SWANA Landfill Management

2014 Excellence Award Nomination

SOUTHERN IDAHO REGIONAL SOLID WASTE DISTRICT
Southern Idaho Regional Solid Waste District

Executive Summary

Southern Idaho Regional Solid Waste District (SISW) operates an integrated solid waste management system for seven owner counties. A Subtitle D Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) located in southern Idaho, SISW is the mainstay of the integrated solid waste management system for the region. Since 1994, SISW has fulfilled its operating mission of environmentally sound solid waste management, cost effectiveness, citizen participation and opportunities to reduce, reuse and recycle. SISW’s approach to the design and operation of the landfill is one that protects the environment, promotes being a good neighbor in all the communities it serves, and maximizes the use of available resources in its operations. SISW celebrates 20 years of operation in 2014.

This document is organized according to the categories established by SWANA’s Landfill Management Technical Division for the 2014 Landfill Management Excellence Award. The main categories and sub-categories are all addressed in the text of this submittal.

Section 1: General Information

In February, 1992 engineering services were provided to SISW in support of the siting and development of a regional landfill to serve seven counties in southern Idaho: Blaine, Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Twin Falls and Minidoka. (Pictured) Twin Falls County, the county of largest population, decided to leave SISW and pursue development of their own landfill; subsequently rejoining the District in 2000.

In August, 1993 the Cassia County Commissioners approved SISW’s special use permit application to serve as an essential public facility for disposal of solid waste, addressing a distinct public need. It was granted upon the terms and conditions of the environmental assessment which described the anticipated impacts and mitigating measures involved with developing a regional solid waste landfill near Milner Butte in western Cassia County. Milner Butte Landfill (MBL) maintains the highest landfill standards in its operations.

Southern Idaho Solid Waste (SISW) features a progressive design and implements operational practices to minimize rural waste disposal impacts. For 20 years, SISW has been committed to providing excellent customer service to more than 190,000 residents meeting the disposal needs through the delivery of quality programs, friendly services, cost-effective business development and efficient waste management. SISW operates MBL which is centrally located to serve an area of 10,471 square miles.
SISW has implemented numerous waste diversion and recycling programs that helped to divert 31,054 tons of rural waste from the landfill in 2013. The diversion programs consist of asbestos, appliances and scrap metal, batteries, computers and e-waste, construction and demolition debris, contaminated soils, liquid waste, tires, wood waste, and 3-stream community recycle bins. SISW also accepts MSW, sludge and other special wastes that require landfilling in a Tier II Subtitle D landfill in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. We have expanded this program to 15 percent of total waste amounts being diverted materials from the landfill.

SISW is dedicated to managing rural waste. With 14 waste transfer stations located throughout the service district, SISW provides convenient waste disposal to the regions customers. SISW receives an average of 700 tons of waste each day. (Pictured)

This 2014 SWANA Landfill Management Excellence Award nomination will provide an overview of how SISW is leading the way in rural landfill management through the pioneering operational and environmental management of the District.

**Section 2: Siting, Design & Construction**

**Final Site Development, Landfill Life and Capacity** - Milner Butte Landfill is an advanced engineered landfill site that was opened in April, 1994 after extensive site search and approval efforts involving the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), State of Idaho, Idaho South Central Health District 5 (SCPHD), Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) and multi-County jurisdictions.

The MBL site is located in western Cassia County approximately 11 miles west of the town of Burley, Idaho and 25 miles east of the city of Twin Falls, Idaho. Entrance to the site is off of State Route 30 approximately 1.5 miles east of the Twin Falls/Cassia County Line and near the east slope of Milner Butte. The original site consists of approximately 480 acres, of which 140 are approved for landfilling. SISW purchased an additional 160 acres of land in 2001 of which approximately 100 acres will be used for expanding the landfill activities. Depending on volumes, this may extend the life of the landfill by an additional 30 or 40 years. Using a 1% increase in disposal waste amounts the landfill has the potential to provide approximately 100 years of disposal use. Using highly successful landfill management practices, including recycling and waste diversion programs, Milner Butte Landfill’s life may be extended to the year 2100.

The landfill is permitted to the year 2060 with agreements in place through 2033 with each of the owner counties. The present permitted capacity is approximately 19,400,000 cubic yards (CY) of waste. The final height of the landfill will be approximately 150 feet above native elevation.

The site was designed to operate on a “close-as-you-go” basis. IDEQ approved the MBL to use an alternative final cover instead of the traditional High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) liner. SISW analyzed native soil and received approval to move forward with the alternate cover project. SISW staff completed the project in-house saving our residents hundreds of thousands of dollars. Staff placed two feet of native soil and then achieved all criteria for compaction and moisture content. Staff then placed six inches of topsoil on top of the compacted soil and finished the project by seeding the area with native vegetation. SISW has completed two water balanced final closure projects to date. To date the total area of final closure at the MBL encompasses over 19 acres, which is about 1/3 of the active landfill.

Since Milner Butte is in close proximity to Milner Butte Landfill, the landfill and the butte will eventually be constructed to look like they are one landmark. The entire landfill will operate the Gas Collection and Control System (GCCS), ground water monitoring program, and surface emissions monitoring forty years after the landfill accepts its final load of solid waste.

SISW allocates monies each budget year to a Closure/Post Closure Reserve Fund that has been and will be used for any closure
activities to date and in the future. SISW reassesses our Financial Assurance Plan (FAP) every five years to ensure that the fund is properly funded. Currently SISW is overfunded, which is a positive, but each time we review the FAP our obligations can fluctuate because of the swing in expansion versus closed portions of the landfill. SISW will never be underfunded since it reviews all obligations every five years. The budget will be amended if there is a need to allocate additional monies.

**Site Preparation, Design and Construction - Nearby Land Use** - Land use in the landfill vicinity is open space, rangeland, dry land agriculture (primarily wheat cultivation) and irrigated farms. The site is bordered by large-acreage holdings. These parcels are primarily uncultivated and held in open space, with the exception of grazing land to the north and irrigated farm land to the east. The site and the entire West Cassia area is zoned multi-purpose and landfilling at the site was determined to be an allowed use by the Cassia County Attorney and Cassia County Commissioners. (Pictured)

**Site Preparation -** Pre-development studies for the landfill were conducted in the early 1990’s to determine the suitability of the site for development of the landfill. The studies involved laboratory examination, testing of soil samples and engineering evaluations of soil conditions. Land use, climate, topography, drainage, soils, and hydrogeology were studied.

