



Funding Program Report

Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance

2017-2019 Biennium

By Tami M. Ramsey

For the

Solid Waste Management Program

Washington State Department of Ecology

Olympia, Washington

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Department of Ecology's Regional Offices

Map of Counties Served



Southwest Region 360-407-6300	Northwest Region 206-594-0000	Central Region 509-575-2490	Eastern Region 509-329-3400
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Region	Counties served	Mailing Address	Phone
Southwest	Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Mason, Lewis, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston, Wahkiakum	PO Box 47775 Olympia, WA 98504	360-407-6300
Northwest	Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, Whatcom	PO Box 330316 Shoreline, WA 98133	206-594-0000
Central	Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan, Yakima	1250 W Alder St Union Gap, WA 98903	509-575-2490
Eastern	Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman	4601 N Monroe Spokane, WA 99205	509-329-3400
Headquarters	Across Washington	PO Box 46700 Olympia, WA 98504	360-407-6000

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DEPARTMENT OF
ECOLOGY
State of Washington

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Executive Summary

Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance (LSWFA) is a funding opportunity that provides local governments with critical support to protect public health and the environment. Each recipient of LSWFA prioritizes the use of funds in their jurisdiction. LSWFA delivered financial aid and technical assistance in the following areas in the 2017-2019 Biennium:

- Local solid and hazardous waste management planning
- Household hazardous waste (HHW) collection and management
- Waste prevention, reduction, and recycling
- Organic materials management
- Solid waste enforcement

On January 19, 2018, Governor Inslee signed the capital budget, allocating \$10 million to LSWFA for the 2017-2019 Biennium. Recipients were able to charge for costs incurred beginning July 1, 2017 even though Ecology signed their agreements in 2018.

Although Ecology was able to back date agreements to start on July 1, 2017, many local governments had either reduced or canceled work due to the delay, or closed their “books” on 2017 and could not take advantage of reimbursement of costs retroactively.

When local governments were asked how the delayed 2017-2019 Capital Budget impacted their operations, eleven (11) local health departments responded that they reduced employees’ hours and inspections of solid waste facilities, and three (3) health departments suspended all solid waste enforcement activities except for investigating complaints or threats to human health. Seven (7) counties reduced operations of their household hazardous waste and recycling facilities, and three (3) counties closed their household hazardous waste facilities waiting for restored funding.

By June 30, 2019, the biennium close, local governments spent 98% (\$9.8M) of the \$10 million state appropriation through 108 agreements. Over \$13 million was leveraged through LSWFA to protect and preserve the environment when including the 25 percent required local contribution.

Even with a continued reduction in funding and a delay in the release of those funds, the reported benefits from LSWFA to Washington citizens in the 2017-2019 Biennium was impressive.

Solid Waste Enforcement (SWE) grants

As of February 2020, Ecology’s Solid Waste Management Facilities Database listed 524 permitted and 444 exempt solid waste handling facilities in Washington State, including landfill and composting operations. Jurisdictional health departments (JHDs) oversee permitted facilities and assist Ecology in oversight of exempt facilities. Local government employees monitor these facilities for regulatory compliance, including inspections and permit reviews.

- 1,225 solid waste facility inspections were performed.
- 4,302 non-facility solid waste complaints were resolved.
- Complaints, such as illegal dumping and illegal storage of solid waste, are also managed by JHDs. JHDs received more than 5,314 complaints and reported working 30,459 hours on complaint response and providing technical assistance.
- 4,912 responses to citizen requests for technical assistance were performed.
- 436,606 used syringes were collected and properly disposed through a pilot program to prevent illegal disposal in public places.

Planning & Implementation (P&I) grants

- 5,736 tons of household hazardous waste were collected at facilities and recycling events for proper management, including safe disposal.
- 61,451 tons of solid waste were managed through recycling and reuse programs.
- 24.6 tons were estimated as prevented waste.
- During the biennium, China’s policy over concerns with high contamination rates adversely impacted local recycling programs. Efforts increased to educate the public about contamination reduction.
- 22,685 tons of organic materials were diverted from landfills for composting.

Using national averages for landfill gas recovery and other defaults through the Environmental Protection Agency’s *WARM Tool – Version 15, Summary Report (MTCO₂E)*, outcomes achieved in the biennium can also be credited for accomplishing the following:

- **Conserving Natural Resources.**

LSWFA outcomes saved an equivalent of 21.3 million gallons of gasoline or the removal of 40,142 passenger vehicles from roads.

