
- Clothing can be dropped off at collection kiosks.

Options for dropping off yard debris and food scraps are less common and only two of these are known to exist currently in Spokane Valley (the Sunshine Transfer Station and the County-owned Valley Transfer Station). The Sunshine Transfer Station accepts Clean Green (including mixed yard debris, food scraps and food-soiled paper) for a fee ($50 per ton as of November 2014, with a minimum charge of $10).

Curbside and Commercial Collection Programs

Residents in Spokane Valley are provided with recycling collection services by Waste Management. The types of materials, collection frequency and other details for the curbside recycling program in Spokane Valley (and other urban areas) have been guided to date by a service level ordinance adopted by Spokane County. This ordinance has been codified as Chapter 8.58 of the Spokane County Code. The County Code requires that all subscribers to garbage collection services in Spokane Valley receive (and pay for) curbside recycling services. This Code also requires that certified haulers provide this service, and that the haulers must collect newspaper, cardboard, aluminum and steel cans, and plastic bottles (types 1 and 2) at a minimum. At the hauler's options, they may also collect a variety of other materials, including mixed paper, glass bottles, and other types of plastics and metals. The actual types of materials currently collected by Waste Management in Spokane Valley are listed in Table 4-1.

The curbside recycling program is currently conducted on an every-other-week basis. For the mixed organics collection program (yard debris and food waste), the collection frequency is weekly from March through November and monthly from December through February. For the curbside recycling program, there is no extra charge for additional materials placed in paper bags or cardboard boxes next to the recycling cart. For the mixed organics collection program, there are extra charges levied for additional materials placed outside of the cart. Both the recycling and mixed organics carts are 96-gallon carts provided by Waste Management.

Multi-family buildings (apartments) in Spokane Valley are also provided with recycling and mixed organics collection services by Waste Management. These services are provided on a subscription basis, meaning that the manager or owner of an apartment

building may choose to subscribe to one or both of these services and thus make them available to their tenants. Materials collected for multi-family buildings are the same as for the residential curbside program (see Table 4-1). The size and number of containers, collection frequency and other details depend on the subscription level for the multi-family building.

Table 4-1
Materials Collected for Recycling by Waste Management

Program	Acceptable Materials	Unacceptable Materials
Residential Curbside, Multi-Family and Commercial Recycling Programs	Clean paper and cardboard (including office paper, magazines, paperback books, mail and food boxes) Clean glass bottles and jars Aluminum and tin/steel cans, scrap metal, aluminum food containers, and empty/non-hazardous aerosol cans Plastic bottles, jars and tubs	Laminated and food-soiled papers Light bulbs, window and mirror glass, and ceramics Sharp metals and batteries Electronics Styrofoam Plastic bags Garbage (including diapers, syringes and hazardous waste containers)
Mixed Organics	Yard debris (leaves, grass clippings and small branches) Food scraps (fruits, vegetables, bread, grains, meat, dairy, and coffee grounds) Food-soiled paper (paper towels, food-soiled paper bags, and greasy pizza boxes)	Diapers Pet waste and litter Plastics Foil Liquids Shredded paper Other types of non-compostable materials

Source: Waste Management website, 2/24/14.

Note: See http://wmnorthwest.com/Spokane/index.html for complete list of acceptable and unacceptable materials, and other important details.

Businesses in Spokane Valley are provided with recycling collection services by the two certificated haulers, Sunshine Disposal and Waste Management, and several other companies. Since recycling by and for commercial and industrial companies is defined as a "free market" system by law, a variety of additional private companies can provide collection services for these businesses. Companies such as Earthworks Recycling, Diversified Wood Recycling, American Recycling Corporation, Baker Commodities, Dickson Iron and Metal, Pacific Steel Hide and Recycling, Action Recycling, Du-Mor

Recycling, Clark's Recycling and others provide pickup and drop-off services for materials such as metals, paper, and grease in commercial quantities. It is difficult to adequately describe all of these activities here, and such a description would also quickly become outdated and hence would not be useful in a long-term document such as this Plan. Current information on these activities can be obtained from other sources, such as Ecology's 1-800-recycle website.

Recycled Tonnages

It is currently not feasible to precisely quantify the tonnages collected by the many companies involved in recycling and organics collection in the City. Although Ecology collects data on current recycling amounts on an annual basis, that data is only available on a county level. Pro-rating the amount of recycling occurring in Spokane County, however, provides an estimate of 67,053 tons recycled and composted in 2012 in Spokane Valley (see Table 2-5). This is equivalent to a recycling rate of 54.7%. If "diverted materials"[4] are also included in this analysis, the amount of recycled and diverted materials increases to 111,107 tons per year (in 2012). Including diverted materials means that additional types of wastes must also be included, and so the diversion rate only increases slightly to 57.1%.

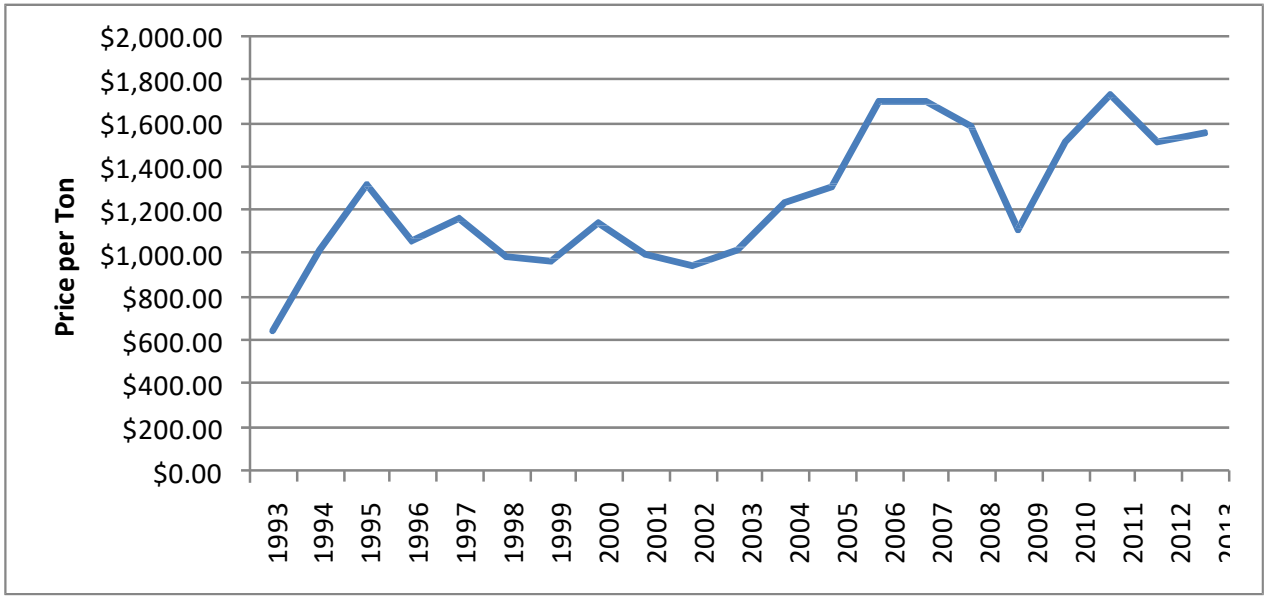
Recycling Markets

State regulations (RCW 70.95.090(7)(c)) require "a description of markets for recyclables," hence a description of the markets for recyclable materials collected in Spokane Valley is provided below. This is intended to be only a brief report of current conditions, and it should be noted that market conditions for recyclables can undergo substantial changes in a short amount of time.

Market demand and prices for recyclables have fluctuated significantly over the past several years, just as prices for all commodities fluctuate with demand and other factors. Some recyclable materials have seasonal cycles in supply and demand, but all materials exhibit long-term trends with the possibility of sudden price spikes or dips. In some cases, long-term contracts with price floors can help moderate the swings in market revenues, but this isn't possible for all materials. Figures 4-1 and 4-2 show how the prices for aluminum cans and a few other materials collected from residential sources in the Pacific Northwest have fluctuated over the past 20 years. As can be seen in Figures 4-1 and 4-2, market prices dipped for most materials from 2008 to 2009 due to the slump in demand caused by the recession.

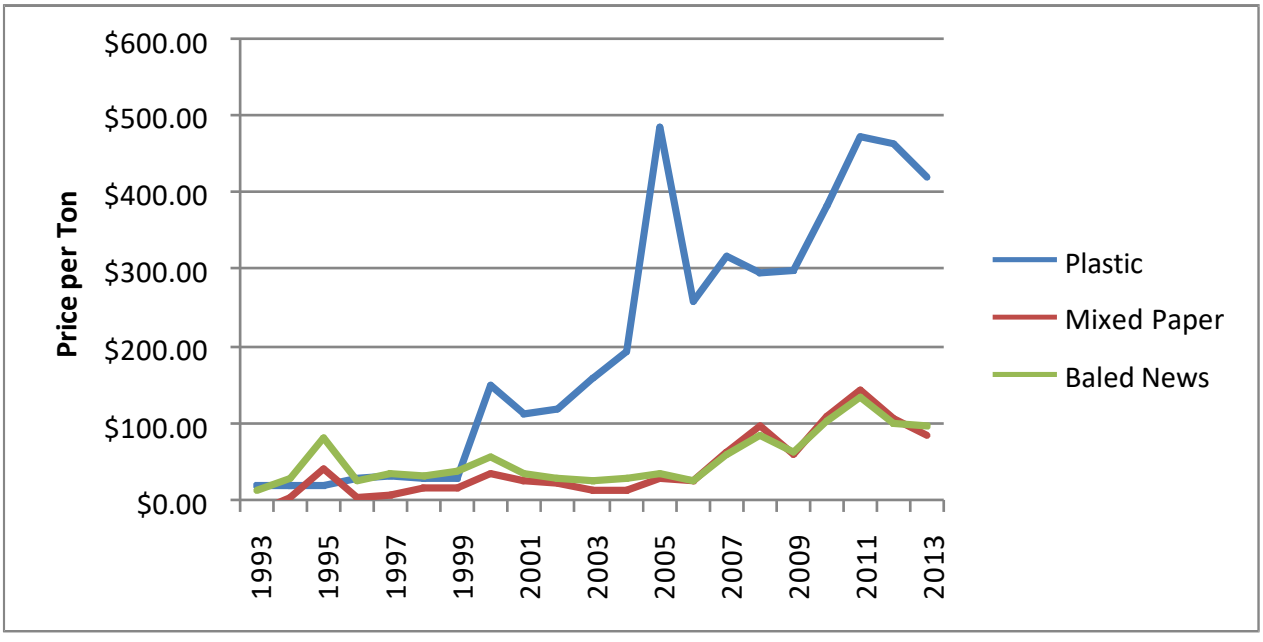
[4] Diverted materials are materials that are handled separately from solid waste and instead directed to a beneficial use, but that do not meet the definition of recycling. Examples include construction wastes that are recycled and wood wastes that are burned for energy recovery. See Section 2.5 for more details.

Figure 4-1
Price Paid for Baled Aluminum Cans (Annual Averages)



Source: Seattle Public Utilities website (original data source: American Metal Markets).

Figure 4-2
Prices Paid for Select Recyclable Materials (Annual Averages)



Source: Seattle Public Utilities website (original data sources are Mill Trade Journal's Recycling Markets, Pulp and Paper Week, Recycling Times, and Waste News).

Another important factor for marketing of recyclable materials collected in Spokane Valley is the cost of transporting the materials to end-markets, many of which are outside of Washington State. Recyclers in eastern Washington are farther from most markets and so have less access to these markets because the transportation cost is a barrier. The low market value of many recyclable materials limits the number of materials that can be cost-effectively moved to markets.

4.2. DESIGNATION OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS

The designation of recyclable materials has taken on more importance with the adoption of Chapter 173-350 WAC, which defines recyclable materials as being those materials "that are identified as recyclable materials pursuant to a local comprehensive solid waste plan." Since market conditions for recyclables can change drastically in a short amount of time, the list of designated materials is also accompanied by a description of the process for revising that list.

Table 4-2 shows the list of designated recyclable materials. This list is not intended to create a requirement that every recycling program in the City collect every designated material. Instead, the intent is that through a combination of programs, residents and businesses should have an opportunity to recycle all of the designated materials through at least one program. In other words, if plastics are on the designated materials list, then at least one program in the city must collect plastics. The list has been prioritized to indicate the degree of access that residents and businesses should have for these materials (in other words, greater access should be available for the higher-priority materials).

The list of "designated recyclable materials" shown in Table 4-2 should be used for guidance as to the materials to be recycled in the future. This list is based on existing conditions (collection programs and markets), and future markets and technologies may warrant changes in this list. The following conditions are grounds for additions or deletions to the list of designated materials:

- The market price for an existing material becomes so low that it is no longer feasible to collect, process and/or ship it to markets.
- Local markets and/or brokers expand their list of 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.
- No market can be found for an existing recyclable material, causing the material to be stockpiled with no apparent solution in the near future.
- The potential for increased or decreased amounts of diversion.
- Legislative mandate.
- Other conditions not anticipated at this time.

Table 4-2
List of Designated Recyclable Materials

Priority Level	Material
High Priority Materials: Materials that should be collected by the curbside, multi-family and commercial recycling programs, or by the mixed organics collection programs, in the city.	<u>Recyclables</u> Clean paper and cardboard Clean glass bottles and jars Aluminum and tin cans, scrap metal, aluminum food containers, and empty/non-hazardous aerosol cans Plastic bottles, jars and tubs <u>Mixed Organics</u> Yard debris Food scraps Food-soiled paper
Medium Priority Materials: Materials that should be collected at drop-off and buy-back locations (in the city or nearby), or through other collection services.	Edible food (donated) Cell phones Electronics (e-waste) Clothing, textiles Oil and oil filters Antifreeze Asphalt and concrete Batteries (all types) All metals, inc. appliances Plastic bags Reusable building materials
Low Priority Materials: Hard to recycle materials that should be recycled if markets are available.	Wood Carpet Drywall Roofing materials Mixed construction and demolition Shrink wrap, building wrap, and other film plastics Tires

Any proposed changes in the list of designated materials should be reviewed and approved by the Public Works Director, and minor changes in this list may be adopted without formally amending this Plan.

4.3. PLANNING ISSUES FOR RECYCLING AND ORGANICS

The City of Spokane Valley is currently well-served by a variety of recycling and composting programs, but several improvements and issues could be addressed by this Plan. The most significant of these are noted below.

The collection frequency for the residential curbside recycling program is currently every-other-week. Other studies have repeatedly shown that more frequent collections will lead to more diversion. Some communities have gone so far as to make garbage collection every-other-week and recycling weekly to encourage more recycling.

Glass is currently included in the curbside recycling program and is mixed with other materials. When mixed with other materials, glass both contaminates the other materials and the glass itself is difficult to recycle.