The Milner Butte site was selected based on review of the available data. MBL meets all six criteria set forth under RCRA Subtitle D which include the following: airport safety, floodplains, wetlands, fault areas, seismic impact zones and unstable areas. MBL also meets the Idaho State standards established by the Idaho State Legislature for siting a MSWLF. The state standards also include the following six criteria: critical wildlife habitat, buffer zone restrictions, compatible zoning and use restrictions, proximity to state or national parks, proximity to streams, lakes, or ponds and shallow groundwater restrictions.

**Geology/Soils -** Soil borings and samples for the landfill were conducted and the site exhibits the following generalized geologic cross section: the surface soils have been characterized by the Soil Conservation Services in “Soil Survey of Cassia County, Idaho, Western Part” as Portneuf silt loam. This is a deep, well-drained soil with a typical soil gradation of 100 percent passing a No. 10 sieve. The soil liquid limit is 25 to 35 percent with a plasticity index of non-plastic to 10. The surface layer is a light brownish grey silt loam almost a foot thick. The soil is mild to moderately alkaline with borings evidencing a large amount of hard cemented calcareous nodules.

**Hydrology -** The dry, desert environment makes a very low hydraulic conductivity which assists in the prevention of the landfill from impacting the underlying groundwater. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance maps for Cassia County were used to determine the floodplains with respect to the landfill site. The site is located outside of the 100-year flood plain and is classified as Zone C, a classification for areas that are least likely to be flooded.

During preliminary geotechnical evaluation to look for evidence of wetland areas, there did not appear to be any evidence of wetlands within the site.

**Buffer Zone -** SISW maintains a buffer zone of 200 feet at the site boundaries, which is a fenced, enclosed area. The remaining area is used for support facilities for the operation of the landfill.

**Construction Techniques -** The landfill is constructed in cells, which average approximately 13.4 acres each. Sequential site development provides flexibility in landfill development. Flexibility to vary the rate and extent of the development of the landfill is extremely important because of possible changes in disposal amounts and disposal rates. By minimizing the amount of open disturbed area, less leachate is generated annually. Leachate would also be reduced by closing a cell/stage as soon as it reaches final grades.
Design and Construction - The MBL design provides the basic foundation for development of the SISW engineered landfill facilities, structures, and systems necessary for a waste disposal facility. The main components that establish the criteria for design are: federal and state requirements; project requirements; and current industry best practice and engineering standards. Milner Butte Landfill has become a prime example of how a properly operated landfill can have a minimal environmental impact. SISW has evolved over the last 20 years from a landfill site into a fully integrated waste management program.

The integrated program includes a fully engineered lined landfill, a rural recycling roll-off container service, a yard waste compost site, a wood waste grinding program, a tire recycling program, a household hazardous waste (HHW) program, a landfill gas collection facility, a construction demolition and debris site, an asbestos disposal program, a contaminated soil remediation site, a metal recycling site, an e-waste recycling program and fourteen transfer stations for residential and business use. The SISW Milner Butte Landfill is open to the public 6 days per week (Monday thru Saturday) from 7:30 am to 5:30 pm.

SISW has managed the timely design and construction of new landfill cells to meet the needs of the generated solid waste. (Pictured) To accomplish this, SISW has implemented a phased approach to cell design and construction. This approach will ensure that adequate disposal capacity is available while minimizing landfill cell open areas. This has also allowed SISW to use areas within the footprint of the landfill for other solid waste management and recycling activities such as wood waste, tires, metals, construction demolition and debris, and staging areas for construction activities. The recently acquired GPS-guided system has facilitated and improved the overall conformance of the cell construction to the designed project.

In recent years, SISW has worked in coordination with engineers and contractors to improve on the construction techniques of new cells, and has even partnered with the contractor to self-perform certain portions of the latest landfill cell construction. Using SISW staff and equipment SISW saved on the total construction cost and took advantage of the operations staff experience to perform major components of the cell construction. SISW self-performed the following with associated savings:

- Cell 5 CQA = $37,000
- Cell 5 Excavation = $600,000
- Cell 5 Placement of Drainage Aggregate $400,000
- Cell 5 Preliminary Design = $20,000
- In-house Survey = $15,000 annually
- Monitor LFG Flare and Wells = $20,000 annually

SISW’s direct involvement with this latest cell construction helped expedite construction, reduce potential change orders, and yielded savings over $1,092,000.00 in the total construction costs of the cell.

The operating portion of the landfill is approximately 54 acres made up of four cells. Cells one through three are each 15.5 acres and cell four is 7.5 acres. SISW just completed cell five consisting of 13 acres. Cell five is not operational at this time but will begin accepting waste the middle of April 2014.

Even though SISW is fiscally conservative, we like to get the most bang for our buck. SISW has completed excavation for three of the five cells at the MBL. We generally act as the project manager and subcontract the liner installation but we have also completed cells by the design-build process as well.

Engineered Liner System - The liner system for the MBL has been engineered to prevent the migration of leachate into the underlying strata and groundwater. The liner system lies directly on the foundation (prepared subgrade) which is constructed
on top of compacted native soil consisting of a geosynthetic clay liner with 20 mil HDPE adhered to bentonite, a 60 mil HDPE liner, 16 ounce geo-textile, geo-netting, a leachate collection system, 18 inches of coarse and medium coarse drainage aggregate and a ten foot buffer zone of visually reviewed MSW before any heavy equipment is placed. Each cell is constructed with peaks and valleys running from west to east at a two percent slope. (Pictured)

Each valley contains slotted HDPE pipe to collect leachate that percolates through the MSW to the bottom of the liner system. Leachate is collected by a gravity drain to the leachate collection manifold that is collected in the leachate sump. The leachate is pumped from the sump to an evaporation pond south of the landfill footprint. Because we are in such an arid climate, the MBL collects on average 250,000 gallons of leachate annually. SISW is fortunate that we do not have the leachate problems that many landfills have around the nation, this is attributed to the in depth location analysis that was completed prior to operation.

The landfill gas system infrastructure has been constructed to serve the entire life of the landfill by installing horizontal wells and using the leachate collection system to pull additional landfill gas. SISW currently has 26 landfill gas monitoring wells, five are vertical wells with the remaining 21 being horizontal wells. In 2009 the 50 MG/NMOC mark was reached which required MBL to install a Gas Collection and Control System (GCCS). Fortunately, SISW is very proactive and had the GCCS constructed and operational four months before EPA mandated that we would need to submit a design plan. SISW was the third landfill in the state to install a GCCS and has been one of the most innovative solid waste influences in the State of Idaho.