Energy and resource conservation is promoted through recycling, composting, promoting least toxic alternatives, and other initiatives consistent with Ecology’s *State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan*.

- **Cutting Greenhouse Gas Emissions.**

LSWFA reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 189,069 metric tons of carbon dioxide.

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is supported by recycling and composting programs.

Governance – Program Changes

At the start of the 2017-2019 Biennium, Ecology was finishing the process to amend chapter 173-312 WAC Coordinated Prevention Grants, and repeal chapter 173-313 WAC Local Solid Waste Enforcement Grant Regulation. Language from chapter 173-313 WAC was incorporated into chapter 173-312, which was retitled Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance.

Amendments to chapter 173-312 WAC that are relevant to this report:

- Program name changed from Coordinated Prevention Grants (CPG) to Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance (LSWFA).
- The funding formula changed to allow for a minimum \$2.925 million or 20 percent of the total LSWFA allocation each biennium, whichever is greater, for solid waste enforcement work.
- Disbursement of unrequested funds are no longer set-aside to fund an offset, competitive cycle but rather redistributed at the start of the biennium. Every primary local government listed on the allocation table receive a portion of these funds if requested.
- Eligible costs that are incurred between the agreement effective date and the date the agreement is signed by Ecology are called “retroactive costs” and are reimbursable.
- All projects must include a measurable outcome.

Funding Analysis

Final available budget

Ecology’s budget request for the 2017-2019 LSWFA program was \$28.2 million (the same as the 2013-2015 Biennium funding level) from the State Capital Budget. Since the Legislature did not pass a 2017-19 Capital Budget during the 2017 Legislative session, Ecology reduced its request to \$15 million in a 2018 Supplemental Budget Request to cover local governments’ implementation of solid waste programs with only one year of the biennium remaining.

The Governor enacted the 2017-2019 Capital Budget on January 19, 2018. It included \$10 million for LSWFA for the 2017-2019 Biennium, retroactive to July 1, 2017.

Historical perspective

Ecology has not produced a report for LSWFA since the 2005-2007 Biennium. Documentation of Ecology’s budget requests since that biennium are presented in a table. The table includes a column titled, “New Appropriation” that reflects new money Ecology received for the CPG/LSWFA program. A “new appropriation” has a unique meaning in the budget world: it is new funding for the given period and does not include unspent funds from the prior period. Funds from the prior period are referred to as re-appropriation.

The 2013-15 Biennium was the first biennium the LSWFA program transitioned from a two-year, calendar year structure to a two-year period that aligned with the state’s biennial cycle. This also ended re-appropriation, which was the practice of requesting the carry forward of funds remaining at the end of a biennium into the following biennium.

Table 1. History of Ecology's budget requests and appropriations for CPG/LSWFA

Biennium	Grant Period	Amount Requested	New Appropriation
2009-11	January 1, 2010 - December 31, 2011	\$27.06M	\$10M
2011-13	January 1, 2012 - December 31, 2013	\$28.61M	\$28.61M
2013-15	July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2015	\$28.24M	\$28.24M
2015-17	July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2017	\$29.6M	\$15M
2017-19	July 1, 2017 - June 30, 2019	\$28.24M	\$10M

Allocation calculated – SWE vs P&I

Once the budget for LSWFA was confirmed, available amounts to local governments were calculated based on a formula established in chapter 173-312 WAC. The formula sets the funds available for Solid Waste Enforcement (SWE) grants at a minimum amount of \$2.925 million or at 20 percent of the legislated LSWFA budget, whichever is greater. The remaining amount of the legislated LSWFA budget is for Planning & Implementation (P&I) grants.

Ecology finalized an allocation table representing \$2.925 million for SWE and \$7.075 million for P&I. These totals each included a fixed plus per capita amount and a SWE cap available for each jurisdiction. A recipient stakeholder group known as the Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance Work Group (Work Group), requested the following fixed and capped amounts:

Table 2. Fixed amount and cap requested by Work Group

Work Group Request	SWE	P&I
Fixed Amount	\$50,000	\$100,000
Cap	\$145,000	No cap

Allocation available by region

The available amounts by region from the final allocation of \$10 million, rounded in state share:

- Central Regional Office (CRO): \$1.5 million
- Eastern Regional Office (ERO): \$2.4 million
- Northwest Regional Office (NWRO): \$3.0 million
- Southwest Regional Office (SWRO): \$3.1 million

See [Appendix F](#) for a table that shows the state allocation available by local government in 2017-19.