Recycling services in the City of Spokane Valley have been guided to date by a service level ordinance adopted by Spokane County. Since the City has assumed management of its System (see Chapter 6), it may be necessary or desirable for the City to adopt its own service level ordinance or otherwise ensure that garbage customers must also be provided with curbside recycling services.

4.4. ALTERNATIVE RECYCLING AND ORGANICS STRATEGIES

The following alternatives were considered for new or expanded recycling and organics activities. The listing of an alternative in this section does not mean that it is considered feasible or desirable, nor that is recommended (see Section 4.6 for recycling and organics recommendations).

Alternative A – Increase Curbside Recycling to Weekly Collection

Studies have repeatedly shown that more frequent collection of recyclables leads to increased tonnages collected. Several cities have recently gone so far as to make recycling collections weekly and changed garbage collection to every-other-week (although a recent proposal by Seattle to do this failed due to questions about costs versus service levels). In general, weekly recycling collections are not double the cost of every-other-week collections, but the additional cost is in the range of 30 to 50% more than every-other-week collections. Weekly collection programs can be expected to collect about 30 to 40% additional tonnages over every-other-week collections. It should be noted that the additional tonnages more than make up for the greenhouse gas emissions related to the additional fuel consumed to run the route twice as much, since every additional ton of recyclables carries with it a huge benefit in greenhouse gas reductions.

Alternative B – Switch to Dual Stream Collection to Collect Glass Separately

Glass is a serious problem when mixed with other materials for recycling. Broken glass contaminates the other materials, especially paper and plastic, and makes it more difficult to recycle those materials. The glass that is carried along with the other materials causes problems with the processing equipment for paper and plastic and does not get recycled but ends up in landfills near the processing plants for the other materials. The glass that is recovered from a curbside mixture is also difficult to recycle because it consists of mixed colors and is also highly contaminated by other materials. Even if collected separately, however, markets for glass in Eastern Washington are nearly non-existent (although conversion to fiberglass and other alternative uses may be options), and the value of glass does not pay for the costs of shipping it to markets in Seattle and Portland.

Alternative C – Minimum Service Level to Include Curbside Recycling

When Spokane Valley creates its System, the City could continue to require curbside recycling services for residential garbage customers through a variety of means, such as by contract with the garbage haulers or through a service level ordinance.

Alternative D – Drop-Off Site for Mixed Organics

When the City of Spokane Valley leaves the Regional System, there is a question about the level of access that residents and local businesses will continue to have to the services provided by that system, including the Clean Green drop-off program at the Valley Transfer Station. This service will instead be provided by a drop-off site at the Sunshine Transfer Station. The contract signed with Sunshine in June 2014 provides for this and other services. Spokane Valley residents and businesses should be encouraged to use the Clean Green drop-off site at the Sunshine Transfer Station.

4.5. EVALUATION OF RECYCLING AND ORGANICS ALTERNATIVES

Review of Rating Criteria

The above alternatives can be evaluated according to several key criteria, including consistency with solid waste planning goals, technical and political feasibility, and the relative cost-effectiveness of the alternative. Based on the ratings for these criteria, each alternative can be given an overall rating and a decision can then be made as to whether to pursue it or not.

Consistency with Solid Waste Planning Goals: All of these alternatives support the goal of increasing the recovery of marketable materials and providing convenient services for solid waste management.

Feasibility: Alternatives C and D appear relatively easy for the City to implement, while Alternative A could be difficult due to the increased costs. Alternative B would also be difficult to implement, since it too would be more expensive but more importantly it would be very difficult for residents and businesses to switch to a dual-stream system after they have enjoyed the convenience of a single-stream system.

Cost Effectiveness: Alternative A would cost more but would also lead to more tons collected for recycling, resulting in a cost per ton for recycling similar to the current system. Alternative B would be relatively expensive to implement, since additional bins or carts would be needed for curbside recycling program participants, although it could potentially result in more tons of material being actually recycled in the end. Alternative C would not cost much to implement but could provide significant advantages. Alternative D will require significant capital investment but will be self-funding (from tipping fees) and is very cost-effective compared to the alternative (disposal of yard and food waste as garbage).

Rating of Alternatives

The evaluation of the alternatives is summarized in the following table.

Table 4-3
Rating of the Recycling and Organics Alternatives

Alternative	Consistency with Planning Goals	Feasibility	Cost-Effectiveness	Overall Rating
A, Weekly curbside recycling	H	L	M	M
B, Dual-stream approach	H	L	L	L
C, Continue to include curbside recycling with garbage service	H	H	H	H
D, Encourage City residents and businesses to use Sunshine Transfer Station clean green site	H	H	H	H

Rating Scores: H – High, M – Medium, L – Low

4.6 RECYCLING AND ORGANICS RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are being made for recycling and organics programs:

High-Priority Recommendations

R1) Curbside recycling will continue to be included with garbage collection services for residential customers in Spokane Valley.

R2) City residents and businesses will be encouraged to use the Sunshine Transfer Station for Clean Green drop-off services.

Medium-Priority Recommendations

R3) Weekly curbside recycling will be evaluated as part of the waste collection system changes expected to be implemented by Spokane Valley in 2018.

The City has determined that it will implement its own System and so will implement R1 and has entered into a contract with Sunshine to implement R2. The City will be responsible for implementing Recommendation R3 as part of the changes anticipated in the future for the waste collection system (see next chapter).

None of these recommendations will result in direct costs to the City, although two of the recommendations (R2 and R3) will result in additional costs to others, and those costs will be funded by user fees.

4.7 Appended – CONTAMINATION REDUCTION AND OUTREACH PLAN (CROP)

The Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROP) is a plan to address and reduce the contamination found in Spokane Valley's recyclables. The plan presented below is intended to meet the requirements of RCW 70A.205.045(10). Subsequent to this CROP's adoption, the City will embark on the update of its Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) during which a further development of contamination reduction activities will be explored.

Background

Recycling is the act of turning selected items of solid waste into new, useable products. For decades, China was the world's largest importer of raw recyclables for recycling. However, up to 30% of the material being imported as "recyclable" was actually garbage (contamination) and sometimes even included hazardous waste. China ultimately determined they would no longer accept what they called *yang laji* (foreign trash) and progressively set up very restrictive import criteria that in 2018 effectively stopped shipments of recyclables from the United States to China.

This loss of one of the primary recyclable markets created a crisis. In response, in 2019, the Washington State legislature passed Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1543 (ESSHB 1543)

(now codified as chapter 70A.240 RCW and RCW 70A.205.045). Among the various amendments, ESSHB 1543 requires most counties and some cities in the state to include a CROP in their Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) by July 1, 2021. Spokane Valley is one of those cities.

The required contents of a CROP are specified in RCW 70A.205.045(10) and are provided below.

Recycling Definition and Benefits

RCW 70A.205.015(18) provides "*Recycling" means transforming or remanufacturing waste materials into usable or marketable materials for use other than landfill disposal or incineration.*

Benefits of recycling include:

- *Recycling reduces greenhouse gas emissions, conserves energy and landfill space, provides jobs and valuable feedstock materials to industry, promotes health, and protects the environment.*
- *Washington's environment and economy will benefit from expanding the number of industries that process recycled materials and use recycled feedstocks in their manufacturing.* RCW 70A.240.010.

Recycling Services in Spokane Valley

RCW 70A.205.010 states *"It is the intent of the legislature that local governments be encouraged to use the expertise of private industry and to contract with private industry to the fullest extent possible to carry out solid waste recovery and/or recycling programs."* Consistent with this, Spokane Valley handles its recycling services through four contracts with private industry which are:

- One collection contract with Waste Management (WM) which includes collecting recyclables from single-family residences, Multifamily Complex residences and commercial establishments. Residential recycling collection is bundled with their garbage collection. The contract term commenced April 1, 2018, and expires March 31, 2028 with two options for renewal.
- Two drop-box contracts – one with Waste Management and one with Sunshine Recyclers - which include collecting recyclables from subscribing Multifamily Complex Customers that utilize Drop-box Container Garbage service. Both contract terms commenced April 1, 2018, and expire March 31, 2028 with two options for renewal.
- One disposal contract with Sunshine Recyclers where, at the University Road transfer station, source-separated recyclables are accepted at no charge from the public. The contract term commenced June 4, 2014, and expires December 31, 2024 with two options for renewal.

Each contract is for an initial ten-year term during which the Contractor is responsible for handling all operations and meeting all City, State and Federal requirements.

Subscription to solid waste collection is voluntary in the City. The recycling collection method in the City is single stream where the recyclables are separated from the rest of the solid waste at the generator (house, apartment, business, etc.) and are placed in a single container. Residential collection containers are 96-gallon (default, other sizes available) carts placed at curbside. Multifamily Complex and commercial containers are primarily detachable containers (1 to 8 cubic

yard capacity) or drop-boxes (10 or more cubic yard capacity) placed within the property.

Alternatively, source-separated recyclables can be taken to the University Road transfer station.

The contracts require the contractor to collect and recycle the recyclables but do not specify where they are to be taken for recycling. Currently, both contractors take the collected recyclables to Waste Management's 62,000-square-foot Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) in Spokane, known as the Spokane Materials and Recycling Technology (SMaRT) Center, where they are sorted, baled and sent out to the markets.

Recycling Contamination

RCW 70A.205.070(4)(b) states *Contamination means any material not included on the local jurisdiction's acceptance list.* The City has identified a list of recyclable materials as part of the SWMP (see SWMP, Table 4-2). Items not on that list constitute "contamination" for purposes of recycling and this CROP. Further, listed items may constitute contamination if they are too wet or dirty for processing, or if they are broken such that they cannot be separated from other types of recyclables. For example, glass is currently a listed recyclable, but if it breaks, the glass shards may contaminate other recyclables such as cardboard and plastic.

Lists of materials that should be in the recycling container can also be found at the websites of Waste Management (http://www.wmnorthwest.com/spokanevalley/) and Sunshine Disposal (https://sunshinedisposal.com/).

Some other impacts of contamination include:

- Creates unsafe working conditions.
- Reduces the efficiency and increases the cost and effort of processing recyclables (which may eventually increase collection costs) as the contamination has to be picked out of the desired material and disposed. This goes against the State's goal that *Steps should be taken to make recycling at least as affordable and convenient to the ratepayer as mixed waste disposal* (RCW 70A.205.005(11)).
- Good, useable recyclable material could end up not being marketable and also could get disposed as garbage.
- Contamination that is missed ends up in the material that manufacturers buy, thus reducing the recyclable's value and marketability.

At the SMaRT center the bulk of the material received is from single-stream collection where the process is mostly automated and so catching incoming contamination is difficult unless it is obvious. Here, contamination makes up about 10% by weight of the collected recyclables. At the University Road transfer station catching incoming contamination is easier because the recyclables are presorted by the customer, dropped into open bins where the contamination is readily spotted and the area is monitored by staff. At the transfer station contamination is less than 2% by weight.

Though contamination can come from several sources, per the state CROP the focus of this CROP is addressing contamination that occurs at the generator. Main causes of contamination here are:

- Confusion over what should be recycled,
- Desire to not add more to the landfill so if the waste appears to have any value then it is put into the recycle container,
- Items that the generator feels could have some recycle-value are placed into the recycle container in hope that someone will figure out how to recycle it, and,
- The rare person who purposely uses the recycle container as a second garbage can to save cost on their garbage bill.

CROP Contents

A recycling contamination reduction and outreach plan must include the five elements listed in RCW 70A.205.045(10)(a-e), which are listed below.

The City's fulfillment of the CROP's requested information is found within the scope of the contracts mentioned above and in the details of the Contractor's daily operations. Information provided below was obtained from pertinent portions of our contracts and requesting data and operational information from our contractors.

1) *RCW 70A.205.045(10)(a) A list of actions for reducing contamination in recycling programs for single-family and multiple-family residences, commercial locations, and drop boxes depending on the jurisdictions system components;*

Within each of the four solid waste contracts mentioned above are effective actions currently being employed by the contractors on behalf of the City to address and reduce recycling contamination. In general, the actions include proactive education and outreach coupled with looking for and addressing occurrences of contamination when it is found. Addressing contamination involves alerting the customer either in person or by not collecting the container and leaving an educational tag on the container so the contamination can be removed and service resumed. Current contracted actions are provided below.

<u>Collection (WM) and Drop-box contracts (WM & Sunshine)</u>

When collecting recyclables, a container with visually obvious contaminants shall not be collected, and the container shall be left with either (1) a prominently displayed written notification tag or (2) with the contractor contacting the customer directly. Either way, the customer shall learn the specific problem(s) and reasons for the rejection and that the customer may either remove the contaminated materials to meet the standards for recyclables or if the contaminated materials are not removed, the container shall be collected on the next regular collection cycle as garbage.

For multifamily complexes, the contractor and City shall jointly develop a protocol to address multifamily complex recycling contamination issues. The protocol shall address thresholds for when contamination levels trigger customer contact, when to put a customer on " probation" for possible discontinued collection, when to suspend collection service and remove the subject container, and finally, procedures to allow a customer to resume service after it has been suspended due to contamination. The contractor shall implement the protocol consistently for all multifamily customers and shall notify the City via e-mail of any customer being handled under the protocol.

Note – a specific protocol has not yet been developed but the contractors do contact multifamily complex managers when contamination is found and discuss solutions with them. The contractors then discuss with the City unusual or difficult situations encountered and how they were resolved.

Concerning recycling promotion and education, for recyclables collected in carts or detachable containers the contractor shall provide annual service-oriented information and outreach to customers, distribution of City-developed promotional and educational pieces and implementation of on-going recycling promotions, education, and outreach programs. Also, the contractor shall contact the manager or owner of multifamily complex sites to encourage recycling participation, address concerns, space or contamination problems and provide outreach to residents.

Also, as part of their collection contract operations, Waste Management provides the following resources and actions:

- Cart Decals: all recycle containers/carts are identified with a list of proper recyclables, a telephone number and a website to obtain more information.
- Annual Service Guide: every residential customer receives a direct mail annual service guide with recycling preparation instructions.
- Website: www.wmnorthwest.com/spokanevalley is an excellent resource for customers to find information about recycling and contamination reduction.
- Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/thinkgreenspokanevalley/ is used to update customers on how to recycle right.
- Email: recycleinlandnw@wm.com was created for customers to ask recycling questions and get answers tailored to Spokane Valley's program.
- Oops Tags: WM drivers use Oops tags to notify customers when they have placed the wrong items in a recycling cart.

For the drop-box contracts, the contractor shall contact the manager or owner of multifamily complex sites to which it provides drop-box container service to encourage recycling participation, address concerns, space or contamination problems and provide outreach to residents.