**Site Development** - The site is deficient in top soil and due to the closure requirements of 18” of native soils and 6” of top soil, SISW has removed and stockpiled all top soils on site. This will follow closure requirements and facilitate the growth of vegetation in the closed areas of the landfill. The top soil is then used, as needed, for final closer of the landfill cells. We are currently looking into a pilot program to incorporate biosolids with dead soil to create fertile topsoil which will be used on site.

SISW is a waste water treatment plant sludge processing facility accepting and processing over 40,000 tons of biosolids each year. SISW is currently working with the SCPHD and IDEQ on processing biosolids on site to a Class A Exceptional Quality (EQ). If the EQ can be achieved SISW will distribute the biosolids to local agricultural customers free of charge. Previously, the biosolids would be turned seven to eight times before it was able to be placed in the landfill for final disposal. (Pictured) This is accomplished by incorporating Flue Gas Desulfurization (FGD) waste material from the local sugar industry, which would like to use the material as a soil amendment; however, it contains trace amounts of salts making it unusable. Recent SISW testing shows it can meet Class A EQ requirements by processing the material with an organic rich material which raises the temperature and removes the salts to create a fertile soil amendment.

**Innovative approaches** - SISW has developed innovative systems to monitor leachate generation, landfill gas generation and maintains an extensive groundwater monitoring program and is continually improving design and operations of the landfill system.

- SISW has been highly proactive with LFG management by providing active gas collection systems in all of the constructed cells and a state-of-the art gas flare.
- Many people have used a global positioning system (GPS) device for routine travel, but very few landfill operators...
have integrated GPS technology into their landfill operations. SISW has been using the GPS technology to survey the new construction projects and to maximize landfill density which increase the return on landfill cell development and slows the rate of airspace depletion.

- Grade control is of high importance in maintaining proper stormwater control, working slope faces, roadway preservation and site drainage. The SISW GPS system is a timely and cost-effective method for self-sufficiency of survey needs.

- SISW installed GPS navigation in the compactors which has improved longevity of the landfill, maximizing the permitted airspace, maximizing compaction, and streamlining daily operations. This cutting edge technology is not used at any other landfill in the state. The GPS system integrates with future landfill design and waste fill sequence. SISW is now able to survey areas without paying a certified surveyor when certification is unnecessary. Since purchasing the equipment, SISW has saved over $20,000 in survey and engineering costs in less than a year.

- Previous management at SISW opted to contract waste haul. Last year, SISW staff drafted a feasibility study on taking the waste haul in-house. After a shop addition, six new employees, and six additional trucks, SISW was able to save over $100,000.00 per year. Currently, two counties have 53 foot drop belly trailers and five counties use 45 foot walking floor trailers. When waste haul was contracted SISW did not have the flexibility to minimize costs because the contractor was paid per trailer switch at the transfer stations. SISW now has the ability to make the haul as efficient as possible and will be transitioning all sites to use 53 foot trailers. The purchase of 15 new 53 foot drop belly trailers will give SISW a total of forty-two 53 foot trailers. Budget numbers show that this will save an additional 15-20 percent in waste haul cost.

- SISW accepts large amounts of biosolids which are windrowed and dried with a bulking agent to use as an alternative cover for the landfill. This is a pilot program that is developing the material from Class B biosolids material to Class A EQ biosolids material.

Overall planning and end-use - Milner Butte Landfill will be closed, in phases, by placement of the final cover system as various areas of the landfill are brought up to their designed final grades. There is no official plan for end-use at this time but the final build out will be aesthetically pleasing. MBL will be constructed to appear as part of the neighboring Milner Butte landmark to the west of SISW property. MBL’s final closure will contain native vegetation and will not be noticeable to the public eye.

After the final load of solid waste is placed and final closure is performed, the site will be monitored for landfill gas, surface emissions and groundwater monitoring for the remainder of its existence.

Section 3: Environmental Control and Monitoring

Environmental controls represent a major component of SISW landfill operations. Environmental controls allow disposal of waste in a safe and environmentally sound manner. Most of the environmental controls are constructed in increments throughout the life of the landfill. These controls are not typically operationally intensive in either personnel or equipment resources; however, they require significant capital expenditures and construction coordination with landilling activities. Environmental controls include the following:

- Liner system
- Leachate Conveyance System (LCRS)
- Leachate Disposal System (Evaporation Pond) (pictured)
- Cover System
- Gas Collection and Control System (GCCS)
- Storm Water Control System
The ongoing disposal activities and the future expansion of the landfill will require incremental expansion of the environmental controls such as the GCCS.

Environmental monitoring includes those elements that allow the site to be monitored for impacts to groundwater, soil and air. The environmental monitoring network helps confirm the effectiveness of the environmental controls operated at the landfill.

The environmental monitoring network consists of the following:

- Groundwater monitoring wells
- Subsurface gas monitoring wells
- Leachate evaporation pond
- Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) Monitoring
- Stormwater detention pond
- Surface Emissions Monitoring

All environmental monitoring is conducted by qualified personnel at regularly scheduled intervals and meets or exceeds EPA requirements. (Pictured) The data along with the analytical laboratory results is used to prepare an annual environmental monitoring report which summarizes the methods and findings of all environmental monitoring which took place during the year.

The surface water is managed to minimize any impacts (on-site or off-site) associated with the development of the landfill. The landfill has been developed to control surface water drainage patterns and flow rates. Peak runoff rates from storm events are controlled so that they are no greater than flow rates generated under existing conditions. Controlling the drainage and flow rates reduces the potential for flooding, erosion and sedimentation. The drainage system (e.g. ditches and downslope drains) is sized according to flows generated by a storm event of 100 year interval, 24 hour duration. All collected surface water not exposed to refuse is discharged from the landfill’s southeast storm water detention pond into an existing natural drainage. Landfill Gas Management, Control and Monitoring - Subtitle D requires monitoring for landfill gas at the unit boundary and in on-site buildings. As part of the landfill construction, gas probes have been installed at the landfill boundary close to the groundwater monitoring wells. These wells are monitored for LFG, methane and carbon dioxide on the same frequency as the groundwater monitoring wells. The Maintenance building is monitored in conjunction with the probes to assure that no LFG is present within the building. Because of the distance and topography of the landfill gas management system and the scale house and administration building, monitoring of these buildings in not required as they are not within the landfill unit boundary.