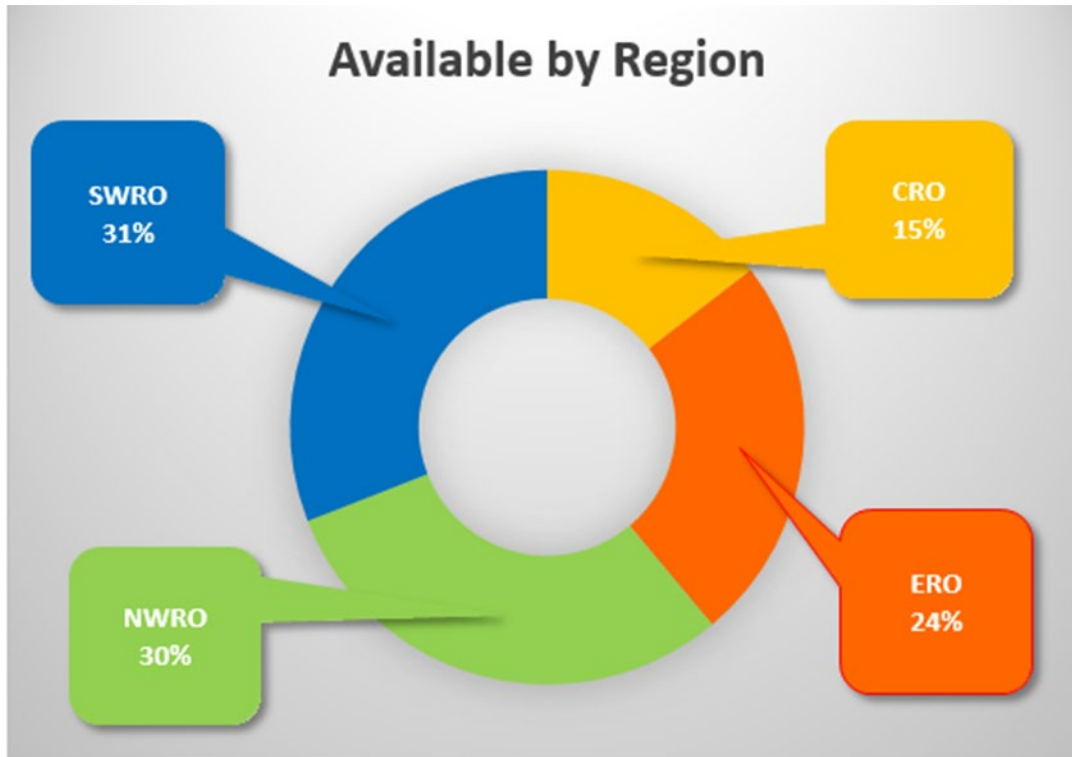


Figure 1. State allocation available by region (\$10M)

Allocation spent by region

The actual amounts spent statewide and by region were derived from an Ecology’s Administration of Grants and Loans (EAGL) report called Agreement Balance Summary, and cross-checked with the EAGL data from individual agreement payment history forms associated with each LSWFA agreement. The amounts from each agreement payment history form were rounded and used in this report. Based on these numbers, the total amount of the budgeted \$10 million spent was \$9.8 million, leaving less than \$200 thousand unspent in the 2017-19 biennium.

The total amount spent by region and broken out in each region by P&I versus SWE, rounded and in state share:

Table 3. Total spent by region and broken out by P&I versus SWE

Spent	CRO	ERO	NWRO	SWRO	Total
P&I	\$1.0M	\$1.6M	\$2.3M	\$2.1M	\$7.0M
SWE	\$.4M	\$.4M	\$.9M	\$1.1M	\$2.8M
Total	\$1.4M	\$2.0M	\$3.2M	\$3.2M	\$9.8M

See [Appendix E](#) for a table that shows the state budget available, initially awarded, and spent by recipient in 2017-19.

Allocation spent by category

The \$10 million allocated for LSWFA is the legislated amount for the program. It is referred to as the “state share” and is used to reimburse 75 percent of a recipient’s costs to achieve their reported outcomes. In the 2017-19 Biennium, \$9.8 million was spent by local government recipients, leaving less than \$200,000 unspent. Recipients of LSWFA are required to contribute 25 percent of the costs requested for reimbursement. The state share and local contribution combined totals over \$13 million spent to achieve the outcomes presented in this report.