As part of their drop-box operations, Waste Management and Sunshine provide the following resources and actions:

- WM provides durable bags for Multifamily Complex residents to collect and store their recyclable inside until they are ready to be emptied in the outdoor recycling containers. The bags include the list of recyclables and preparation instructions.
- Sunshine provides for Multifamily Complex residents educational brochures, call center assistance and website access.

<u>Disposal Contract:(Sunshine)</u>

Recyclables brought to the transfer station are source-separated out by the generator and the contractor inspects all recyclables.

Contractor shall ensure a sufficient number of employees shall be provided, on hand and working at all times so as to handle and process recyclables and to assist self haulers with the proper

unloading of solid waste.

It is the responsibility of the spotter/ screener to educate and assist customers with recycling and to make sure all customers are disposing of items that the contractor can legally accept. In the event that an item cannot be disposed, the onsite manager will be contacted to discuss this issue with the customer.

Concerning education and outreach, contractor shall work with City to assist it in providing ongoing education and outreach on recycling options, which may include providing materials and outreach visits to schools within the City, brochures, and material on the website.

As part of their operations, Sunshine provides the following resources and actions at the transfer station:

- Staff available to answer questions;
- Public informational brochures available that explain what recyclables are accepted and how they need to be prepared;
- Website informational access;
- Call Center assistance; and;
- The recycling drop-off area is under supervision during operation hours thus minimizing contamination issues.

2) *RCW 70A.205.045(10)(b) A list of key contaminants identified by the jurisdiction or identified by the department;*

Some of the main contaminants observed at the SMaRT center include:

- Plastic bags and film (clog the machinery),
- Bagged recyclables (which makes the material difficult to separate),
- Plastic cups,
- Polystyrene (includes Styrofoam containers and cups),
- Tanglers – hoses, wire, Christmas lights, tire chains,
- Dirty diapers,
- Miscellaneous household items (clothes, small appliances, etc.),
- Medical waste,
- Containers partially filled with food or liquids,
- Garage waste (batteries, paint, liquids, etc.), and,
- Hazardous waste – propane tanks, car batteries, liquids.

3) *RCW 70A.205.045(10)(c) A discussion of problem contaminants and the contaminants' impact on the collection system;*

The contaminants mentioned above cause many problems:

- At the customer's site, the contaminated recycling container may not be collected and the customer must remove the contaminants. This can create confusion and frustration for the customer which may result in reduced participation in recycling.
- Contaminants add weight and volume to the load which can add cost to transporting the materials.
- At the SMaRT Center contamination causes:
  - Sorting lines to be slower and less efficient;
  - More personnel needed for hand sorting;
  - Downtime and safety issues as plastic bags and film that are wrap around the sorting equipment have to be cut out;
  - Bagged recyclables to be disposed as garbage adding cost;
  - Some entire loads to be ruined by motor oil and other liquids;
  - Reduced marketability and possibility of closing the door to some markets that require cleaner material; and
  - Mills to reject whole loads of material due to contaminants found in baled recyclables.
- At the transfer station, the bin for receiving plastics sometimes gets so contaminated with non-desirable plastics that the contents end up having to be disposed as garbage adding time and cost. Also, due to the ongoing possibility of contamination, the incoming material has to be inspected and contamination removed which also adds time and expense.

4) *RCW 70A.205.045(10)(d) An analysis of the costs and other impacts associated with contaminants to the recycling system;*

According to The Recycling Partnership, the greatest costs associated with managing a contaminated recycling stream at MRFs nationally come from the following and represent 80% of total contamination-related costs:

- 40% for disposal of residuals,
- 26% in value lost from contaminated recyclables, and,
- 14% in labor to remove contamination from sorting equipment, etc.

- Contaminants also cause marketable recyclables to be disposed as garbage resulting in the loss of good material for manufacturing, more material unnecessarily placed in landfills and more raw materials needing to be used for manufacturing.
- Costs of servicing properties may increase as the customer has to pay for disposal of contaminants on top of the cost of recycling.
- The public becomes frustrated and disillusioned with recycling.
- At the SMaRT center, WM has implemented additional processing measures to attempt to reduce contamination. These measures have resulted in an increase of processing costs of approximately $50 per ton.
- Contamination reduces:

- The number of markets desiring the material,
- The marketability of the processed material within receptive markets, and,
- The price manufacturers will pay for the material.

5) *RCW 70A.205.045(10)(e) An implementation schedule and details of how outreach is to be conducted. Contamination reduction education methods may include sharing community-wide messaging through newsletters, articles, mailers, social media, web sites, or community events, informing recycling drop box customers about contamination, and improving signage.*

The following CROP implementation schedule for outreach and education activities is based on what is currently being performed. Except for special requests by the City, the costs for these activities is covered under the current contract rates.

Year 1 – 2021

Continuously

- WM - Container Decals: placed on all recycle containers with a list of proper recyclables, a telephone number and a website to obtain more information.
- WM Email & Text: Customers may opt in to receive email or text notices related to contamination or other service related information.
- WM website: www.wmnorthwest.com/spokanevalley is a comprehensive resource for customers to find information about recycling and contamination reduction. Reviewed quarterly.
- WM Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/thinkgreenspokanevalley/ is used to update customers on how to recycle right. Weekly posts on relevant topics.
- WM Email: recycleinclandnew@wm.com was created for customers to ask the hard recycling questions and get answers tailored to Spokane Valley's program. Response daily Monday through Friday.
- WM - Email: pnwrsservices@wm.com – customer service available Monday through Friday, 7-6 and Saturday 9-1.
- WM - Recycle by mail: https://www.thinkgreenfromhome.com/ThinkGreenFromHome.cfm
- At the transfer station - provide public informational brochures. Also, on the website is information explaining what materials are acceptable at the transfer station and how they are to be prepared.
- City website for recycling lists the benefits of recycling and provides links to WM and Sunshine.

As needed

- WM and Sunshine – Oops Tags, direct contact then container rejection are used by drivers to notify customers when they have placed the wrong items in a recycling cart or drop-box. Often contamination is buried in the bottom of the container and not seen until the container is emptied.
- WM and Sunshine for Multifamily Complexes –

    - Contact the manager or owner of Multifamily Complex sites to encourage recycling participation; address concerns, space or contamination problems; provide outreach to residents and inform the manager or owner of all available services and ways to decrease Garbage generation.
    - WM provides durable bags for Multifamily Complex residents which include the list of recyclables and preparation instructions.
    - Sunshine provides for Multifamily Complex residents educational brochures, call center assistance and website access.
- WM media releases: Recycling service media releases are produced as needed.
- At the transfer station, the spotter/screener educates and assists customers with recycling.
- Sunshine provides materials and outreach visits to schools within the City, as well as brochures, and material on their website.
- Direct citizens to spokanewastedirectory.org

Quarterly

- Monitoring amount of residue handled at the SMaRT Center for discussion with WM.

At events (as pandemic measures allow)

- WM participates in events providing literature about correct recycling practices and also responds to citizen's questions.

Semi-annually

- City magazine: in the city's semi-annual magazine – Spokane Valley View – is a section dedicated to solid waste news. Occasionally articles about recycling and how to prevent its contamination are featured.

Annually

- The Contractor provides annual service-oriented information and outreach to Customers
- In winter - WM Annual Service Guide: Every residential customer receives by direct mail an annual service guide with pictures of acceptable recyclables and recycling preparation instructions.
- Sunshine Recyclers - updates of public informational brochures and website information.

Year 2 – 2022

Activities to be performed continuously, as needed, quarterly, at events, semi-annually, and annually in Year 2 are the same as those in Year 1. See Year 1 for details.

Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) revision

As part of the SWMP revision, evaluate and update the CROP details which may include:

- Updating the acceptable recyclables list to include those materials that:
  - Can be efficiently processed at the SMaRT Center (which is the current destination of collected recyclables),
  - Have a solid, relatively stable market, and,
  - Correspond with those materials in the lists of other local jurisdictions (creating a coordinated list throughout the region which will reduce confusion).
- Developing and implementing steps to reduce contamination at the curb such as:
  - Utilize recommendations presented in the Recycling Partnership's 2020 State of Curbside Recycling report: "The Recycling Partnership endorses complementary strategies for educating residents as close to the recycling behavior as possible with direct feedback to improve material quality in a recycling program. Residential education alone is not enough to tackle contamination at the curb; curbside feedback through the use of cart inspection and tagging is crucial for reinforcing good recycling behaviors and informing residents about what they are doing wrong and right when recycling."
    - Based on this recommendation, pursue a lid-lift container inspection program which has been shown to be more effective than simply tagging carts with recycle-right messaging. With this program provide:
      - Cart tags that give direct feedback by identifying specific contaminants found in the container, and,
      - Rewards to subscribers with consistently clean recyclables.
  - Including cart removal as an option for repeat contamination offenders and have the cart only be returned after the subscriber successfully completes relevant training.
- Messaging –
  - As messaging tends to be forgotten and thus needs to be reinforced, make the education and outreach activities continuous with fresh information delivered to subscribers in each route every 6 months.
  - Ensure recycling messages are simple and multi-lingual.
- Regular reporting of contamination instances, how they are addressed and their outcomes to document that all contamination-reduction activities are being regularly utilized and to evaluate their level of effectiveness.
- Separating out recycling costs in the billing to make it visible to customers so they realize recycling is not free. Alternatively, have recycling subscriptions be independent of garbage subscriptions so only those who really want to recycle and appreciate it will subscribe.
- Evaluating pros and cons of different collection systems.
- Glass recycling – study the pros, cons, opportunities and constraints of glass recycling both locally and regionally and determine whether to continue glass collection.

Year 3 – 2023

Activities to be performed continuously, as needed, quarterly, at events, semi-annually, and

annually in Year 3 are proposed to be the same as those in Year 1. See Year 1 for details. Note – the specific activities may change as a result of the 2022 CROP update in the SWMP revision.

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SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

5.1. EXISTING WASTE COLLECTION ACTIVITIES

Existing Waste Haulers

There are two solid waste collection service providers in Spokane Valley. As further described below, the City currently has franchises with both haulers, Sunshine Disposal and Waste Management. Under the current franchises, Sunshine Disposal collects waste from large containers (i.e., roll-offs and stationary compactors) for non-subscription customers, and Waste Management collects waste from containers (i.e.. compactors, roll off containers smaller dumpsters, and residential garbage carts) from residential and commercial customers. Sunshine Disposal provides recycling services to commercial customers, and Waste Management provides collection and recycling services for both residential and commercial customers, and Clean Green for residential customers. The City is in the process of negotiating contracts with both haulers. While negotiations are still ongoing, the City anticipates that the contracts will be for a term ending in 2018 and that both haulers will continue to provide the same services as they are currently providing. The mailing addresses and current population density for the service areas of the two collection service providers are shown in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1
Waste Collection Service Providers in Spokane Valley

Service Provider	Address	Population Served	Land Area, square miles	Density (people per square mile)
Sunshine Disposal	11320 W. McFarland Road, Airway Heights, WA 99001	NA	38.22	NA
Waste Management	11321 E. Indiana Avenue, Spokane Valley, WA 99206	91,490	38.22	2,394.0
Totals		91,490	38.22	2,394.0

Source: Population and land area figures are from the Washington Office of Financial Management (OFM) for 2013.

There are also other collection services active in the City for special types of waste. Two companies have been issued statewide authority by the UTC to collect biomedical waste, for instance. These companies are Stericycle of Washington and Waste

Management Healthcare Solutions of Washington. Other companies collect hazardous wastes. "Self-haul" by the waste generator (transportation of a person's or company's own waste) is also allowed, as long as the waste is brought to a properly-permitted facility.

Regulations Concerning Waste Collection

The Washington State authorities that govern collection activities are Ecology and the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission ("UTC"). RCW 70.95.020 also assigns responsibilities to local government for the management of solid waste handling while encouraging the use of private industry.

The various laws that may apply to solid waste collection companies include:

- Chapter 81.77 RCW, Solid Waste Collection Companies: This law establishes the state regulatory authority for solid waste collection companies and the procedures and standards with which they must comply.
- Chapter 35.21 RCW, Cities and Towns: This law establishes authority of towns and cities in regard to solid waste and the procedures and standards with which they must comply.
- Chapter 480-70 WAC, Rules for Solid Waste and/or Refuse Collection Companies: This chapter establishes standards for public safety, fair practices, reasonable charges, nondiscriminatory application of rates, adequate and dependable service, consumer protection, and compliance for solid waste collection companies.
- Chapter 480-07 WAC, UTC Procedural Rules: This chapter addresses how to conduct business with the UTC.

Three forms of collection services are allowed by State law in the City:

- Certificated: With this collection method, cities are not actively involved in the management of garbage collection. Instead, it allows the UTC-certificated hauler to provide service under UTC regulation.
- Municipal: Municipal collection utilizes municipal employees to collect waste (such as is done in the City of Spokane).
- Licensed collection: This method applies to municipalities that require private collectors to have both a city-issued license as well as a UTC certificate. This approach gives the municipality limited control over collection services.

Pursuant to state law, the City has assumed control and management of solid waste collection within its boundaries by entering into seven-year franchises with Waste Management and Sunshine Disposal for solid waste, recycling, and organic collection in 2008. Pursuant to state law, the City is currently negotiating contracts for the extinguishment of the haulers' statutory rights for measurable damages. Under such contracts, the City anticipates the haulers will continue to provide the same services as

they have provided under the existing franchises. The City anticipates that it will enter into the contracts with Waste Management and Sunshine Disposal in 2014 to provide for full extinguishment of haulers' statutory rights by March, 2018. After completion of the contracts with Waste Management and Sunshine, the City anticipates submitting a request for proposals for a long-term contract for solid waste, recycling, and organic collection in 2018.

5.2. WASTE COLLECTION FUTURE PLANNING

When the City seeks a new contract for waste collection in 2018, the City will have the opportunity to develop a collection system from the ground up. The City could maintain the existing system or make changes to improve recycling and waste reduction options. The following are possible changes the City may consider:

- Encourage more favorable recycling rates as a waste reduction initiative.
- Encourage homeowners to participate in subscription waste collection and recycling services.
- Explore innovative ways to increase recycling activities.
- Explore citywide cleanup events and seasonal moderate-risk waste roundups.

The City anticipates conducting a public participation program prior to going out for a new contract in 2018 to determine desired services and the acceptability of some of these options.

5.3. ALTERNATIVE WASTE COLLECTION STRATEGIES

The following alternatives were considered for new or expanded waste collection activities. The listing of an alternative in this section does not mean that it is considered feasible or desirable, nor that is recommended (see Section 5.5 for waste collection recommendations).