All municipal landfills generate gas based on available and present moisture. Because of the semi-arid climate of the Milner Butte area and the leachate collection system to remove leachate/water from the landfill, the LFG generation rate was expected to be very low. In September 2009, the landfill Gas Collection and Control System (GCCS) was completed which draws the methane-rich gas away from the landfill reducing odors at the site. The collected gas it flared off which has the added benefit of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The collection field consists of 5 vertical wells and 21 horizontal
collectors placed within the landfilled waste.

The active landfill gas extraction system consists of the following components:

- Horizontal Gas Collection Trenches
- Vertical Gas Extraction wells
- Gas Collection Manifold Piping
- Flare Facility
- Perimeter Gas Monitoring Probes
- Continuous Gas Analyzer

The control of landfill gas is achieved through two methods. The subsurface gas migration is primarily controlled by the composite liner along the entire base and sidewalls of the landfill. The second LFG control is the Flare.

SISW has a monitoring control program which consists of sampling surface and ground water, leachate generated at the site, landfill gas, maintenance of the monitors and sampling tubes, preparation of reports for SCPHD and IDEQ. Landfill gas monitoring is performed weekly with continuous monitoring every two minutes with the continuous gas analyzer. Perimeter wells are monitored quarterly for the presence of leachate or landfill gas.

Currently SISW has three down gradient and one up gradient wells which are located around the landfill to evaluate local groundwater conditions. SISW conducts bi-annual ground water testing and quarterly testing of perimeter wells. Federal and State reports are compiled, reviewed and sent to the appropriate regulatory authorities annually. SISW is proud that in over 20 years of operation of MBLF no off-site environmental impacts have been detected.

**Air Monitoring and Odor Mitigation** - SISW monitors air emissions quarterly. The monitoring is conducted by trained site personnel. Results indicate there are no areas which have emissions greater than 500 parts per million (ppm) above background concentrations. The monitoring showed there was no free venting of landfill gas.

Testing for hydrogen sulfide (H$_2$S) is performed in compliance with air permit conditions. H$_2$S testing results indicate concentrations are below the permit not to exceed limit of 785 parts per million by volume (ppmv), with the highest reading of 91 ppmv being recorded to date.

Daily cover is the name given to the layer of compressed soil or earth which is laid on top of a day’s deposits of waste at MBLF. At the end of each working period, waste is covered with six to twelve inches of soil or other approved material. The cover helps prevent the interaction between wastes and the air, reducing odors and keeping materials from scattering while deterring scavengers.

**Erosion and Sediment Control** - SISW uses the following permanent erosion and sediment control procedures at the landfill:

**Erosion control methods** -

- Limiting permanent fill slopes to inclinations of 3 horizontal to 1 vertical or milder (3H:1V)
- Limiting final landfill grades to 4H:1V
- Cover permanent slopes with vegetation by hydroseeding
- Placement of benches every 30 to 40 vertical feet on side slopes of final grades
- Cover temporary stockpiles with soil stabilizer or hydroseeding
  Lining ditches with erosion control matting
Sediment control - Sediment control is accomplished by utilizing the stormwater detention pond as a sediment pond. All drainage from the landfill area is directed to the pond. Any sediment washed away at the landfill, as a result of erosion, is deposited into the pond. The pond acts as a settling basin for sediments to prevent sediments from being carried offsite by stormwater.

**Overall Impact on human health, environmental quality and resource conservation** - Several aspects of daily operations also serve to protect the environment. The quality control of waste through inspection both at the scale house, a suspect waste holding station, and at the tipping face helps to eliminate hazardous waste from entering the landfill and helps to keep the concentration of chemicals in the leachate under control.

**Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) and Reuse/Recycle Programs** - The 15 conveniently located HHW drop off sites assist the diversion of HHW from disposal in the landfill and from the ground and sewers in the communities. Currently, over 15,000 businesses and residences use the HHW drop off sites each year.

**Man-made Riparian Area** - The staff of SISW has created an area to enhance the nonexistent riparian areas on the landfill footprint. The zone is an area of trees, shrubs, herbaceous vegetation, cattails and other pond plants to benefit the wild life in the area of the landfill. Migrating geese, ducks, cranes, and other birds have been seen at the pond. Smaller mammals such as cottontail rabbits, field mice and meadow voles along with resident coyotes, owls, hawks, quail, and pheasant are regular visitors to the pond.

**Landfill Gas Monitoring Results** - SISW maintains one Flare which collected 226,451,764 cubic feet of gas with a methane concentration of 49.66%. There were 2,160 tons of methane collected with 99.00 percent being destructed at the Flare. The chart below shows Milner Butte Landfill gas collection summary for 2013.

**Milner Butte Landfill gas collection summary for FY 2013.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Device Name</th>
<th>LFG Collected (cf at 60 F and 1 atm)</th>
<th>Average Methane Concentration</th>
<th>Methane Collected (Metric tons)</th>
<th>Destruction Efficiency</th>
<th>tDest</th>
<th>Operating hours</th>
<th>On-site?</th>
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<tr>
<td>Flare</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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**Section 4: Regulatory Compliance**

**SISW’s Community Roll** - SISW is a critical part to the local communities’ well-being, health, safety and environment. Since 1994 SISW has been the sole provider of solid waste disposal for seven counties. Residents and businesses are invited to dispose of waste and recyclables at 14 sites and the Milner Butte Landfill. SISW voices the public’s best interest while sitting on many committee boards and service organizations. SISW has volunteered time to the Idaho Solid Waste Association, City of Twin Falls Recycling Committee, Blaine County Recycling Advisory Board, Rotary International, Lions Club, Kiwanis, Twin Falls School District and many more. SISW strives to inform the public of the solid waste and recycling industry and assists the public to make informed decisions that will not affect the community in a negative way.

SISW also employs a Community Outreach Coordinator that reaches out to the communities served. It is a top priority to inform the public about our operation and services provided to them. Promoting a positive view of the solid waste and recycling industry is important, as most people that have a negative view of the industry are simply uninformed. The
The uninformed public believes that a landfill is created by digging a hole and filling it with waste. SISW helps educate and explain all of the environmental controls, regulations and the certified engineering behind the organization. In general, the public views SISW and the transfer stations as an environmentally progressive organization.