The LSWFA program supported these categories of work:

- Solid Waste Enforcement (SWE)
- Moderate Risk Waste (MRW)
- Waste Reduction & Recycling (WRR)
- Organics (ORG)
- Planning

Standard task titles were created for each category of work. Budgets and outcomes were tracked at the task level throughout the biennium. For outcomes tracked by standard task title, see [Reported Outcomes Data](#).

Actual amounts spent by category come from payment history forms associated with each LSWFA agreement in EAGL. The total of these amounts rounded to the nearest \$100 thousand and in state share were:

- SWE: \$2.8 million
- MRW: \$3.8 million
- WRR: \$2.6 million
- ORG: \$.3 million
- Planning: \$.3 million

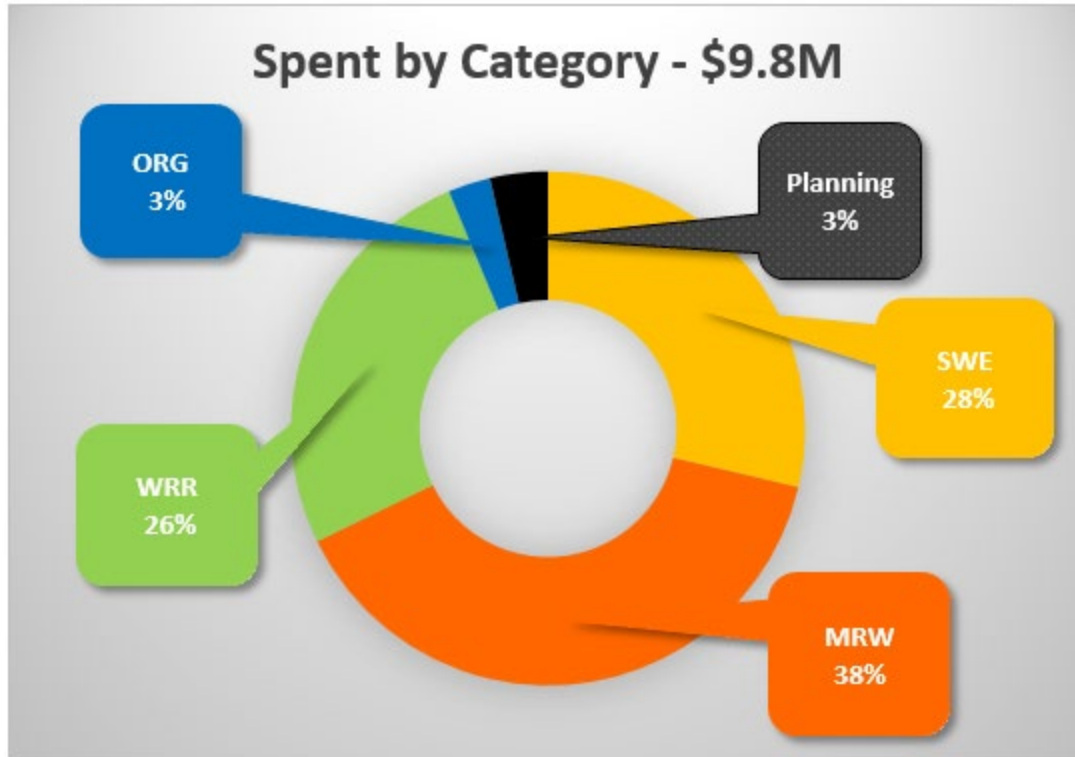


Figure 2. \$9.8 million state allocation spent by category

Allocation spent by task title

Standard task titles were initiated in the 2017-2019 Biennium to increase consistency in reported outcomes and accuracy of biennial reporting. Each standard task title is defined by a list of activities that would typically fall under that title. Grant managers made exceptions in some scopes of work to combine two or more activities under a single title, including, in some cases, activity not typically performed under that task title (atypical activity).

Costs at the activity level were not tracked. Totals spent by task title may be under or over reported for tasks that included atypical activity.