Alternative A – Contracted Collection Services

The City is currently negotiating contracts with existing waste collection companies (Waste Management and Sunshine Disposal) that are anticipated to be executed in 2014 with terms lasting until 2018. As the 2018 expiration date draws near with Waste Management and Sunshine Disposal, the City will utilize a process to receive public input on various options for service levels for the subsequent collection contract. Such options will include: collection frequencies, recycling options, citywide cleanup programs, moderate-risk waste roundup, and other aspects of solid waste collection.

Alternative B – Increase Curbside Collection Subscriptions

The City would encourage increasing subscriptions for curbside collection through educating customers of the benefits of collection services. This approach reduces the amount of illegal dumping and "junk" properties, and leads to lower per-unit collection fees. Collection fees are lower on the average because collection services can operate more efficiently when more households and businesses participate. This approach is also more efficient because it reduces individual trips that people make to a transfer station to drop off their garbage, with the resulting congestion there and the increased impact to the environment due to fuel consumption. Finally, there is anecdotal evidence to suggest that people who self-haul their garbage do not recycle as much as those who subscribe to garbage collection and curbside recycling services.

5.4. EVALUATION OF WASTE COLLECTION ALTERNATIVES

Review of Rating Criteria

The above alternatives can be evaluated according to several key criteria, including consistency with solid waste planning goals, technical and political feasibility, and the relative cost-effectiveness of the alternative. Based on the ratings for these criteria, each alternative can be given an overall rating and a decision can then be made as to whether to pursue it or not.

Consistency with Solid Waste Planning Goals: Both of these alternatives support the goal of providing convenient and reliable services, although some people may take issue with the idea that curbside garbage collection is better than self-haul to the transfer station.

Feasibility: In judging the alternatives for technical and political feasibility, Alternative A can actually be considered more feasible than maintaining the status quo, whereas Alternative B is rated medium because customers may not want to subscribe to curbside collection.

Cost Effectiveness: Both Alternatives A and B should be cost-effective.

Rating of Alternatives

The evaluation of the alternatives is summarized in the following table.

Table 5-2
Rating of the Waste Collection Alternatives

Alternative	Consistency with Planning Goals	Feasibility	Cost-Effectiveness	Overall Rating
A, Contracted collection service	H	H	H	H
B, Increase curbside subscriptions	M	M	M	M

Rating Scores: H – High, M – Medium, L – Low

5.5 WASTE COLLECTION RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are being made for waste collection programs:

High-Priority Recommendations

C1) When the City fully assumes control of collection services, anticipated to be in 2018, various options will be considered for providers and service levels, including negotiating versus bidding for haulers and collection frequency for recycling.

Medium-Priority Recommendations

C2) Educate the public on the benefits of curbside collection services and the comprehensive costs related to self-haul to transfer station.

The City is the lead agency for both of these recommendations. Recommendation C1 should be implemented by 2018 through a competitive or negotiated process. Recommendation C2 could be evaluated at the time that the collection contract changes.

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CHAPTER 6

TRANSFER AND DISPOSAL

6.1. EXISTING TRANSFER AND DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES

Overview

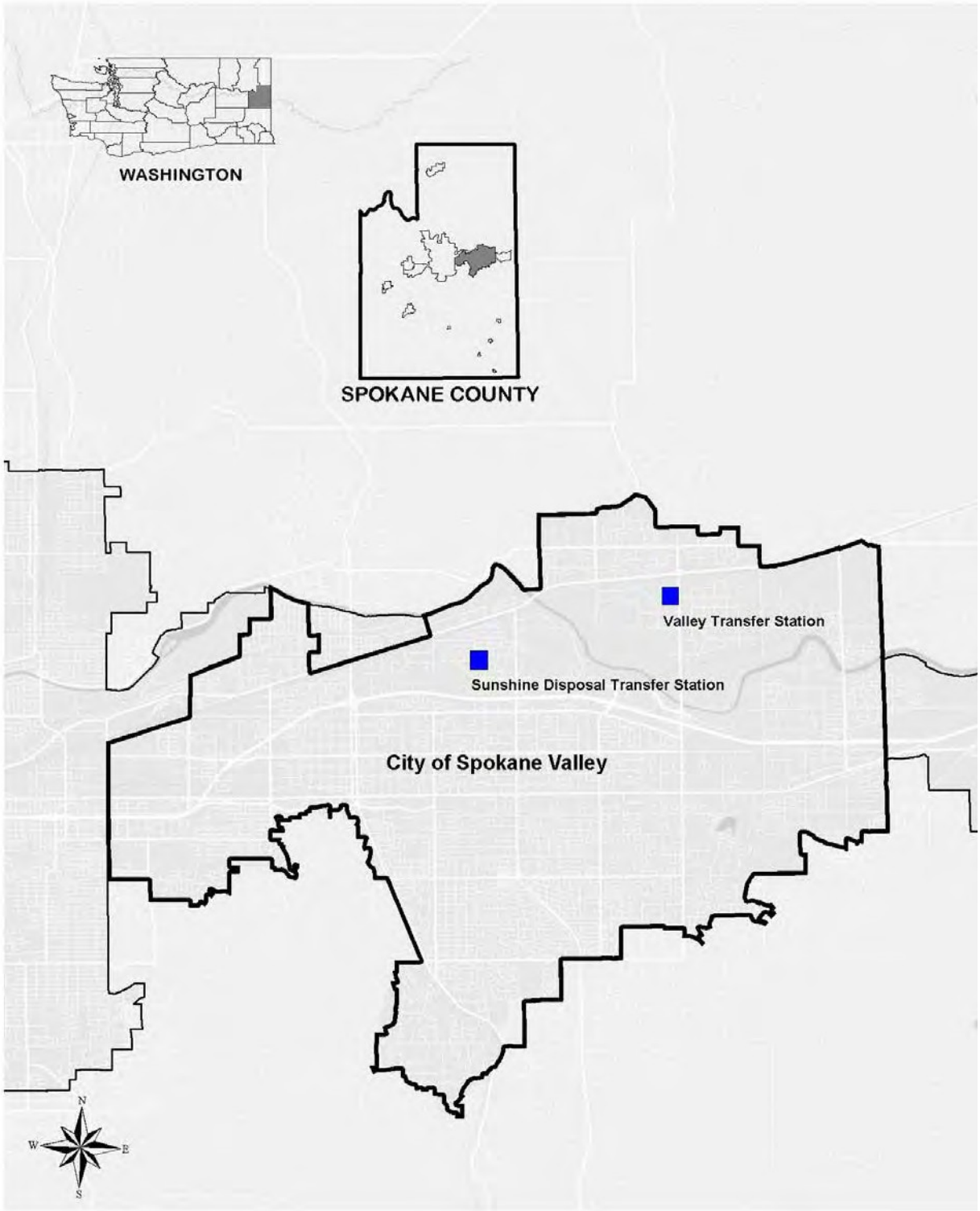
There are currently two transfer stations operating in Spokane Valley: a private station owned and operated by Sunshine and a public facility, the Valley Transfer Station (see Figure 6-1). There are three additional transfer stations operating in Spokane County (but outside of the City limits for Spokane Valley): the North County Transfer Station (also known as Colbert Transfer Station), the City of Spokane Waste-to-Energy (WTE) Facility (which also acts as a transfer station), and a transfer facility operated by Stericycle (for biomedical wastes).

There are no disposal facilities in Spokane Valley. In other areas of Spokane County, there is the City of Spokane WTE Facility, one active municipal solid waste ("MSW") landfill (Northside Landfill), one limited purpose landfill (Graham Road Recycling and Disposal), and six permitted inert waste landfills. The Northside Landfill is not open to the public, but is used by the City of Spokane for emergency disposal purposes (in case the WTE Facility is temporarily shut down) and for disposal of materials that cannot be processed at the WTE Facility. The Graham Road Landfill is open to the public and handles primarily construction and demolition waste, petroleum-contaminated soils, inert wastes, asbestos and other wastes. All of the six inert waste landfills are privately owned and operated. Three of these are not open to the public, and one of the inert landfills is permitted but not currently operating. The two inert waste landfills that are open to the public (Busy Bee Landfill and Spokane Rock Products) handle primarily concrete and asphalt. There are also a number of closed landfills in Spokane County (most notably Colbert Landfill, Greenacres Landfill and Mica Landfill), some of which are still undergoing monitoring and remedial actions.

Sunshine Disposal & Recycling Transfer Station

The Sunshine Transfer Station is a privately owned and operated transfer station located at 2405 University Road in Spokane Valley. This transfer station has been in operation at that location since 1983. The transfer station is currently open to contractors and commercial haulers for waste disposal. Residential and commercial waste collected by Sunshine Disposal is delivered here. Depending on the type of waste, these wastes are consolidated into transfer trailers or intermodal containers, which are used to transport waste to its final disposal site. Waste from contractors is generally transferred to the Graham Road limited purpose landfill. Cardboard and other recyclables collected from local businesses are delivered to the station and prepared for transport to markets by sorting and baling. Workers also separate some recyclables (primarily metals and wood) from mixed loads on the station's tipping floor.

Figure 6-1
Solid Waste Facilities in Spokane Valley



Note: Although the Valley Transfer Station is located in Spokane Valley, it is part of the Spokane County system and is not part of the City's System.

Plans for the Sunshine Transfer Station were recently modified to include an MRW drop-off site, the capability to serve residential self-haul customers, a drop-off area for Clean Green, recycling drop-off containers, and other changes.

Valley Transfer Station

The Valley Transfer Station has been in operation since 1991. Previously, this station was owned and operated by the Regional System, but a recent agreement between the City of Spokane and Spokane County has transferred the ownership of this and the North Side Transfer Station to Spokane County. This transfer of ownership will become effective in November 2014. This agreement also includes provisions for the County to direct waste from the transfer stations to the City's WTE Facility. At the time that this Plan was being developed, the County was going through the process of hiring a private company to operate the transfer stations.

The Valley Transfer Station is open to residential and commercial customers, and accepts solid waste for disposal at the WTE Facility. The Valley Transfer Station also accepts recyclable materials, Clean Green and moderate-risk waste ("MRW"), and has a separate area for collecting white goods (large appliances such as refrigerators and washing machines).

6.2. TRANSFER AND DISPOSAL PLANNING ISSUES

The interlocal agreement for the Regional System expires on November 16, 2014. The City of Spokane Valley has entered into a contract with Sunshine to provide transfer, transport, and disposal services through its transfer station. The contract has a term of 10 years, with the option for two three-year extensions.

Certain disposal options, including but not limited to incineration facilities and landfills located within the City of Spokane Valley, are not considered feasible options and so are not discussed in this Plan.

6.3. ALTERNATIVE TRANSFER AND DISPOSAL STRATEGIES

The City recently went through an evaluation process to evaluate using the new County system and Valley Transfer Station versus use of the Sunshine Transfer Station. The City Council selected Sunshine and recently entered into a new contract with Sunshine to provide transfer and disposal services, so no additional options for these services need to be evaluated at this time. This contract is anticipated to save a substantial amount of money for City residents and businesses.

The contract that the City of Spokane Valley has signed with Sunshine provides for a tipping fee (disposal charge) of $98.15 per ton for solid waste, with a minimum fee of

$15.20 per load. Clean Green will be accepted at the Sunshine Transfer Station for $50.00 per ton with a minimum fee of $10.00 per load. Separated recyclables and MRW will be received at the Sunshine Transfer Station at no charge. All rates will be paid by customers directly to Sunshine. The City will receive an administrative fee of $125,000 per year from Sunshine, a portion of which will be used to pay for staff administration of the City's contract with Sunshine. A copy of this agreement can be viewed by interested parties upon request to the Public Works Director.

The City and Sunshine, with the assistance of a media campaign firm, designed a public outreach plan to inform the citizens and businesses of Spokane Valley about the availability and desirability of using Sunshine's transfer station. This plan addresses both short-term and long-term strategies, including booths at a local fair, newspaper ads, information on websites, brochures, a call center, and other activities.

6.4 TRANSFER AND DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendation is being made for transfer and disposal programs:

High-Priority Recommendations

D1) The Sunshine Transfer Station is designated as the disposal system for all solid waste from Spokane Valley, effective November 17, 2014.

The City is the lead agency for this and related activities. Funding for transfer and disposal costs will be derived from surcharges on tipping fees.

CHAPTER 7

SPECIAL WASTES

7.1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to review the generation, handling and disposal methods for special wastes in Spokane Valley. These wastes generally require special handling and disposal due to regulatory requirements or for one or more other reasons. Hence, these wastes are currently managed and disposed of separately from the solid waste disposal system, and may not actually be defined as solid waste.

The following special wastes are discussed in this chapter:

7.2 Asbestos

7.3 Biomedical Wastes

7.4 Construction and Demolition ("C&D") Wastes

7.5 Moderate-Risk Waste

7.6 Street Sweepings and Vactor Waste

The source(s) and current handling practices for each special waste are described in this chapter. All of the wastes are also examined for needs and issues, but only those that pose disposal problems were further examined for alternatives and recommendations.

7.2. ASBESTOS

Existing Management Practices for Asbestos

The harmful effects of microscopic airborne asbestos fibers have been recognized for many years. When inhaled, these fibers lodge in the lungs and can cause asbestosis, mesothelioma, and lung cancer up to 30 years later. These problems caused many uses of asbestos to be banned in the 1970's and 1990's, but some uses of asbestos are still allowed, particularly in construction materials. Hence, a building of any age could have asbestos-containing materials in it. Some of these materials are well-known (such as pipe insulation and "popcorn" ceiling material), but asbestos has been used in over 3,000 different construction materials and other products over the years and many of these products are not easily identified. The ongoing use of asbestos led to a new state law, effective January 1, 2014, that requires labeling of asbestos-containing products.

The primary agency that regulates asbestos in the Spokane area is the Spokane Regional Clean Air Agency (SRCAA). The regulations adopted by SRCAA primarily focus on renovation and demolition projects. Two categories are recognized for these types of

projects: 1) a single-family home with the owner or occupant conducting the renovation or demolition work, and 2) all other projects (including work being done by landlords and contractors). In the first case, the owner or occupant of a single-family home is exempted from survey, notification and fee requirements, but must still dispose of any asbestos-containing materials properly. All other renovation or demolition projects must first have a survey conducted for asbestos by an AHERA-certified building inspector, must notify SRCAA of any asbestos found and file for a removal permit (a Notice of Intent permit), and properly remove and dispose of the asbestos-containing materials. In the past five years (December 29, 2009 to September 19, 2014), there have been 88 penalties assessed by SRCAA for asbestos survey, notification, removal and disposal violations. These penalties have ranged from $250 to $27,241.

Most of the asbestos waste from Spokane County is disposed at the Graham Road Recycling and Disposal facility located west of the City of Spokane. This landfill also accepts construction and demolition wastes, tires, and other special wastes. According the facility's owner, Waste Management, this site has sufficient additional capacity to continue to operate for another 103 years. According to Ecology's records, this facility received 1,664 tons of asbestos wastes in 2012. In the same year, an additional 30 tons of asbestos-containing wastes from Spokane County were disposed at the Roosevelt Regional Landfill in Klickitat County.