**Summary of permits and purpose** - SISW complies with all aspects of relevant regulations found in:

- The State of Idaho Code Title 39, Chapter 74 Idaho Solid Waste Facilities Act

Industry standards and best engineering practice provide guidance related to specific materials and their applications. Where possible, the design takes advantage of the most current information available from such organizations as Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA), Idaho Department of Environmental Quality and the Environmental Protection Agency.

SISW received the following permits, licenses and approvals necessary for Milner Butte Landfill to operate within the federal and state guidelines:

**United States EPA** - NPDES Stormwater General Permit; NPDES Air Quality General Permit both approved 8/13/1993

**Idaho Department of Health and Welfare – Division of Environmental Quality**

- Site Certification issued 2/26/1993
- Groundwater Monitoring Plan approved 7/30/1993
- Design Report issued 7/30/1993
- Closure/Post Closure Plan approved 7/30/1993
- Design Report issued 7/30/1993

**South Central Idaho District health Department**

- Milner Butter Operation Plan issued 6/22/1993
- Transfer Stations CUP issued 10/20/1993

**County Siting or Planning and Zoning Permits**

- Special Use Permit issued 8/23/1993
- Cassia County Operations Permit issued 8/23/1993

**Milner Butte Landfill 3-year Environmental Compliance** – SISW has been dedicated to environmental compliance since the landfill site was selected. In addition to formal reports and submittals, SISW has maintained open communication with regulatory agencies to proactively address requirements needed to ensure an excellent compliance record. The most recent inspections, conducted in 2014 found SISW to be in compliance. SISW has not received any violations during its five year inspections performed by IDEQ. The SCPHD inspects each of SISW’s sites annually; SISW has continually received positive feedback with no compliance issues. SISW maintains such a positive reputation that the SCPHD asked SISW to host a presentation for all Environmental Health Directors in Idaho in hopes that they could learn from the MBL operation and to inform Idaho’s solid waste industry on solid waste issues.

**Section 5: Planning, Operations & Financial Management**

**Operation Program** – The operational objective is to maximize the permitted air space by achieving maximum compaction in a small working face area. This allows SISW to meet design requirements and save money. The more efficient and compact the operation is, the longer SISW can delay a construction project. Because SISW operates within the operation plan, regulatory concerns are achieved without emphasizing compliance. Through intense employee training, our employees are empowered to achieve proper operation.
A typical work day at MBL begins on the landfill’s working face. The landfill crew will strip the previous day’s daily cover to maximize the permitted airspace which in turn exposes the daily working face. The working face area is approximately 100 feet by 75 feet or 7,500 square feet. The MBL operates one tipper on a 6:1 slope which is operated by each driver tipping a load. This maximizes efficiency and allows the use of all landfill personnel accordingly. Once a trailer is filled to capacity at one of the 14 transfer stations it is transported to the working face at the MBL for final disposal. Once a trailer is backed on to the tipper the driver will detach the trailer from the tractor and raise the tipper. In approximately one and a half minutes, the trailer will be emptied on to the working face. An Al-Jon 525 with a gross weight of 110,000 pounds will push the waste and compact it with six to eight passes. (Pictured) We will unload 30 trailers on any given day. At the end of the day the daily cover from the previous day will be moved with a John Deere 1050 Dozer and used as daily cover with three to four additional Caterpillar 623 paddle wheel scraper loads which hold a capacity of 23 bank cubic yards. This is completed to meet regulatory compliance issues. The next day, we will start the process over again.

Demonstrate state–of–the art operating landfill - The operating program for the MBL revolves around SISW’s final build-out design and its commitment to being a good neighbor. SISW has proactive programs in place for dust control, litter control and the LFG collection system to reduce the potential for objectionable odor generation. SISW’s phased expansion approach has allowed the MBL to adapt to changing needs and trends. It has also allowed SISW to use available areas within the landfill footprint to perform other related solid waste management activities such as the diversion programs SISW supports.

Types and Quantities of inputs to the site- SISW waste report for October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013, yearly cycle is as follows: (shown in tons)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>Recycling Programs</th>
<th>Scrap Metal</th>
<th>Wood Waste</th>
<th>Const. &amp; Demolition</th>
<th>Waste Tires</th>
<th>Municipal Solid Waste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTALS</td>
<td>4011</td>
<td>1099</td>
<td>13,427</td>
<td>12,366</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>179,809</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Operational budget for present fiscal year - SISW is a non-profit local government corporation formed in 1994 under a joint agreement of the seven southern Idaho counties. Using a very unique operating agreement, the landfill has in place service agreements for the next 20 years. SISW is fully committed to providing high levels of service to the residents and businesses of the counties at the lowest possible cost to each county. In developing SISW’s financial plan and budget, attention is given to ensure that the budget reasonably includes all projected revenues and expenses of the solid waste district for the fiscal year. The operating costs for the landfill and transfer stations management services for Fiscal Year 2014 is $7,406,334.00. The tipping fee at the landfill is $16.00 per ton, which is amongst the lowest in the nation.

SISW manages and operates each transfer station, all waste haul, MBL, the equipment maintenance shop, the scale house and the service buildings at each operating site. Each of the seven counties pays SISW 100% of their waste haul, transfer station system costs, and resource recovery programs. The MBL operating costs are allocated to each county for their pro-rata share of solid waste that is deposited at the landfill. If Twin Falls County deposits 45% of the solid waste in a given year, they will be responsible for 45% of the overall landfill costs. Revenue generated from landfill fees, commodity recycling, fund interest and contracts are also given back to the counties at the same pro-rata share. For instance, if there is $100,000.00 of revenue, Twin Falls County would receive $45,000.00.

In order to cover these costs in each county, the county will either assess property taxes or charge a tipping fee at the transfer
station to generate revenue to pay SISW. SISW does not control the rate of tax assessment or tipping fee in each county. Each county merely charges what is necessary to cover the costs of disposing MSW at MBL at $16.00 per ton, waste haul, transfer station system costs, and resource recovery programs. If a county collects additional monies that surpass the cost owed to SISW, the amount will be placed in a reserve fund owned by that county. SISW yearly takes each Owner County’s costs minus revenues and invoices the county accordingly.

Total Cost of $7,406,334.00 minus Total Revenue of $1,008,000.00 equals a total budget of $6,398,334.00. This annual cost will be shared appropriately by each Owner County.