Actual amounts spent by task title come from payment history forms associated with each LSWFA agreement in EAGL. The state share amount identified is rounded to the nearest \$100 thousand and represents 75 percent of the total spent under that task title:

1. SWE - Solid Waste Enforcement: \$2.8 million
2. MRW Collection and Management: \$3.7 million
3. MRW Reduction: \$.1 million
4. WRR - Recycling Operations: \$1.8 million
5. WRR - Residential Recycling/Waste Prevention: \$.2 million
6. WRR - Business Recycling/Waste Prevention: \$.6 million
7. ORG - Organics On-site Management: \$.2 million
8. ORG - Organics Off-site Management: \$.1 million
9. Planning – General Planning: \$.3 million

Outcomes Data Collection

Ecology manages all phases of grants and loans through a web-based system called Ecology's Administration of Grants and Loans or EAGL. LSWFA recipients are required to use EAGL to report outcomes. Outcomes data was captured through stock reports available from the EAGL Reporting System, and one custom report from the EAGL Data Mart (a repository for all data entered into the EAGL system). A brief description of each EAGL report can be found in [Appendix A](#).

Collecting accurate data has been a long-standing goal for LSWFA. In the 2017-2019 Biennium, standard task titles were developed and recipients were instructed to report the outcomes achieved with LSWFA funds. Some recipients calculated and reported only a percentage of their outcomes. This calculation is based on the costs requested for reimbursement in the quarter. For example, when reimbursement is a percent of all the costs in the quarter, that percent is applied to all of the outcome measures in the same quarter in order to show outcomes achieved with LSWFA.

Data reported by recipients – disclaimer

The outcomes reflected in this report are assumed to represent what was achieved with the LSWFA budget. Recipients were instructed in guidance, trainings, and through technical assistance to report the outcomes achieved with the LSWFA amount requested for reimbursement in each quarter.

Outcome information was first provided by local government recipients as required under the terms and conditions of the LSWFA agreement. Ecology grant managers followed up by analyzing the reported outcomes, to the best of their ability, to confirm reporting accuracy.

In some cases, Ecology grant managers asked recipients to confirm questionable data. When possible, adjustments were made in EAGL. If agreements were already closed, adjustments were hand-noted on printed copies of the EAGL reports used to compile this report.

Data analysis - methodology

Tasks are categorized under the following high-level buckets:

- Solid Waste Enforcement (SWE)
- Moderate Risk Waste (MRW)
- Waste Reduction & Recycling (WRR)
- Organics (ORG)
- Planning

While these categories didn't directly play a role in outcomes data collection, they helped the LSWFA program develop standard task titles. Standard task titles are the level at which LSWFA tracked outcomes and budgets in the biennium. Each standard task title was defined to include a list of activities that typically fall under that title.

See [Funding Analysis](#) for budget information by category and standard task titles.

Data measures used

Unless otherwise noted, reported outcomes were summarized using the following data measures:

- Number of solid waste facility inspections
- Number of non-facility complaints received/investigated
- Number of non-facility complaints resolved
- Hours worked – non-facility complaint resolutions and technical assistance
- Reported numbers of technical assistance responses
- Number of junk vehicles properly handled
- Work on ordinance development to comply with chapter 173-350 WAC
- Number of used syringes properly disposed (pilot program)
- Household hazardous waste collected/managed (tons)
- Solid waste collected for recycling (tons)
- Solid waste collected for reuse (tons)
- Waste prevention
- Contamination reduction
- Organics diverted from landfilling (tons)
- Planning documents
- Capital purchases

Solid waste enforcement (SWE) - results

Statewide results for SWE represent the total of each outcome measure tracked.

SWE tasks were scoped using one of these four standard task titles:

1. **Solid Waste Enforcement:** This title was selected when the scope of work included the work described under 2 and 3.
2. **Solid Waste Facilities/Sites (Permitted/Exempt):** This title was selected when the scope of work was this type of work only.
3. **Solid Waste Investigation, Assistance, Enforcement:** This title was selected when the scope of work was this type of work only.
4. **Enforcement Special Project:** This title was selected when the scope of work was work different than described under 2 and 3).

The number of complaints received and resolved reflect how many in the grant period. A recipient could resolve more complaints in the period than were received because those complaints were received in the previous grant period.

The number of hours worked to investigate and provide technical assistance are assumed for non-facility complaint resolution only.