The City of Spokane Valley has helped address proper asbestos disposal by including a statement on renovation permits to the effect that people should contact the SRCAA for information about asbestos, and by requiring evidence of contact with the SRCAA on demolition permits.

Planning Issues for Asbestos

There appear to be no significant known disposal problems with asbestos-containing wastes, although education is needed on an ongoing basis. The City of Spokane Valley will continue to inform the public where possible about the need to conduct an asbestos survey prior to renovation activities, and will continue to require evidence of this for demolition permits.

7.3. BIOMEDICAL WASTES

Existing Management Practices for Biomedical Wastes

State law (Chapter 70.95K RCW) defines biomedical wastes to include:

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

Biosafety level 4 disease waste: biosafety level 4 disease waste is 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, National Institute of Health, biosafety in microbiological and biomedical laboratories, current edition.

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

Human blood and blood products: discarded waste human blood and blood components, and materials containing free flowing blood and blood products.

Pathological waste: 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: all hypodermic needles, syringes and IV tubing with needles attached, scalpel blades, and lancets that have been removed from the original sterile package.

The UTC regulates transporters of biomedical wastes. The UTC has issued statewide franchises to Waste Management and Stericycle to transport biomedical wastes. Their regulations also allow regular solid waste haulers to refuse to haul wastes that they observe to contain infectious wastes as defined by the UTC.

Individual residents who generate hypodermic needles are not regulated as are clinics and agencies. Residents may collect used hypodermic needles in either labeled sharps containers made for that purpose or in empty rigid plastic bottles such as detergent bottles (preferably labeled). Full containers can be dropped off at MRW collection sites, including the new MRW collection facility at the Sunshine Transfer Station.

Planning Issues for Biomedical Wastes

Most biomedical wastes generated in Washington State are currently being handled properly. There are occasionally problems with small amounts of biomedical wastes being improperly disposed from small generators such as veterinarians and dental offices, but in general these can be addressed on an as-needed basis. Residential "sharps" (syringes), however, can be a problem. Sharps and other biomedical wastes are generated at residential locations from home health care, especially for diabetes and other health problems, and from illegal drug use. Residential sources often lack access

to proper disposal methods, and residential sharps thrown in the garbage can pose a hazard to waste collectors and others.

Alternative Strategies for Biomedical Wastes

The following alternative was considered for biomedical wastes.

Special Waste Alternative A – Publicize Proper Disposal Options for Residential Sharps: An ongoing campaign could be conducted to publicize and promote the proper disposal options for residential sharps. This could be accomplished through a multi-prong effort involving the City, the Health District and local pharmacies that sell syringes. The Health District and local pharmacies could take the lead on establishing programs to handle the syringes and publicizing the availability of these programs. For the City, a brief explanation of the problems and proper disposal opportunities could be included on general information that is distributed about the waste collection system.

This alternative is evaluated further at the end of this chapter (see Section 7.7).

7.4. CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES

Existing Management Practices for C&D Wastes

This section of the Plan also addresses "green building," which is a topic closely related to construction and demolition wastes.

C&D wastes are defined simply as the wastes that are generated from construction and demolition activities. These wastes consist primarily of new and used building materials (wood, sheetrock, pipe and other metals, shingles, etc.), concrete and asphalt. Land clearing wastes, including soil, stumps and brush, are also sometimes included in this category, but these materials are rarely treated as a waste. To the extent these materials are taken off-site, the materials can be handled as a valuable product, clean fill or inert wastes (in the case of clean soils), or as a wood waste.

A category related to C&D wastes is "inert wastes." State rules adopted in February 2003, Chapter 173-350 WAC, created this category of waste. Inert wastes are defined to include some types of construction wastes, such as concrete, asphalt, brick, and ceramic tile, but specifically excludes sheetrock. Inert wastes also include glass, stainless steel, aluminum, and other wastes that can meet the criteria for inert wastes (will not burn, creates no harmful leachate or gases, etc.). The regulatory status of inert wastes differs from mixed C&D wastes, with disposal requirements that are less strict.

The total amount of C&D wastes generated in Spokane Valley is unknown, but for most communities, C&D wastes are generated in quantities equal to half or more of the regular solid waste stream. C&D wastes are generated at a rate that is proportional to construction activity, and so annual amounts will vary depending on population

growth, the economic climate and other factors. Large commercial developments and other one-time projects can have a significant impact on annual amounts, as can natural disasters.

C&D wastes can be handled in a variety of ways. Some of this waste can be reused or recycled at facilities in the area (such as Habitat for Humanity, Brown Building Materials and Greenacres Gypsum), and much of it is brought to one of the landfills in the area (Graham Road Recycling and Disposal or one of the inert waste landfills). A significant amount of C&D wastes are disposed with solid wastes. According to the estimated waste composition figures (see Table 2-4), there are 5,000 tons of wood and 6,280 tons of construction waste in the solid waste stream from Spokane Valley.

Beyond Waste Plan: Increasing the amount of green building practices is one of the five key initiatives identified in the State's *Beyond Waste Plan*. Green building is defined by the *Beyond Waste Plan* as "design and construction practices that significantly reduce or eliminate the negative impact of buildings on the environment and occupants in five broad areas: sustainable site planning; conservation of materials and resources; energy efficiency and renewable energy; safeguarding water and water efficiency; and indoor air quality." The *Beyond Waste Plan* adopted a short-term goal of "dramatically increasing adoption of environmentally preferable building construction, operation and deconstruction practices throughout the state and the region." A separate long-term goal was also adopted, which is for "green building to be a mainstream and usual practice throughout the state."

Planning Issues for C&D Wastes

There appears to be no significant problems currently with the management of C&D wastes in Spokane Valley, although reuse and recycling opportunities for these materials could likely be used more.

Alternative Strategies for C&D Wastes

Possible alternatives for C&D wastes are described below.

Special Waste Alternative B – Install Collection Areas at the Transfer Stations: An area at the two local transfer stations could be set up as a collection and temporary storage point for reusable building materials. Materials could be placed in this area by either the customers or by transfer station staff (time permitting). The area should be close to the tipping floor but also distinctly separated from it, to avoid confusion about what materials are permissible to take (scavenging directly from the tipping floor should not be allowed due to safety and regulatory concerns). Rules would need to be established as to whom may take materials from this area, and in any case solid waste customers should be required to weigh and complete their garbage transaction before taking materials from this area.

Special Waste Alternative C – Promote Green Building: As mentioned earlier in this section, Ecology has adopted green building as one of the five primary initiatives in the *Beyond Waste Plan*. The scope of green building is very broad, however, and there are only a few of these topics that fit within the context of this Plan. For instance, issues dealing with energy efficiency, water conservation and indoor air quality have little to do with topics such as C&D recycling or even the use of recycled products. The green building activities that are relevant to this Plan are limited to:

- Promoting de-construction activities that allow reuse and recycling.
- Encouraging builders and others to recycle C&D materials.

These activities could be promoted using a variety of tactics, ranging from providing links to other sources of information, to recycling requirements attached to new building permits. For the City of Spokane Valley, an appropriate level of involvement might be to provide brochures and other information developed by others, as these are available.

Alternatives B and C are evaluated further at the end of this chapter (see Section 7.7).

7.5. MODERATE-RISK WASTES

Introduction

Residents and businesses in Spokane Valley produce small amounts of hazardous wastes, such as used solvents or other chemicals and leftover amounts of products such as garden chemicals and paints. For most businesses and virtually all residents, the amount of hazardous waste produced falls below the amount that is regulated and so is classified by Washington State law as a "moderate-risk waste." Businesses that create larger amounts of these wastes are regulated as hazardous waste generators and are subject to stricter requirements.

Hazardous wastes as defined by State law (RCW 70.105.010) are excluded from the definition of solid waste, and so are not required to be addressed in a plan such as this. MRW generators are not required to retain the services of a hazardous waste disposal company (as larger generators must do), however, MRW will be disposed with solid waste if a convenient alternative is not provided. In other words, solid waste systems must provide an alternative disposal method for MRW or by default these materials will end up in the wastes that are sent to landfills or incinerators. In recognition of this need, a State law (RCW 70.105.220) required local governments to produce a "local hazardous waste plan" that was to be implemented by December 31, 1991.

This section of the Plan addresses MRW in recognition of the need for a solid waste system to provide a viable alternative for the proper disposal of these wastes. This

section is not intended to satisfy the requirements for a local hazardous waste plan, which would require more extensive analysis and program development.

Regulations for Moderate-Risk Wastes

MRW includes waste materials that have the characteristics of and pose the same risks as hazardous wastes, but are generated in relatively small quantities by individual households and in small quantities by businesses. In other words, these wastes are flammable, corrosive, toxic, and/or reactive. Federal law does not currently regulate these wastes as hazardous, but each state can adopt stricter regulations for hazardous waste from households and small quantity generators. Washington State has chosen to regulate these materials as solid waste, so long as they are managed properly. Ecology has created a waste classification called MRW that includes household hazardous waste (or HHW, which is generated by residential sources) and small quantity generator waste (which is generated by businesses, but in quantities below the current threshold for hazardous waste regulations). A State law adopted in 1991 also added used oil to the list of materials to be addressed by MRW programs.

Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator Waste: Many businesses and institutions produce small quantities of hazardous wastes. Conditionally exempt small quantity generators ("CESQGs") may 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 specific pesticides and other poisons that are more toxic than other hazardous wastes. At amounts above these limits, the businesses become medium or large-quantity generators and must comply with the reporting and other requirements for hazardous waste management and disposal. CESQGs are conditionally exempt from State and Federal regulation, meaning that they are exempt only as long as they generate less waste than the threshold amounts, and properly manage and dispose of their wastes.

Used Oil: Washington State law (Chapter 70.95I RCW) requires that local governments manage used oil in conjunction with their MRW programs and submit annual reports to Ecology.

The Beyond Waste Plan

Ecology is required by law (Chapters 70.105 and 70.95 RCW) to develop and update the statewide hazardous waste and solid waste plans. In 2004, Ecology simultaneously updated the *1991 State Solid Waste Management Plan* and the *1994 State Hazardous Waste Management Plan*. In 2004, the updated plans were published together as the *Beyond Waste Plan*. An updated version of the *Beyond Waste Plan* became available at the end of 2009.

The Beyond Waste Plan's 30-year vision states: "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 Beyond Waste Plan recognizes that "waste generation in Washington continues to increase, and that toxic substances are more prevalent in our everyday lives now than they were just few years ago." It explains why it is important to move beyond waste and concludes "to lower the risks to people and the environment, Washington needs to shift to an approach that will significantly reduce wastes and toxic substances over time."

The *Beyond Waste Plan* adopted five initiatives as starting points for reducing solid and toxic wastes in Washington. One of these initiatives is "reducing small-volume hazardous materials and wastes." This initiative addresses products and substances commonly used in households and in relatively small quantities by businesses. Ecology included this initiative in the Beyond Waste Plan for three reasons:

1. The *Beyond Waste Plan* assumes that MRW affects everyone. A major premise of the *Beyond Waste Plan* is that small-volume hazardous materials and wastes are everywhere and that people come into contact with them daily. As a result, chronic and acute exposure to hazardous chemicals in homes and businesses can be a significant health risk, which can be very costly to businesses and society due to health care costs, environmental degradation, insurance and liability.
2. The *Beyond Waste Plan* also assumes that the current management system is not sustainable over the long term. Government funds pay for special collections, fixed facilities, and treatment and disposal programs to keep MRW out of municipal solid waste landfills and away from illegal disposal, but currently only a portion of all MRW is actually captured. Achieving future goals will require a better approach, including safer alternatives, product stewardship, waste reduction, recycling and convenient collection opportunities that do not rely primarily on public systems and finances.
3. Finally, the *Beyond Waste Plan* assumes that great strides are possible, and that many opportunities exist to reduce and eliminate risks associated with MRW. This is based in part on the idea that consumer demand is building for less harmful products, as well as for more reuse and recycling. Several regional and national initiatives are already underway, such as E-Cycle, the Take-it-Back Network and fluorescent lamp recycling, which lend credence to these ideas.

The *Beyond Waste Plan* identifies the following recommendations for the small-volume hazardous materials initiative to succeed:

1. Eliminate or minimize groups of the most toxic chemicals as part of the Ecology's Reducing Toxic Threats work.
2. Reduce threats from mercury.
3. Reduce threats from Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxins.

4. Develop a more comprehensive list of covered electronics through a product stewardship infrastructure.
5. Reduce the use of high-risk pesticides, emphasize proper use, and encourage effective alternatives.
6. Reduce and manage all architectural paint wastes.
7. Implement and promote Environmentally Preferable Purchasing at state and local governments and in institutional settings, with Ecology leading by example. Support the Climate Action Team proposals and other initiatives.
8. Ensure MRW and hazardous substances are regulated and managed according to hazards, toxicity and risk.
9. Support full implementation of local hazardous waste plans.
10. Ensure businesses and facilities handling MRW comply with environmental laws and regulations. Encourage as much reuse and recycling of MRW as possible.
11. Educate the public and businesses on prevention, proper use, storage, and disposal of hazardous products and wastes. Encourage safer alternatives to minimize toxic threats, especially to vulnerable populations.
12. Develop and implement a strategy for a more regionally focused MRW program by evaluating the most significant threats and effective approaches, including safer alternatives, to reducing those threats.

The *Beyond Waste Plan* adopted "five-year milestones" for these recommendations.

Existing Management Practices for Moderate-Risk Wastes

To date, moderate-risk wastes generated in Spokane Valley have been handled through drop-off collection sites at the Valley Transfer Station and two other locations operated by the Regional System. The drop-off site at the Valley Transfer Station is open from 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. seven days per week (except major holidays).

Only household hazardous wastes are accepted for free at this site. CESQG's are referred to a private contractor for disposal of their wastes, and the private contractor periodically conducts collection events for CESQGs at the transfer station.

Ongoing funding for the MRW program is provided through a portion of the tipping fee and Ecology's CPG grant program.

Public education and information about the MRW program, including technical assistance to commercial generators, has been provided to date by Regional System staff. Others in the area, including garbage haulers and recycling companies, also provide information on proper handling and disposal of MRW.

Planning Issues for MRW Wastes

Because the City of Spokane Valley has chosen to leave the Regional System, an alternative program will be needed for MRW. Access to the MRW services at the Valley Transfer Station and other County-owned facilities may not be available. Sunshine has agreed to provide this service at its transfer station, and it is anticipated that they will collect a similar range of materials.

Alternative Strategies for MRW Wastes

Special Waste Alternative D – Encourage City Residents to Use the New Program for HHW: When the City leaves the Regional System in November 2014, city residents could be encouraged to use the MRW collection site at the Sunshine Transfer Station because access to existing County-owned sites may no longer be available.