Budget expenditures for FY 2014 are shown in the chart below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COSTS</th>
<th>Landfill</th>
<th>Waste Haul</th>
<th>Transfer Station System</th>
<th>Resource Recovery</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$3,048,200.00</td>
<td>$1,629,422.00</td>
<td>$2,409,660.00</td>
<td>$319,052.00</td>
<td>$7,406,334.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REVENUES</th>
<th>Landfill Receipts</th>
<th>Commodity Recycling</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Contracts</th>
<th>Cash Balance</th>
<th>Total Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$300,000.00</td>
<td>$261,000.00</td>
<td>$2,000.00</td>
<td>$270,000.00</td>
<td>$175,000.00</td>
<td>$1,008,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capital budgets for present fiscal year, discuss uses of capital monies - The SISW Annual Budget has a line item for Capital Projects and Improvements. This area of the budget is dedicated to any financing packages for equipment purchases or landfill improvements. The monies used for such projects and improvements may be funded by financing or reimbursement from reserve funds. Last year, SISW budgeted 3.4 million dollars for capital projects and improvement: 1.1 million dollars was allocated for a financing package to acquire a horizontal grinder, two loaders, two trucks, and an excavator; 2.3 million dollars was allocated for Cell 5 Construction. In this current year’s budget, 1.3 million was used to finance five semi-trucks, four 53 foot trailers, and a shop addition.

Special funding special equipment financing - SISW has no special funding.

Health and Safety training, waste screening program, on site programs - Staff training is a high priority for SISW’s efficient and safe operations. This training enhances the employees’ ability to provide safe landfill operation, effectively serve our customers and to work safety.

SISW offers all full-time employees training (at a minimum) in the following areas:

- Customer Service Training
- Effective Communications
- Accessibility Training
- Computer Software Training
- Record Keeping Training
- General Safety Training
- Health Safety and the Law
- First Aid and CPR training
- Job Specific training
- Confined Space Training
- Gas and Dust Make Usage
- Transportation of Dangerous waste
- Hazards recognition
- Accident Investigation
- Fire Extinguisher Training
- Accessibility Training
- Explosives Training
- Cold and Heat Stress Training

Waste Screening – Several aspects of daily operations also serve to protect the environment. The quality control of waste through inspection at the scale house, the waste holding station and at the tipping face helps eliminate hazardous waste from
entering MBL. This helps to keep the concentration of chemicals in the leachate under control. The scale house is the first line of protection to ensure that unacceptable material is not deposited in the landfill. They verify that all paperwork is completed and make sure that proper personnel are alerted when special waste is delivered.

Site expansion for capacity or expanded programs on-site - SISW continues to look for alternative processes that are environmentally safe and conserve our natural resources. Future landfill expansion will occur with land acquired by SISW just west of the current footprint. This land will provide approximately 100 additional acres of landfill space. SISW has also considered submitting a permit to expand air-space capacity by adding elevation to the current design. SISW has future plans to expand the landfill gas program to include power generation from our landfill gas.

Section 6: Equipment/Systems and Technologies

Type of equipment with efficiency and effectiveness - During operational periods, the following equipment will be dedicated to the site and used for general site operations:

Landfill Equipment

- 3 Roll-off tractors
- 11 Semi-tractors
- 2 Water flusher trucks
- 6 Pick-up trucks
- 2 Mechanics Service Trucks
- 56 enclosed trailers
- 3 yard Dogs
- Wood Grinder
- 2 Paddle Wheel Scraper
- 2 Compactors
- 42 Portable fence units
- 1 off-road ATV
- Front end loaders
- Backhoes
- Bulldozers
- 1 Grader
- 4 Fuel Tanks

Milner Butte Landfill relies on state of the art equipment and facilities to manage the daily operations. SISW utilizes two compactors for compacting waste. These are designed to achieve a maximum waste compaction with the use of GPS guidance system for compaction patterns.

SISW operates a tipper to unload MSW from each of the 56 enclosed trailers. Prior to owning a tipper, SISW operated walking floor trailers that are emptied by engaging a hydraulic system that empties MSW inches at a time. The only way to engage the hydraulic system is to idle the truck’s engine at a higher rpm, this would waste fuel and was an inefficient use of our labor. This process took anywhere from 45 minutes to 1 ½ hours to unload each trailer. With the tipper a trailer can be unloaded in 1 ½ minutes. This is one of the most efficient changes SISW has made in its operational history.

SISW is currently transitioning from 45 foot trailers to 53 foot drop belly trailers. These trailers increase volume by 30%. Reducing volume means we use less fuel, less semi-trucks and saves labor man hours. This will also decrease the organization’s carbon footprint which is an important aspect to SISW. Incorporating these trailers will also allow transfer stations to fill the trailer longer and switch trailers less. At this time the two largest counties use the larger trailers and next year five of the seven counties will transport MSW in 53 foot trailers.

A scale house for monitoring traffic and weighing vehicles is located immediately inside the entrance gate adjacent to the scales. The scale system consists of two on-grade 70 foot x 10 foot truck scales (one inbound and one out bound). The scale house computer is equipped with Waste Works software. The scale house organizes which transfer station each trailer is
coming from and will direct that trailer to its next destination. The scale house will also direct customers to the correct area to dispose, divert, or recycle their material. (Pictured)

Routine maintenance and employee training on equipment, inspections process - Maintenance is performed by four SISW mechanics. This allows the landfill to keep equipment running without having to rely on outside sources. Employees are hired to drive equipment and are trained in safety and proper operation of equipment before being allowed to operate any equipment. Ongoing training is provided on any new equipment that the employee may be asked to operate. Cross training is an important aspect of SISW staff. Cross training provides for operator time off, opportunities for advancement, shifting workforce to meet work load and an understanding of the work that others perform.

Back up-contingency systems for loss of electricity/adverse weather
- SISW has a variety of back-up systems in place to ensure facilities remain in operation during regular working hours. Due to its rural location and high wind activity, in the case of a power outage it could be several hours or even days before electric service would be restored. The scale house has a back-up battery system for the scales, computer and printer that allows customers to be satisfied by enabling operations to proceed uninterrupted if power is lost at the site. The transfer trailer ‘tipper’ is one of the most important pieces of equipment at the landfill. The tipper runs on diesel fuel not on electric power, so in the loss of electricity, the tipper is still fully operational. We also have an additional power plant for the tipper in case one engine is down. We have redundancy in our LFG blowers as well; we have two blowers but only operate one. Each site has a diesel generator that can be used to power their needs in case of a power outage.