Table 4. Solid Waste Enforcement results by measure and region

Outcome Measure	Statewide	CRO	ERO	NWRO	SWRO
Number of solid waste facility inspections	1,225	420	125	290	390
Number of non-facility complaints received/investigated	5,314	190	1,859	1,406	1,849
Number of non-facility complaints resolved	4,302	133	1,520	1,411	1,238
Reported numbers of technical assistance responses	4,912	2,050	354	709	1,799
Hours worked – non-facility complaint resolutions and providing technical assistance	30,459	1,512	4,409	15,903	8,636
Number of junk vehicles properly handled	994	0	0	75	919
Work on ordinance development to comply with WAC 173-350	1	0	1	0	0
Number of used syringes properly disposed (pilot)	436,606	426,626	9,980	0	0

The following could have impacted the results or caused a substantial variation in reported outcomes between regions:

- Total area and population, and number of counties in each region.
- Required outcome measures were dependent on the scope of work in each SWE agreement; not all agreements tracked and reported all measures listed above.
- Even if the scope of work triggered the recipient to report on a certain measure, some SWE recipients failed to report the data. In most instances where the recipient failed to report the required data, Ecology had not adequately monitored quarterly progress reporting to ensure the required outcomes were reported.

Planning & implementation (P&I) – results

Statewide results for P&I represent the total of each outcome measure tracked. Not applicable means the measure was not scoped in any agreement in that region. Not reported means the recipient did not report information for the measure.

Results are also broken out by the type of work.

Table 5. Planning & Implementation reported outcomes by measure and region

Type of Work	Outcome Measure	Statewide	CRO	ERO	NWRO	SWRO
Moderate Risk Waste (MRW)	HHW collected/managed (tons)	5,736.0	774.1	606.8	3767.6	587.5
Waste Reduction & Recycling (WRR)	Solid waste collected for recycling (tons)	61,443.8	6,591.8	11,954.7	34,879.7	8,017.6
	Solid waste collected for reuse (tons)	7.1	Not Reported	Not Reported	6.1	1
	Waste prevention (tons)	24.6	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	9.4	15.2
	Reduced Contamination	See narrative Reduced Contamination Results				
Organics (ORG)	Organics diverted from landfilling, includes food waste, assumes composted (tons)	22,685.0	4,296.2	9,688.2	7,363.7	1,336.9
Planning	Planning documents	5	1	2	1	1
Capital purchases	Capital purchases	1	1	0	0	0

The following could have impacted the results or caused a substantial variation in reported outcomes between regions:

- Total area and population, and number of counties in each region.
- Tasks scoped in a P&I agreement were dependent on the need of each local government recipient and the availability of other fund sources to pay for the work.
- Required outcome measures were dependent on the scope of work in each P&I agreement.
- Even if the scope of work triggered the recipient to report on a certain measure, some P&I recipients failed to report the data. In most instances where the recipient failed to report the required data, Ecology had not adequately monitored quarterly progress reporting to ensure the required outcomes were reported.

Moderate risk waste (MRW) – results

MRW tasks were scoped using one of these four standard task titles:

1. **MRW Collection and Management:** This title was selected when the scope of work included MRW facility operations, household hazardous waste (HHW) collection events, and or HHW exchange programs. It could include advertising, and education/outreach to promote the program.
2. **MRW Reduction:** This title was selected when the scope of work was to reduce toxics, promote/participate in environmentally preferable purchasing (EPP), and or exchange programs if there wasn't a MRW Collection and Management task. It could include advertising, and education/outreach to promote the program.
3. **MRW Product Take-Back:** This title was selected when the scope of work was to provide take back programs for paint, pharmaceuticals, and oil/antifreeze do-it-yourself. It could include advertising, and education/outreach to promote the program.
4. **MRW Business Assistance:** This title was selected when the scope of work was to provide technical assistance to businesses, including businesses that designated as conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQG), and business recognition programs. It could include advertising, and education/outreach to promote the program.

It is assumed all work performed under the umbrella of MRW was reported as tons of HHW collected and managed or an estimate of HHW reduced.

Other assumptions include,

- Tons of HHW reported excludes tons CESQG waste.
- Reported tons of HHW collected and managed includes all HHW collected regardless of final disposition that could have been recycling, energy recovery, reuse, or landfilling at a permitted hazardous waste site.

The total tons of HHW reported was 5,736. Of this amount, NWRO recipients were responsible for 66%, followed by CRO, ERO, and SWRO at 13%, 11%, and 10%, respectively.