Special Waste Alternative E – Encourage Sunshine to serve CESQGs at their MRW Facility: When the City leaves the Regional System in November 2014, conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) could be initially served by a referral service and periodic collection events. If these generators could, however, have access to the MRW facility at Sunshine's transfer station, they would have a much better level of service and convenience, and overall administrative demands and costs would be lower. This type of customer could be asked to pay a disposal fee for the wastes that they are dropping off at this site. Sunshine could consider adding services to CESQGs after they have operated the MRW site for a sufficient time to adequately accommodate this type of customer.

These alternatives are evaluated further at the end of this chapter (see Section 7.7).

7.6. STREET SWEEPINGS AND VACTOR WASTES

Existing Management Practices for Street Sweepings and Vactor Wastes

Street sweepings and vactor wastes are two different wastes that are often managed together and are sometimes collectively called "street wastes." Street sweepings are the result of sweeping streets and parking lots to remove litter, sand and other materials. Vactor waste, which gets its name from the brand name of a vacuum truck that is often used to collect this material, is the result of pumping out stormwater catch basins, ditches, detention and retention ponds and similar structures. Both of these materials are potentially contaminated with heavy metals, petroleum products, and other chemicals, as well as being contaminated with litter (paper, plastic and metals). Only in extreme cases would the street sweepings or vactor waste be so contaminated that it would be necessary to handle these wastes as a dangerous waste, but the physical and chemical contaminants do limit the options for using these materials as clean fill or in other reuse applications.

In Spokane Valley, street sweeping and the collection of vactor wastes are done by private companies under contract with the City. In the past, the City has provided a temporary storage site where wood pellets were added to the wastes to soak up excess water, and then the mixture was hauled to a landfill for disposal. At the time this Plan was being developed, however, the City was constructing a "decant facility," which will allow excess liquids to drain out of these wastes. This approach will avoid the need for adding wood pellets and also reduce the number of trips needed to the landfill.

Planning Issues for Street Sweepings and Vactor Wastes

With the construction of the decant facility, there are no additional known issues for street sweepings and vactor wastes, and so there is no need to examine additional alternatives for these materials.

7.7. EVALUATION OF SPECIAL WASTE ALTERNATIVES

Review of Rating Criteria

The special waste alternatives can be evaluated according to several key criteria, including consistency with solid waste planning goals, technical and political feasibility, and the relative cost-effectiveness of the alternative. Based on the ratings for these criteria, each alternative can be given an overall rating and a decision can then be made as to whether to pursue it or not.

Consistency with Solid Waste Planning Goals: All of the special waste alternatives support the goals of providing reliable solid waste services and encouraging recycling and/or proper disposal as appropriate to the type of waste.

Feasibility: Alternatives A (publicizing proper disposal methods for residential sharps) and C (promoting green building) are feasible although may lead to a minor amount of additional expenses not currently being incurred by the City. Alternative B (installing set-aside areas at the two transfer stations in the City) is not likely to be technically or politically feasible (due to cost and space constraints). Alternative D (using the Sunshine Transfer Station for HHW) is feasible and has been contractually arranged. The ability for Sunshine to serve CESQGs at their MRW facility appears feasible but time should be allowed for Sunshine to address this issue properly.

Cost Effectiveness: Alternative A (publicizing proper disposal methods for residential sharps) is cost-effective in the sense that this may avoid a significant personal injury (should a waste collector or other person be stuck by an improperly-disposed syringe). Alternative B (installing set-aside areas at the two transfer stations in the City) may not be cost-effective in the sense that it would be hard to recover the capital costs of constructing the area for this activity. Alternative C (promoting green building) could be considered cost-effective in the sense that an investment in education and outreach would lead to future cost savings (from energy and water savings) in the ownership of

homes and commercial buildings. Alternative D (using the Sunshine Transfer Station for HHW) should be cost-effective in the sense that a proper disposal system for HHW could avoid injuries or environmental damages. Alternative E is cost-effective in that the CESQGs using Sunshine's facility would be asked to pay a fee to cover the disposal costs of their wastes.

Rating of Alternatives

The evaluation of the alternatives is summarized in the following table.

Table 7-1
Rating of the Special Waste Alternatives

Alternative	Consistency with Planning Goals	Feasibility	Cost-Effectiveness	Overall Rating
Biomedical Wastes				
A, Publicize proper disposal options for residential sharps	H	M	H	H
C&D Wastes				
B, Collection areas at transfer stations	H	L	L	L
C, Promote green building	H	M	H	H
Moderate-Risk Wastes				
D, Use Sunshine Transfer Station for HHW	H	H	H	H
E, Sunshine to consider serving CESQGs	H	M	H	H

Rating Scores: H – High, M – Medium, L – Low

7.8 SPECIAL WASTE RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are being made for special waste programs:

High-Priority Recommendations

SW1) Proper disposal options for residential sharps (syringes) will be promoted through a cooperative effort between the City of Spokane Valley, the Health District, and the waste collectors.

SW2) Green building practices will be promoted by distributing brochures and publicizing other sources of information.

SW3) City residents will be encouraged to use the Sunshine Transfer Station for household hazardous wastes.

SW4) Sunshine Recyclers should consider providing MRW disposal services to businesses (CESQGs) in the future.

For Recommendation SW1, implementation responsibility should be shared by the City and the Health District, with assistance and cooperation from the two waste collection companies. The City will be the lead agency for Recommendations SW2 and SW3. The decision on whether and how to serve CESQGs at their MRW facility should be made by Sunshine.

The cost for Recommendation SW1 could be in the range of $25,000 to $50,000, depending on the extent of the public information and outreach campaign, and the potential to "piggy-back" on related public information efforts. The cost for Recommendation SW2 would be minimal, assuming the City would at most need to pay for minor modifications to the City's website and for printing of brochures developed by others. The cost for Recommendation SW3 will be significant, but this cost will be embedded in the disposal costs at the Sunshine Transfer Station and will be funded by Sunshine through tipping fees. The cost for Recommendation SW4 is expected to be covered by user fees.

Recommendation SW3 will be implemented after November 2014, although publicity activities may begin before that date. Recommendation SW4 would likely not be implemented until 2015 or later.

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CHAPTER 8

ADMINISTRATION

8.1. EXISTING ADMINISTRATION ACTIVITIES

City of Spokane Valley

The City of Spokane Valley, which incorporated March 31, 2003, is a non-charter code city that operates under a Council-City Manager system of government. This form of government provides a separation of politics from day-to-day administration of the City's activities, and also allows for professional management of the City's activities. The Council consists of seven elected officials serving staggered four-year terms. All of the seven positions are "at large." Every two years, the City Council members choose one member to serve as the Mayor of the City Council, and a second person to serve as Deputy Mayor. The City Council is generally responsible for adopting legislation and policies, adopting the City's budget, approving contracts, and hiring the City Manager. The City Manager is responsible for implementing City ordinances, preparing the City budget, negotiating and overseeing contracts, managing City operations and staff, and managing other aspects of the City's operations.

Prior to this Plan, the City of Spokane Valley participated in local solid waste programs largely though the Regional System, which included the City of Spokane, Spokane County, and other regional cities. This involvement guided policies and programs in the City and throughout the region. Solid waste services are performed by private companies, although the City and others have been involved in public education and other support activities. The City is also involved in solid waste though the City Code, which has provisions that address problems with properties that accumulate junk, such as inoperable cars and badly-managed piles of organic materials that are attracting pests.

The City of Spokane Valley recently entered into a contract with Sunshine that stipulates that Sunshine will provide solid waste transfer, transport and disposal services for City residents and businesses. A clause of that contract provides that an administrative fee be paid to the City. This fee is to be paid in quarterly installments for a total annual amount of $125,000. There is also a provision of that contract that provides for a "Right-of-Way Maintenance Fee" to be paid by Sunshine, in the amount of $1.00 per ton for each ton of solid waste over 45,500 tons per year. Together, these funds are referred to as a "disposal surcharge" in other parts of this Plan, and these funds are expected to cover the City's expenses for operating the City's System.

Spokane County and the Spokane Regional Solid Waste System

Until recently, solid waste programs in Spokane County were largely managed through the Regional System. Spokane Valley and the other cities in Spokane County have

participated in this Regional System while maintaining some autonomy in solid waste collections and other programs (the City of Spokane, for instance, operates its own collection system for recycling and solid waste). The Regional System will cease to exist in November 2014, however, and Spokane County will become the lead agency for many of the programs that had been handled by the Regional System.

Spokane Regional Health District

The Health District is responsible for health programs throughout Spokane County, including Spokane Valley. In addition to programs addressing personal health problems and food safety, the Health District has an Environmental Public Health Division that conducts inspections of solid waste facilities and handles complaints related to solid waste.

Washington State Agencies and Regulations

The two State agencies that are primarily involved in solid waste management are Ecology and the UTC.

Washington Department of Ecology: The Solid Waste Handling Standards (Chapter 173-350 WAC) were promulgated by Ecology under the authority granted by Chapter 70.95 RCW. In addition, Chapter 173-351 WAC, Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills, contains the current standards for municipal solid waste landfills. The Model Litter Control and Recycling Act (RCW 70.93.060) prohibits depositing garbage on any property 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 have been used for education, increased litter clean-up efforts, and contracts to eligible county entities for illegal dump clean-up activities.

Under the Model Toxics Control Act (Chapter 70.105D RCW), 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. Solid and hazardous waste planning and programs are funded through the CPG program administered by Ecology's Solid Waste and Financial Assurance Program.

Ecology also responds to complaints regarding hazardous material spills or releases.

Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission: The UTC regulates privately-owned utilities and companies that provide public services such as electric power, telephone, natural gas, private water systems, transportation, and waste collection. The UTC's authority over solid waste collection is established in Chapter 81.77 RCW and Chapter 480-70 WAC.

The UTC regulates residential and non-residential garbage collection services, primarily in unincorporated areas and also for incorporated areas that have not taken control of

the collection system. Cities are permitted by State law to choose their form of waste collection regulation. Many cities in Washington contract with a private hauler for garbage collection services (or collect it with city crews as in the case of Spokane), and only a few rely on the UTC to regulate a private garbage hauler as if they were an unincorporated area. UTC 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. This regulatory system was set up by the State Legislature in the 1960's to ensure that every citizen and business, no matter how remotely located, can get garbage collection service.

The UTC regulates solid waste collection companies by granting "certificates of convenience and necessity" that allow companies to operate in specified service areas. It also regulates solid waste collection, under authority of RCW 81.77.030, by:

- 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 all matters affecting their relationship to their customers.
- Requiring collection companies to use rate structures consistent with state waste management priorities.

The UTC requires 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 a service level ordinance.

Federal Agencies and Regulations

At the federal level, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), as amended by the Solid Waste Disposal Act Amendments of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 6901-6987), is the primary body of legislation dealing with 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 that the state program must prohibit "open dumps" and must provide that all solid waste is disposed in an environmentally-sound manner.

8.2. ADMINISTRATION PLANNING ISSUES

No City personnel are currently assigned responsibility for solid waste management and recycling issues.

When the City leaves the Regional System, the City will begin to incur costs for activities that are currently handled by the Regional System. These costs are not well-defined at this time, but are anticipated to be in the neighborhood of $50,000 to $100,000, primarily for various education and outreach activities. The City will also become eligible for CPG funds from Ecology beginning July 1, 2015, and these funds could be used to cover these costs and/or help defray the expense of the MRW program or other programs. As of July 1, 2015, Spokane Valley will be eligible for approximately $250,000 in CPG funds (for a two-year period), although the City will need to provide a 25% match ($83,300, or $41,650 annually) for those funds.

8.3. ALTERNATIVE ADMINISTRATION STRATEGIES

The following alternatives were considered for new or expanded administration programs. The listing of an alternative in this section does not mean that it is considered feasible or desirable, nor that is recommended (see Section 8.5 for administration recommendations).

Alternative A – Hire Staff to Manage the Solid Waste System

None of the existing City employees are specifically assigned to solid waste activities, and so these duties currently fall on the Public Works Director and others. With its new System, additional work will be required for managing contracts, conducting public education activities, and also possibly grant management and reporting. One full-time employee may be needed to manage the System. If the collection system is changed to one where the City handles the billing, then additional personnel would be needed for that as well.

Alternative B – Use Private Contractors and Existing Staff to Manage the Solid Waste System

It should be noted that the idea of hiring additional staff is contrary to the typical approach for Spokane Valley, and it is more likely that the City will wish to contract for as many of the activities as possible and then have existing contracts management staff monitor the progress of those activities. Existing staff can use a variety of techniques to monitor contracts and programs, including retaining the services of private vendors (such as survey firms) as appropriate and necessary (see also Alternative I in the Waste Reduction chapter for more on monitoring methods).

8.4. EVALUATION OF ADMINISTRATION ALTERNATIVES

Review of Rating Criteria

The above alternatives can be evaluated according to several key criteria, including consistency with solid waste planning goals, technical and political feasibility, and the

relative cost-effectiveness of the alternative. Based on the ratings for these criteria, each alternative can be given an overall rating and a decision can then be made as to whether to pursue it or not.

Consistency with Solid Waste Planning Goals: Both of these alternatives support the goals for this Plan.

Feasibility: Between Alternatives A (hiring new staff) and B (the use of existing staff), Alternative B is more technically and politically feasible.

Cost Effectiveness: Alternative B (using existing staff) is more cost-effective than Alternative A (hiring new staff).

Rating of Alternatives

The evaluation of the alternatives is summarized in the following table.

Table 8-1
Rating of the Administration Alternatives

Alternative	Consistency with Planning Goals	Feasibility	Cost-Effectiveness	Overall Rating
A, Hire new staff B, Use existing staff	H H	L H	L H	L H

Rating Scores: H – High, M – Medium, L – Low

8.5 ADMINISTRATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are being made for administration programs:

High-Priority Recommendations

A1) The additional services and programs needed by the City to support the City's solid waste system will be performed by contracted services to the extent feasible and appropriate. Existing City staff will be used to monitor the contracts and programs for solid waste in the City of Spokane Valley.

Medium-Priority Recommendations

A2) The additional funds needed to implement the City's solid waste system will be collected through surcharges on tipping fees collected at the Sunshine Transfer Station.

The City of Spokane Valley is the lead agency for both of these recommendations, which will be implemented in November 2014. The funding source is defined above, plus CPG funds can be used when the City becomes eligible for those.

CHAPTER 9

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

9.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter lists all of the recommendations from previous chapters and presents a plan to implement the recommendations. These recommendations are intended to guide decision-making activities for Spokane Valley for the next six years, while also providing direction for the next 20 years. Implementation of individual program elements will be accomplished through annual budgets and contracts.