Section 7: Public Acceptance, Appearance and Aesthetics

Overall site appearance - SISW has pride in the maintenance of a neat, clean landfill site and clean roads and ditches approaching the landfill for 2 miles in either direction. Limiting the impact on the surrounding area, SISW goes to great lengths to ensure that the landfill operations have not affected the local businesses, farmers or residents. Landfill facilities include scales, scale house, administrative buildings, public disposal facility, public recycling facility, load inspection area, maintenance building, fuel tanks, water well, waste storage tank, site access road, ditches, storage and parking areas, site utilities, pump station, leachate evaporation pond, storm water detention pond, landfill gas flare. All these areas are maintained with not only aesthetics but the safety of public visitors in mind.

Community Relations and Public Education - SISW provides waste diversion, food waste, general landfill, home composting, recycle, re-use and reduce education programs to owner county schools, organizations, community groups, businesses, and governmental agencies. All educational presentations include a brief component about SISW. SISW attends over 50 community outreach presentations per year.

SISW has developed a variety of lesson plans for 2nd thru 6th grade school use, activity sheets, PowerPoint presentations, landfill videos, informational brochures and county fair displays with educational promotional gifts that reach over 100,000 people per year.
SISW conducts educational tours for community groups, schools, post-secondary institutions and waste management professionals. School field trips provide an opportunity for students to learn about how the landfill works, food waste, environmental concerns, diversion and recycling programs and hazardous waste. The main goal of each tour is to expand the knowledge of the SISW integrated solid waste management system and to assist student in understanding the importance of reducing, reusing and recycling. SISW is a favorite school tour with schools from owner counties and home school groups touring the facility each year. Boy Scouts of America and Girls Scouts of America also tour the landfill to fulfill the environmental badges for their groups.

SISW is committed to outstanding customer service. Customer Service starts at our friendly scale house staff and continues throughout all District personnel. The SISW staff is trained to consistently do these things: friendly attitudes and smiles, answer the phone, make no promises that can’t be kept, listen to our customers, deal with complaints effectively, be helpful, take an extra step – like giving a dog biscuit to the dogs that accompany the customers to the landfill.

SISW’s Community Outreach Coordinator (COC) works to develop and implement the various educational aspects of the landfill. The COC is available for professional and educational presentations and has oversight of the communication and public outreach activities to assure it is achieved through the following means:

- SISW website, [http://www.sisw.org/](http://www.sisw.org/), carries all of SISW hours of operations, diversion programs, organizational chart, policies, tipping fees, and other helpful information.
- Site and waste management advertisements in local newspapers and on the local television station.
- SISW social media can be found at: [www.facebook.com/SouthernIdahoSolidWaste](http://www.facebook.com/SouthernIdahoSolidWaste), Twitter @SISW_208.
- On-site signage that is easy to understand.
- Videos and pictures of the landfill at work.

To celebrate the 20th anniversary of the SISW opening, a Recognition Luncheon is planned for April 30, 2014. Of the 70 employees of SISW, 7 have worked for the landfill since opening day and 35 employees have worked for SISW at least 10 years. That means 60% of SISW employees have been serving our communities for at least 10 years.

SISW is the region’s solution for the safe disposal of waste. SISW encourages the public to divert items from landfill disposal by participating in programs offered at all transfer stations and at Milner Butter Landfill.
Landscaping, dust control, windblown materials and on-site facilities - SISW believes having a landfill for a neighbor doesn’t mean quality of life in the area must suffer. The Milner Butte Landfill design took the rural location into consideration. SISW’s personnel has taken every opportunity to maintain the quality of life in the areas it serves.

Landscaping - More than 200 trees have been planted at the site, this winter 37 more trees were planted on the west side of the entrance to the landfill. These trees are maintained by SISW staff. The trees add variety to the desert landscape and are a welcoming point for SISW customers. Grass in the high profile areas of the administration buildings, the entrance road and public disposal area are mowed and weeds maintained regularly.

Dust Control - SISW uses a water flusher truck to clear mud off the roads and to wet any areas prone to dusty conditions. The landfill has approximately 3 miles of on-site gravel roads which receive the water truck’s attention daily during the hot, dry summer months. Water for the truck’s use is taken from the water vault that is filled by a well.

Windblown materials - Litter control is a high priority at SISW. Transported waste from the transfer stations is contained in 53’ trailers with enclosed tops. This eliminates the waste blowing out of the trailers during transport. The landfill has three levels of defense against windblown waste. Forty-two portable litter fence units measuring 20 feet high x 20 feet long x 15 wide are the first line of defense at the tipping floor. 42 litter screen units can be set up in less than 30 minutes. The remaining two levels of defense against windblown waste consist of two-¼ mile chain link fence sections along the eastern property line. These assist with the prevention of wind blowing waste off the site.

Cassia and Twin Falls County’s Sheriff’s Department offers an inmate labor detail which provides workers from the county jail to pick up windblown trash at the landfill, this saves the landfill and the county taxpayers’ money and allows the inmates to give back to the community.

Section 8: Innovation and Creativity

Innovative or creative aspects of Southern Idaho Solid Waste - Since the inception of a multi-county solution for solid waste management, the partnership between SISW and its seven owner counties has relied on innovation and creativity to finance, build, and operate all the solid waste management facilities. Southern Idaho Solid Waste brought a modern engineered landfill to a rural location that incorporates many sustainable features and diversion programs. The Milner Butte Landfill site is designed and operated effectively to assist future growth. SISW will be an environmental showcase for decades to come.

Flexibility - Southern Idaho Solid Waste’s Milner Butter Landfill is a truly unique and important component of SISW’s integrated solid waste management plans. The use of available areas within the footprint of the landfill allows the flexibility to adapt the operations to the ever-changing needs and challenges. Innovation and creativity are evident in the design of future cell expansions, the partnerships formed between SISW, the owner counties and the public, and the environmental commitment to environment stewardship and customer satisfaction.
Benefits of a Regional Approach - SISW is the only regional solid waste district in Idaho. The regional approach that SISW has taken is envied not only by the solid waste and recycling industry but also the regulatory compliance offices in the state. SISW takes pride in its leadership role in the community and industry alike. The regional approach has allowed SISW to be cost effective in all areas of operation. Being able to maximize logistics and efficiencies in the system creates a benefit not only to our Owner Counties but to the communities and customers who appreciate the quality of service that is provided.