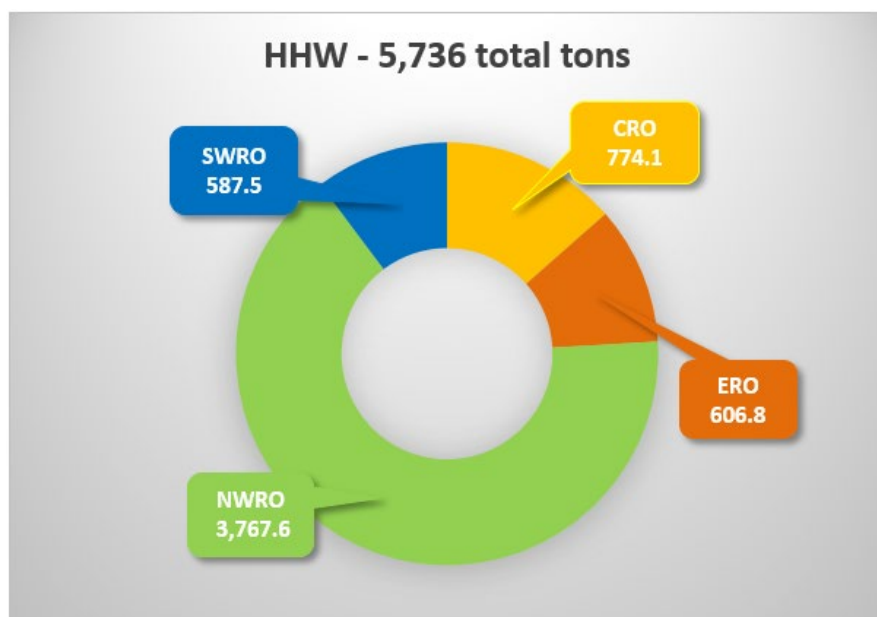


Figure 3. Total tons of HHW collected and managed by region

The following may have impacted the results:

- MRW is a term used by LSWFA to describe the collection and proper management of household hazardous waste (HHW) and to promote management/disposal programs available for businesses that designate as conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQG).
- CESQG businesses are responsible for the costs of managing their own waste. LSWFA does not cover the costs to manage CESQG waste and therefore does not track collection and disposal results under LSWFA. To reduce administrative burden and because the time it takes to handle CESQG is assumed de minimis, LSWFA does allow a recipient that accepts CESQG at their MRW facility to handle it without having to account for the staff time separately from handling HHW.
- While all permitted MRW facilities are allowed to accept CESQG waste, not all facilities accept it. Facilities that do accept CESQG waste, may have reported that waste as HHW.

Waste reduction & recycling (WRR) – results

WRR tasks were scoped using one of these four standard task titles:

1. **Recycling Operations:** This title was selected when the scope of work included facility operations, curbside recycling, recycling collection events, recycling drop boxes, and or public event recycling. It could include advertising, and education/outreach to promote the program.

2. **Residential Recycling/Waste Prevention:** This title was selected when the scope of work included increasing recycling, decreasing contamination and overall discards, and or master recycler program. It could include advertising, and education/outreach to promote the program.
3. **Business Recycling/Waste Prevention:** This title was selected when the scope of work included waste reduction and recycling programs targeting businesses, schools, and or government offices, and the EnviroStars program. It could include advertising, and education/outreach to promote the program.
4. **Waste Prevention Campaign:** This title was selected when the scope of work included 2good2toss, buy-nothing events, experiences instead of stuff, and or water bottle refilling stations. It could include advertising, and education/outreach to promote the program.

The tons reported as collected for recycling or reuse were combined and assumed to be recycled. They do not include waste prevention or contamination reduction results. Those are reported separately and under “[waste prevention](#)” and “[reduced contamination](#)”.

Total tons collected for recycling were 61,450.9. Of this amount, 57% was reported by NWRO recipients, followed by ERO, SWRO, and CRO recipients at 19%, 13%, and 11%, respectively.