9.2. WASTE REDUCTION RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are being made for waste reduction programs (see Chapter 3 for more details):

High-Priority Recommendations

WR1) The City of Spokane Valley will evaluate product stewardship programs as these are proposed on a statewide or national level, and support those if appropriate to the interests of their citizens and the business community.

WR2) The business community in Spokane Valley may be encouraged to reduce waste through a recognition program that publicizes success stories.

WR3) The City of Spokane Valley will adopt policies and practices to encourage City departments to reduce waste.

WR4) Round-up events should be conducted at least annually by the City of Spokane Valley.

Medium-Priority Recommendations

WR5) Public education materials distributed by the City of Spokane Valley will include information on alternative handling methods for yard waste, the value of "smart shopping" methods, how to avoid wasting food, and the availability of volume-based garbage collection fees.

Low-Priority Recommendations

WR6) A ban on the disposal of yard waste within solid waste disposal containers may be considered in the future if public education and outreach efforts are not effective in diverting most of this material from the waste stream.

9.3. RECYCLING AND ORGANICS RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are being made for recycling and organics collection programs (see Chapter 4 for more details):

High-Priority Recommendations

R1) Curbside recycling will continue to be included with garbage collection services for residential customers in Spokane Valley.

R2) City residents and businesses will be encouraged to use Sunshine Transfer Station for Clean Green drop-off services.

Medium-Priority Recommendations

R3) Weekly curbside recycling will be evaluated as part of the waste collection system changes expected to be implemented by Spokane Valley in 2018.

9.4. SOLID WASTE COLLECTION RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are being made for waste collection programs (see Chapter 5 for more details):

High-Priority Recommendations

C1) When the City fully assumes control of collection services, anticipated to be in 2018, various options will be considered for providers and service levels, including negotiating versus bidding for haulers, and collection frequency for recycling.

Medium-Priority Recommendations

C2) Educate the public on the benefits of curbside collection services and the comprehensive costs related to self-haul to transfer station.

9.5. TRANSFER AND DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendation is being made for transfer and disposal programs (see Chapter 6 for more details):

High-Priority Recommendations

D1) The Sunshine Transfer Station is designated as the disposal system for all solid waste from Spokane Valley, effective November 17, 2014.

9.6. SPECIAL WASTE RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are being made for special waste programs (see Chapter 7 for more details):

High-Priority Recommendations

SW1) Proper disposal options for residential sharps (syringes) will be promoted through a cooperative effort between the City of Spokane Valley, the Health District, and the waste collectors.

SW2) Green building practices will be promoted by distributing brochures and publicizing other sources of information.

SW3) City residents will be encouraged to use the Sunshine Transfer Station for household hazardous wastes.

SW4) Sunshine Recyclers should consider providing MRW disposal services to businesses (CESQGs) in the future.

9.7. ADMINISTRATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are being made for administration programs (see Chapter 8 for more details):

High-Priority Recommendations

A1) The additional services and programs needed by the City to support the City's solid waste system will be performed by contracted services to the extent feasible and appropriate. Existing City staff will be used to monitor the contracts and programs for solid waste in the City of Spokane Valley.

Medium-Priority Recommendations

A2) The additional funds needed to implement the City's solid waste system will be collected through surcharges on tipping fees collected at the Sunshine Transfer Station.

9.8. SIX-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The proposed implementation schedule is shown in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1
Implementation Schedule for Recommendations

Recommendation	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Waste Reduction						
WR1) Support product stewardship programs as appropriate						
WR2) Business waste reduction recognition program						
WR3) Adopt city waste reduction policies	X					
WR4) Conduct round-up events						
WR5) Promote waste reduction						
WR6) Consider yard waste disposal ban			X		X	
Recycling and Organics						
R1) Continue to include curbside recycling with garbage services						
R2) Encourage use of Sunshine Transfer Station for Clean Green						
R3) Evaluate weekly curbside recycling				X		
Solid Waste Collection						
C1) Contract for collection service				X		
C2) Increase curbside subscriptions				X		
Transfer and Disposal						
D1) Designate Sunshine Transfer Station as disposal site	X (2014)					
Special Wastes						
SW1) Promote proper disposal of residential sharps						
SW2) Promote green building						
SW3) Encourage use of Sunshine Transfer Station for HHW						
SW4) Sunshine to consider serving CESQGs	X	X				
Administration						
A1) Use existing staff						
A2) Disposal surcharge as funding source						

X – indicates a singular or short-term event. Shading indicates ongoing activities.

9.9. IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES

The City of Spokane Valley is primarily responsible for most of the recommendations made in this Plan, but that responsibility is shared with others as appropriate to the nature of the recommended activity. Implementation responsibilities for the recommended activities are summarized in Table 9-2.

Table 9-2
Implementation Responsibilities for Recommendations

Recommendation	City	County	Health District	Waste Haulers	Others
Waste Reduction					
WR1) Support product stewardship programs as appropriate	X				
WR2) Business waste reduction recognition program	X				O
WR3) Adopt city waste reduction policies	X				
WR4) Conduct round-up events	X				
WR5) Promote waste reduction	X				
WR6) Consider yard waste disposal ban	X				
Recycling and Organics					
R1) Continue to include curbside recycling with garbage services	X			O	
R2) Encourage use of Sunshine Transfer Station for Clean Green	X			O	
R3) Evaluate weekly curbside recycling	X			O	
Solid Waste Collection					
C1) Contract for collection service	X			O	
C2) Increase curbside subscriptions	X				
Transfer and Disposal					
D1) Designate Sunshine Transfer Station as disposal site	X				
Special Wastes					
SW1) Promote proper disposal of residential sharps	O	O	X	O	
SW2) Promote green building	X				
SW3) Encourage use of Sunshine Transfer Station for HHW	X	X		O	
SW4) Sunshine to consider serving CESQGs					Sunshine
Administration					
A1) Use existing staff	X				
A2) Disposal surcharge as funding source	X				

X – indicates primary responsibility. O – indicates secondary responsibility.

9.10. FUNDING STRATEGY

The recommended programs will be funded through garbage rates, tipping fees, a disposal surcharge, other user fees, and State grants (CPG funds). It should be noted here that none of the recommendations in this Plan require additional construction or other capital acquisition activities (beyond the recent modifications that Sunshine has opted to make at the Sunshine Transfer Station), and so the costs addressed in this Plan are solely for operating expenses for a variety of programs. A summary of the funding sources for the recommended programs is shown in Table 9-3.

Garbage rates will be used to fund waste collection, curbside recycling and commercial recycling programs. Tipping fees will be used for the recommended waste reduction, transfer, transport and disposal, household hazardous waste, and administration. Special user fees will fund small quantity generator and other special waste programs.

Table 9-3
Funding Strategies for Recommendations

Project or Activity	Garbage Rates	Tipping Fees	Disposal Surcharge	Special User Fees	Grants	Other Funding as Available
Waste Reduction			X		X	X
Recycling and Organics	X	X		X		
Solid Waste Collection	X					
Transfer and Disposal		X				
Special Wastes			X		X	X
Administration			X			X

9.11. TWENTY-YEAR IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

It is anticipated that programs and facilities in Spokane Valley will generally be able to stay on the course established by this Plan for the next twenty years. The waste stream for the City is not expected to increase so much (see Table 2-6) as to create capacity issues for the collection and disposal system that the City is proposing to use. The recently-executed contract with Sunshine will provide disposal services for at least the next ten years (with two three-year extensions possible). The contracts for waste collection services will provide for those services through 2018, at which time the City anticipates it will enter into a long term contract for solid waste collection services (as

described in Chapter 5). Recycling and organics collection services will continue to be provided through the collection and disposal contracts. Hence, the twenty-year implementation strategy is much the same as the implementation details shown in the previous tables in this chapter. Changes will likely continue to occur, however, in the local, statewide and national solid waste arena, and should any of these changes require an amendment or revision to this Plan, then the steps described in the next section can be taken to address those.

9.12. PROCEDURES FOR AMENDING THE PLAN

The Solid Waste Management-Reduction and Recycling Act (Chapter 70.95 RCW) requires local governments to maintain their solid waste plans in current condition. Plans must be reviewed and revised, if necessary, every five years. Assuming a timely adoption process for this Plan, with the process completed in late 2014, this Plan should be reviewed and, if necessary, revised or amended in 2019 or 2020. According to Ecology's guidelines[5], "amendments" are more minor changes that generally occur within the five-year time period after a solid waste plan is approved, whereas "revisions" are more significant changes that could require more opportunities for public review and comment.

Individuals or organizations wishing to propose Plan amendments before the scheduled review process must petition the City of Spokane Valley in writing. The petition should describe the proposed amendment, its specific objectives, and explain why immediate action is needed prior to the next scheduled review. The Public Works Director will investigate the basis for the petition and prepare a recommendation for the City Manager.

If the City Manager decides that the petition warrants further consideration, the Public Works Director will draft a proposed amendment. This process will also be used if City staff initiate amendments to the Plan. The proposed amendment must be submitted to the City Council and undergo the normal review and approval process for this type of Plan amendment. As an amendment, a SEPA Checklist will likely not be necessary, but the proposed amendment should be reviewed by Ecology (the extent and timing for their review should be determined at a later date on a case-by-case basis). Once adopted, the amendment should be submitted to Ecology for review and approval.

The Public Works 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 Public Works Director and City Manager may be appealed to the City Council.

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[5] Guidelines for Development of Local Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans and Plan Revisions, by the Washington Department of Ecology, February 2010, Publication #10-07-005.

Minor changes that may occur in the System, whether due to internal decisions or external factors, can be adopted without the need to go through a formal amendment process.

Implicit in the development and adoption of this Plan is the understanding that emergency actions may need to be taken by the City in the future for various reasons, and that these actions can be undertaken without needing to amend this Plan beforehand. For instance, an accident, fire or other mishap could interrupt transfer or disposal services and create a temporary or longer term need for alternative disposal arrangements. In the case of an emergency situation, City staff will endeavor to inform Ecology 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 System, an amendment to this Plan will be prepared. If, however, the emergency actions are only undertaken on a temporary or short-term basis, an amendment will not be considered necessary.

The following definitions are provided for various terms used in the *Spokane Valley Solid Waste Management Plan*:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ferrous metals: materials that are predominantly (over 75% by weight) made of iron. Includes cans and various iron and steel alloys that contain enough iron such that magnets adhere to them, but for recycling this generally does not include paint cans or other containers that may contain hazardous residues.

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

HDPE: high-density polyethylene, a type of plastic commonly used in milk, detergent, bleach bottles and other containers. Also used for products that line and cap landfills.

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

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

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

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

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

MSW: municipal solid waste (see also "solid waste").

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

Non-ferrous metals: materials predominantly made of copper, lead, brass, tin, aluminum, and other metals except iron.

PET: polyethylene terephthalate, a type of plastic. Commonly used to refer to 2-liter beverage bottles, although other containers are also increasingly being made from this material, including containers for liquid and solid materials such as cooking oil, liquor, peanut butter, and many other food and household products.

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

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

RCW: Revised Code of Washington.

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

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

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

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

SEPA: State Environmental Policy Act.

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

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

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

Spokane Regional Solid Waste System: The name of the system that operated the public transfer stations and other aspects of the solid waste system through November 2014. This system was created by Interlocal agreements between Spokane County and the cities in the county, and was administered by the City of Spokane.

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

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

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

UGA: Urban Growth Area, see Spokane Valley Comprehensive Plan for more details.

UTC: Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission.

WAC: Washington Administrative Code.

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

White goods: large appliances such as refrigerators.

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

ATTACHMENT A

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

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CITY OF Spokane Valley

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
PLANNING DIVISION

DETERMINATION OF NON-SIGNIFICANCE

11707 E Sprague Ave Suite 106 • Spokane Valley WA 99206
509.921.1000 • Fax: 509.921.1008 • cityhall@spokanevalley.org

FILE NUMBER: SEP-2014-0009 Solid Waste Management Plan

PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION: Environmental review of the Solid Waste Management Plan. The plan provides guidance for the solid waste system in the City of Spokane Valley, which includes garbage collection and disposal, and programs for waste reduction, recycling, organics, special wastes and the administration of these programs. The Plan provides guidance on program development and implementation for these activities for the next five to six years, and anticipates the needs of the solid waste system 20 years from now.

PROPOSAL LOCATION: This is a non-project action. The plan will impact the solid waste system for the City of Spokane Valley.

OWNER: City of Spokane Valley, Eric Guth, 11707 E Sprague Ave, Suite 106, Spokane Valley, WA 99206

APPLICANT: City of Spokane Valley, Eric Guth, 11707 E Sprague Ave, Suite 106, Spokane Valley, WA 99206

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

DETERMINATION:

- ☐ There is no comment period for this Determination of Non-Significance (DNS).
- ☐ This DNS is issued using the optional DNS process in WAC 197-11-355. There is no further comment period on the DNS.
- ☒ This DNS is issued under WAC 197-11-340(2); the lead agency will not act on his proposal for 14 days from the date issued.

STAFF CONTACT: Lori Barlow, Senior Planner, City of Spokane Valley; 11707 E Sprague Avenue, Suite 106, Spokane Valley, WA 99206, PH: (509) 720-5335/FX (509) 688-0037, lbarlow@spokanevalley.org

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL: John Hohman, Community Development Director

DATE ISSUED: August 15, 2014 **SIGNATURE:** _____

APPEAL: An appeal of this determination shall be submitted to the Community Development Department within fourteen (14) calendar days after the date issued. The appeal must be written and specific factual objections made to the City's threshold determination. Appeals shall be conducted in conformance with Spokane Valley Municipal Code (SVMC) 17.90 Appeals, and any required fees pursuant to the City's adopted Fee Schedule shall be paid at the time of appeal submittal. Pursuant to WAC 197-11-680, appeals shall be limited to a review of a final threshold determination.

APPENDIX A
ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

INTRODUCTION

Ecology guidelines for solid waste plans require that the potential impacts of this Spokane Valley Solid Waste Management Plan (this "Plan") must be evaluated according to the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) process. This checklist has been prepared to fulfill that requirement.

SUMMARY

The SEPA checklist prepared for this Plan is intended only to address those programs specifically recommended by the CSWMP. Any new facilities or other activities proposed subsequent to this Plan will need to undergo their own SEPA review process.

No negative environmental impacts are anticipated to result from the programs recommended in this Plan.