Adapting to the Community - Since opening the gates to MBL 20 years ago, the District has embraced a multitude of diversion and recycling programs that have diverted over 500,000 tons of material from entering the landfill. Being aware of the communities’ needs and interacting with local groups gives SISW the advantage of adapting operations that best suit the needs in the service area. Finding a beneficial use for material that is diverted or recycled is looked at as an opportunity and not a hurdle. SISW’s approach to cost effective and environmentally sound practices continually challenge the District to verify that an additional diversion/recycling program does not impact our budget, operation, and environmental compliance in a negative manner.

For instance, when SISW initiated a feasibility study on source separating and recycling glass at a Colorado facility, the District discovered that there were more negative effects than positive. The cost to source separate material was justified because the employees would separate material during normal business hours within their current schedule, but there was an added cost to purchase 4 feet by 4 feet cardboard containers to transport the product. Transportation issues were also discovered when SISW realized that brokering a load to Colorado was easy but getting a brokered delivery on the way back was near impossible. On top of the transportation cost, we anticipated our carbon footprint to multiply 10 times from the current solution of reusing the glass as a pad in the Construction and Demolition Debris area. Accompanied with many other issues with recycling the glass, SISW made the decision to not introduce the program at this time.

Adapting to a community’s needs and educating them along the decision making process are what makes SISW stand out amongst others.

Committed Employee Base “WE ARE BECAUSE YOU DO!” - SISW is celebrating 20 years of operation in April of 2014 with six employees having been employed by SISW before MBL opened its gates. This type of dedication illustrates that the District is dedicated to their employee base. SISW believes that sustainable employment decreases the cost for training the number of employees experienced at organizations with a high turnover rate. SISW employees take pride in what they do, they bring history and experience to the table. The SISW Board of Directors understands that the employee base is the backbone of the organization.

SISW Executive Director, Josh Bartlome addressed staff earlier this year. Mr. Bartlome asked each individual to step up to the plate and make a difference in the organization. The following are two excerpts from his letter:

“I’ve always seen our potential but knew changes needed to be made in order to accomplish it. I knew change would be difficult but the upside (Pride in ownership) outweighed the downside (Opposition). I asked the landfill crew to find a way to be more efficient and increase productivity. I asked everyone to put emphasis on inspecting loads and reducing wood waste contamination. I asked transfer station managers to take pride in their facility because each site reflects the entire team. I have asked the drivers to do a little bit more to ensure that waste haul transitions smoothly and the landfill crew could be better utilized.”

“We were formed with one goal in mind, finding a regional approach for solid waste disposal. Our goal has been achieved; we are now an integral part of the communities we serve. We offer so much more than what was asked of us. You
should be proud of what we have accomplished as a team. This was possible because of YOU, a dependable employee base that has proven it’s WORTH. What was accomplished last year was phenomenal. What we choose to do in the next twelve months will impact our community, organization and ourselves. What impact will you have?”

“WE ARE, BECAUSE YOU DO.”

This type of communication and dedication allows employees to take pride in the change around them. SISW acknowledges that it is a great organization because it employs great people.

**Public Service** - Each year SISW dedicates free services throughout the District. With each roll-off recycling bin placed at schools throughout the District, SISW gives each school 50% of the revenue generated at each site.

The first Saturday in May and October, SISW teams up with the Twin Falls County Mosquito Abatement District to sponsor a Tire Amnesty Day. This allows both parties to do their part in eradicating massive quantities of mosquitos. (Pictured) Last year 325 tons of ties were diverted from the landfill.

Twin Falls County and SISW support Johnny Horizon Day which allows service groups to volunteer time to clean a number of properties in the area free of charge.

Blaine County and SISW hold Blaine County Clean Sweep Week that allows residents to dispose of tires, MSW, yard debris, and white goods free of charge for one week. SISW allows one load of wood chips to be picked up every Saturday from May to November in Blaine County.

SISW and Jerome County team up with the Off-Road Association to clean up over 250 acres of random debris deposited by users of the trails by providing 40 yard containers and free disposal of the waste gathered.

SISW collects empty chemical containers at MBL which the Department of Agriculture will shred onsite. The material will then be recycled into a usable material.

Combined with the other community outreach projects that SISW provides, it is making a positive change in the communities’ it serves. These programs are intended to expand every year.

**It’s the Cost of Doing Business** - With MSW disposal rates anywhere between $14.50 a ton and upwards of $100.00 per ton in the USA, you might think that SISW’s disposal rate would be somewhere in the middle. In 1993, SISW was charging $22.50 per ton; in 2000 when Twin Falls rejoined the SISW the rate dropped down to $15.00 per ton. SISW now accepts waste at $16.00 per ton. This is an impressive fact being that SISW is one of the most innovating landfills in the state.

SISW customer relations have been superb over the years. The goal is to make operational changes that meet our budgetary need; this causes SISW to be overlooked because customers have come to expect exceptional service at a reasonable price. The Certificates of Participation received from the owner counties, allowed SISW to finance the landfill and entire operations in 1993. SISW is proud that in 2013 those certificates were paid off. This allowed the District to reinvest in its future without increasing the tipping fee.

Knowing that the District is proactively looking into the future and saving its residents money, while meeting their needs and giving back to the community, is humbling to SISW. SISW takes pride in the fact that during the recent recession, minimal
changes were made to achieve the high quality service it has come accustomed to providing.

**Why Does SISW Standout?** - SISW’s MBL accepts the second largest volume of MSW in Idaho. MBL is not the largest but it is the most innovative integrated solid waste system in the state. We do not contract operations, transportation, maintenance or any other program in the District. Everything is done “in-house”. This allows employees to be innovative individuals because they have the flexibility to make beneficial changes to the system. These beneficial changes create opportunities for community participation, decreasing budgetary needs, and finding beneficial uses for diverted material.

Southern Idaho Solid Waste is not restricted by contract language that bogs down operational efficiency and raises costs. The community has come to rely on the service, dependability, and reputation that SISW has built over the last 20 years. We look forward to serving our community and finding other innovative approaches to managing our integrated solid waste system for many years to come.

Sincerely, Your Friends at Southern Idaho Solid Waste