SEPA CHECKLIST
SVMC 21.20

Community Development – Planning Division
11703 E Sprague Ave Suite B-3 ♦ Spokane Valley WA 99206
509.720.5310 ♦ Fax: 509.688.0037 ♦ planning@spokanevalley.org

STAFF USE ONLY

Date Submitted: July 15, 2014 **Received by:** L. Barlow **Fee:** $ 350.--

PLUS #: _____ **File #:** SEP-2014-0009

A. BACKGROUND

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:

   Spokane Valley Solid Waste Management Plan

2. Name of applicant:

   Spokane Valley Public Works Department

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

   Eric Guth, 509-720-5000, 11707 East Sprague Ave., Suite 106, Spokane Valley, WA 99206

4. Date checklist prepared:

   June 12, 2014

5. Agency requesting checklist:

   Washington Department of Ecology

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

   The recommendations contained in the Solid Waste Management Plan will be implemented primarily over the next five years.

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

   No

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

   The permit for one of the facilities mentioned in this Plan, the Sunshine Disposal Transfer Station, was recently modified to allow some of the proposed activities to proceed.

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.

   NA

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

    This Plan must be adopted by the Spokane Valley City Council and then the Washington Department of Ecology must approve the plan.

11. Give brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and the size of the project and site.

    Recommendations are made in this Plan for solid waste, moderate-risk waste and other aspects of the solid waste management system. Recommended actions include education and promotion, assignment of implementation responsibilities, and a funding strategy.

12. Location of the proposal.

    The activities described in the plan will take place primarily in the City of Spokane Valley.

13. Does the proposed action lie within the Aquifer Sensitive Area (ASA)? The general Sewer Service Area? Priority Sewer Service Area?

    Yes, the activities described in this Plan will take place in the City of Spokane Valley.

14. <u>The following questions supplement Part A.</u>

    a. Critical Aquifer Recharge Area (CARA) / Aquifer Sensitive Area (ASA).

        1. Describe any systems, other than those designed for the disposal of sanitary waste, installed for the purpose of discharging fluids below the ground surface (includes systems such as those for the disposal of Stormwater or drainage from floor drains). Describe the type of system, the amount of material to be disposed of through the system and the types of material likely to be disposed of (including materials which may enter the system inadvertently through spills or as a result of firefighting activities).

           NA

        2. Will any chemicals (especially organic solvents or petroleum fuels) be stored in aboveground or underground storage tanks? If so, what types and quantities of material will be stored?

           NA

        3. What protective measures will be taken to insure that leaks or spills of any chemicals stored or used on site will not be allowed to percolate to groundwater? This includes measures to keep chemicals out of disposal systems.

           NA

4. Will any chemicals be stored, handled or used on the site in a location where a spill or leak will drain to surface or groundwater or to a stormwater disposal system discharging to surface or groundwater?

   NA

b. Stormwater

1. What are the depths on the site to groundwater and to bedrock (if known)?

   NA

2. Will stormwater be discharged into the ground? If so, describe any potential impacts.

   NA

B. ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS

EVALUATION FOR AGENCY USE ONLY

1) Earth

a. General description of the site (check one): ☐ flat, ☐ rolling, ☐ hilly, ☐ steep slopes, ☐ mountainous, other

   Does not apply

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

   Does not apply

c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them and note any prime farmland.

   Does not apply

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

   Does not apply

e. Describe the purpose, type, and approximate quantities of any filling or grading proposed. Also indicate source of fill.

   Does not apply

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

   Does not apply

g. About what percent of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction?

   Does not apply

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

Does not apply

2) Air

EVALUATION FOR AGENCY USE ONLY

a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal (i.e., dust, automobile, odors, industrial wood smoke) during construction and when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known.

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

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

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

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

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

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

EVALUATION FOR AGENCY USE ONLY

Does not apply

b. Ground:

1) Will ground water be withdrawn, or will water be discharged to ground water? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

Does not apply

2) Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (for example: Domestic sewage; industrial, containing the following chemicals; agricultural; etc.).

Does not apply

c. Water runoff (including stormwater):

1) Describe the source of runoff (including storm water) and method of collection and disposal, if any (include quantities, if known). Where will this water flow? Will this water flow into other waters? If so, describe.

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

4) Plants

a. Check or circle 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
☐ wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other
☐ water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other
☐ other types of vegetation

EVALUATION FOR AGENCY USE ONLY

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

5) Animals

a. Circle any birds and animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site:

☐ birds: hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds, other:
☐ mammals: deer, bear, elk, beaver, other:
☐ fish: bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other:

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

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.

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

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

EVALUATION FOR AGENCY USE ONLY

7) Environmental health

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

Does not apply

1) Describe special emergency services that might be required.

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

b. Noise

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

Does not apply

2) What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term or a long-term basis? Indicate what hours noise would come from the site.

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

8) Land and shoreline use

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties?

Does not apply

b. Has the site been used for agriculture? If so, describe.

Does not apply

c. Describe any structures on the site.

Does not apply

EVALUATION FOR AGENCY USE ONLY

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

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

h. Has any part of the site been classified as an "environmentally sensitive" area? If so, specify.

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

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

EVALUATION FOR AGENCY USE ONLY

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

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

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

12) Recreation

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

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

EVALUATION FOR AGENCY USE ONLY

13) Historic and cultural preservation

a. Are there any places or objects listed on, or proposed for, national, state, or local preservation registers known to be on or next to the site? If so, generally describe.

Does not apply

b. Generally describe any landmarks or evidence of historic, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance known to be on or next to the site.

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

14) Transportation

a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site, and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.

Does not apply

b. Is site currently served by public transit? If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?

Does not apply

c. How many parking spaces would the completed project have? How many would the project eliminate?

Does not apply

d. Will the proposal require any new roads or streets, or improvements to existing roads or streets, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private).

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur.

Does not apply

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

EVALUATION FOR AGENCY USE ONLY

Does not apply

15) Public services

a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: fire protection, police protection, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe.

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

16) Utilities

a. Check utilities currently available at the site: ☐ electricity, ☐ natural gas, ☐water, ☐ refuse service, ☐ telephone, ☐ sanitary sewer, ☐ septic system, ☐ other – describe

Does not apply

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

Does not apply

C. SIGNATURE

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

Signature: _____

Date Submitted: _____

D. SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET FOR NON-PROJECT ACTIONS

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?

   Implementation of the proposed recommendations should help reduce the amount of water and air discharges, while increasing the proper handling of any solid or toxic wastes that are generated in the City. There should not be an increase or reduction in noise.

   a. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce such increases are:

   Not Applicable.

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

   No impacts to plants, animals, fish and marine life are anticipated.

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

   Not Applicable.

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

   The proposed recommendations should help reduce energy demands and help to conserve natural resources, by increasing waste reduction and other activities. Increased recycling leads to conservation of natural resources and also reduces energy demands. In general, using recycled materials in place of virgin materials requires significantly less energy in the manufacturing process.

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

   Not Applicable.

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

   None of these areas will be negatively impacted by the recommendations in this Plan.

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

   Not Applicable.

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

   No direct impacts to land or shoreline use are anticipated to result from the proposed recommendations.

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

   Not Applicable.

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

   The proposed recommendations should lead to minor reductions in transportation requirements and public services, although if curbside recycling is increased to weekly then there would be additional traffic in the City. Transportation of solid waste out of the city should be lessened by increased waste reduction and recycling.

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

   Not Applicable.

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

   No such conflicts are likely. The intent of creating this Plan is to comply with various laws and requirements (especially on the state level) regarding environmental protection and other factors.

E. SIGNATURE

I, the undersigned, swear under penalty of perjury that the above responses are made truthfully and to the best of my knowledge. I also understand that, should there be any willful misrepresentation or willful lack of full disclosure on my part, the agency may withdraw any Determination of Nonsignificance that it might issue in reliance upon this check list.

Date: 7/15/14 Signature: Eric Guth

Please print or type:

Proponent: Eric Guth

Address: 11707 East Sprague, Suite 106, Spokane Valley, WA 99206

Phone: 509-720-5000

Person completing form (if different from proponent):

Name: Rick Hlavka, Green Solutions

Address: PO Box 680, South Prairie, WA 98385

Phone: 360-897-9533

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ATTACHMENT B

RESOLUTION OF ADOPTION

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CITY OF SPOKANE VALLEY
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON
RESOLUTION NO. 14-011

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF SPOKANE VALLEY, SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING THE CITY OF SPOKANE VALLEY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN, AND OTHER MATTERS RELATING THERETO.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Spokane Regional Solid Waste Management System interlocal agreement entered into on July 15, 2003, between the City of Spokane Valley, Spokane County, and the City of Spokane (the "Solid Waste Interlocal"), the City of Spokane Valley (the "City") became part of the Spokane Regional Solid Waste Management System (the "Spokane Solid Waste System"); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Solid Waste Interlocal, the Spokane Solid Waste System provided solid waste transfer, transport, and disposal services for all solid waste generated within the City; and

WHEREAS, the Solid Waste Interlocal was amended by the parties on November 2, 2011 to terminate at 11:59 PM on November 16, 2014; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 35.21.152, the City is granted authority to manage, regulate, maintain, utilize, operate, control and contract for solid waste handling systems, and may contract with any public or private party to operate publicly or privately owned or operated solid waste handling systems, and to designate particular publicly or privately owned or operated solid waste handling systems as disposal facilities; and

WHEREAS, since the amendment to the Solid Waste Interlocal in 2011, the City has researched, reviewed, and conducted studies on options for solid waste handling of solid waste generated within the City's boundaries; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 35.21.120, the City is granted authority to award contracts for any service related to solid waste handling, including contracts entered into under RCW 35.21.152; and

WHEREAS, at the City Council's meeting on May 27, 2014, the City Council determined to contract with Sunshine Recyclers, Inc., to provide comprehensive solid waste transfer, transport, and disposal services for the residents of the City; and

WHEREAS, the City entered into an agreement with Sunshine Recyclers, Inc., dated as of June 4, 2014, to provide comprehensive solid transfer, transport, and disposal services for the residents of the City (the "Sunshine Solid Waste Services Agreement"); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 70.95.010, it is the responsibility of local government to assume primary responsibility for solid waste management within their jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 70.95.080(3)(a), a city, upon assuming control of solid waste handling within its jurisdiction, is required to prepare a coordinated, comprehensive solid waste management plan to be integrated into the comprehensive county plan; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 70.95.010, the Washington State Legislature has found the following priorities for the collection, handling, and management of solid waste are necessary and should be followed in descending priority order as applicable: (1) waste reduction, (2) recycling, with source separation of recyclable materials as the preferred method, (3) energy recovery, incineration, or landfill of separated waste, and (4) energy recovery, incineration, or landfill of mixed municipal solid wastes; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 70.95.080(1), each solid waste management plan shall consider and plan for the following handling methods or services: (1) source separation of recyclable materials and products, organic materials, and wastes by generators, (2) collection of source separated materials, (3) handling and proper preparation of materials for reuse or recycling, (4) handling and proper preparation of organic materials for composting or anaerobic digestion, and (5) handling and proper disposal of nonrecyclable wastes; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 70.95.080(2), after June 10, 2010, each local comprehensive solid waste management plan shall, at a minimum, consider methods to address the following: (1) construction and demolition waste for recycling or reuse, (2) organic material including yard debris, food waste, and food contaminated paper products for composting or anaerobic digestion, (3) recoverable paper products for recycling, (4) metals, glass, and plastics for recycling, and (5) waste reduction strategies; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 70.95.010 and RCW 70.95.080, the City prepared a draft comprehensive solid waste management plan and took public comment on the draft plan by, (1) posting the draft plan on the City's website and accepting comments electronically, (2) placing a copy of the draft plan at the Spokane Valley Library, (3) making a copy of the draft plan available at City Hall, (4) conducting a public open house on July 31, 2014, and (5) accepting public comment at the regular meeting of the City Council on November 4, 2014; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to chapter 43.21C RCW and chapter 21.20 Spokane Valley Municipal Code (SVMC), the City conducted a SEPA review of the draft plan and made a determination of nonsignificance; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to RCW 70.95.094, the City provided the draft plan to the Washington Department of Ecology ("Ecology") for review on July 17, 2014; and

WHEREAS, Ecology provided comments to the City on the draft plan on August 21, 2014; and

WHEREAS, the City has considered the comments from Ecology and those received from the public and incorporated necessary changes into the draft plan; and

WHEREAS, the City desires to designate the Sunshine Transfer and Disposal Station located at 2405 North University Road, Spokane Valley, as the Spokane Valley University Transfer Station, which shall be open to use by all residents of the City and the solid waste collection companies collecting solid waste within the City pursuant to the terms of the Sunshine Solid Waste Services Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the City Council determines that adoption and implementation of the final Spokane Valley Solid Waste Management Plan is in the best interest for the public health, safety, welfare and environment for the City and its residents; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to adopt and implement the final Spokane Valley Solid Waste Management Plan effective as of November 17, 2014; and

WHEREAS, the City Council determines that existing State laws and regulations, existing Spokane County Regional Health District regulations, existing City regulations, the Sunshine Solid Waste Services Agreement, and the City's anticipated contracts for solid waste collection services with Waste Management of Washington and Sunshine Disposal, Inc. are sufficient to fully implement the final Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan as of November 17, 2014.

NOW THEREFORE, be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Spokane Valley, Spokane County, Washington, as follows:

Section 1. Designated Transfer Station. The City Council hereby designates the Sunshine Transfer and Disposal Station located at 2405 North University Road, Spokane Valley, as the Spokane Valley University Transfer Station and as the City's designated disposal system, which is owned and operated by Sunshine Recyclers, Inc., and which shall be open to use by all City residents and the solid waste collection companies collecting solid waste within the City. Sunshine Recyclers, Inc. shall provide solid waste transfer, transport, and disposal services at the Spokane Valley University Transfer Station to the residents of the City and solid waste collection companies pursuant to the Sunshine Solid Waste Services Agreement.

Section 2. Solid Waste Plan Adopted. The City Council hereby adopts the Spokane Valley Solid Waste Management Plan (the "Solid Waste Management Plan"), attached hereto as Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein by reference. The City Council hereby authorizes the City Manager to take all actions necessary within his authority to implement the Solid Waste Management Plan, including, but not limited to, finalizing and submitting the Solid Waste Management Plan to the Washington Department of Ecology for final approval and to Spokane County for inclusion within Spokane County's comprehensive solid waste management plan.

Section 4. Applicability of Law. The City Council hereby finds and determines that as of the date of this Resolution, existing State laws and regulations, existing Spokane County Regional Health District regulations, existing City regulations, the Sunshine Solid Waste Services Agreement, and the City's anticipated contracts for solid waste collection services with Waste Management of Washington and Sunshine Disposal, Inc. are sufficient to fully implement the final Solid Waste Management Plan as of November 17, 2014.

Section 3. Effective Date. This Resolution shall be in full force and effect November 17, 2014.

Approved this 4th day of November, 2014.

ATTEST:

Christine Bainbridge, City Clerk

CITY OF SPOKANE VALLEY

Dean Grafos, Mayor

Approved as to form:

Office of the City Attorney

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