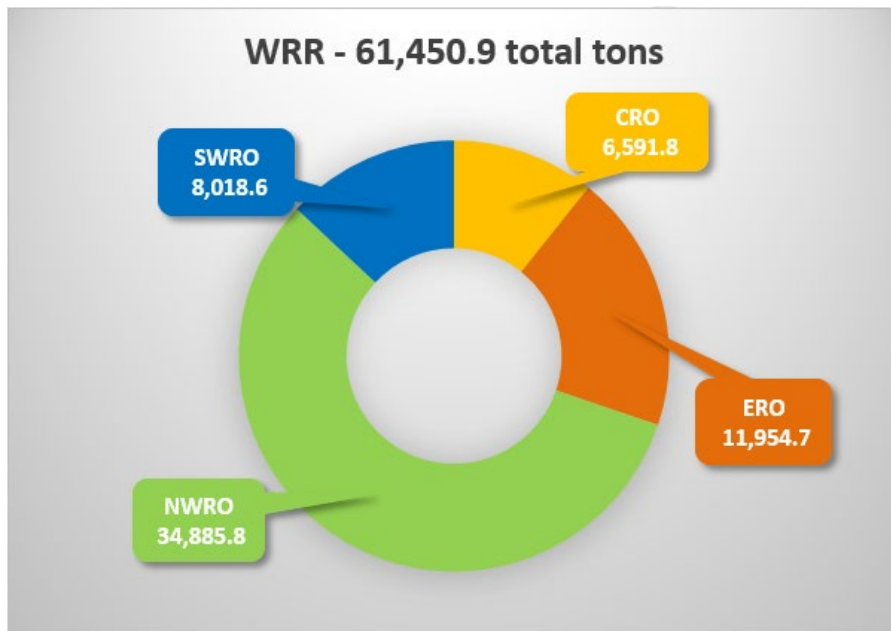


Figure 4. Total tons of WRR recycled by region, excluding waste prevention and contamination reduction results

The following may have impacted the results:

- All tons collected were assumed recycled.
- Some tasks were scoped to increase recycling and therefore only reported the “increase”.

Waste prevention results

Waste prevention work falls under the umbrella of waste reduction and recycling (WRR), however, some outcomes reported as waste prevention were difficult to combine with tons of materials collected for recycling. They are reported separately. The following work is typically thought of as waste prevention:

- Buy-nothing event
- 2good2toss subscription
- Water bottle filling stations
- EnviroStars program
- Increasing recycling or decreasing contamination
- Master recycler program
- Toxics reduction

A total of 24.6 tons were reported as prevented waste. Of this amount, recipients in SWRO reported preventing 15.2 tons, followed by NWRO at 9.4 tons.



Figure 5. Total waste prevented by region

The following may have impacted the results:

- No CRO or ERO agreements were scoped to include this activity and no waste prevention outcomes were reported by recipients from these regions.
- NWRO reported 9.4 tons of prevented waste including 5 tons from schools when they switched to reusable cutlery and trays; 2 tons from a recycling collection event; 1.9 tons from installing a water bottle refill station; and .5 tons as a result of city policy. No measurable results were reported from 20 businesses solicited to enroll in the EnviroStars program or the eight (8) existing businesses that were supported under the program and achieved recognition.
- SWRO reported 15.2 tons of waste prevented when a school milk dispenser pilot program was initiated. No measurable results were reported from work with garden retailers and child care centers, or the four (4) existing businesses that were supported under the EnviroStars program and achieved recertification, or the 44 businesses that were solicited to enroll in the EnviroStars program.

Reduced contamination results

Contamination reduction work also falls under the umbrella of waste reduction and recycling (WRR). In the 2017-19 Biennium, LSWFA did not provide a standardized approach for reducing contamination or to measure the reduction, causing an inconsistency in reported results. For that reason, the results are provided below separately by the recipients that performed contamination reduction work.

In NWRO:

- City of Arlington reported 20% recycling contamination reduction at targeted multi-family properties.
- City of Auburn reported 9% reduction in recycling contamination.
- City of Bothell reported 3.3% reduction in recycling contamination at targeted multi-family properties.

In SWRO:

- Clallam County reported completing an audit to gather baseline residential recycling contamination data, but was not able to complete a follow-up audit after launching their contamination reduction campaign to measure the impact of that campaign.
- Contamination was reduced by 3% at targeted businesses in Clallam County.
- Jefferson County reported 20% and 38% drops in two neighborhoods and 50-75% improvement at drop boxes.

Organics (ORG) – final results

ORG tasks were scoped using one of these five standard task titles:

1. **Food Waste Prevention:** This title was selected when the scope of work included shop smart, EPA toolkit, buy smart [business/residential], and storage improvements campaigns. It could include advertising, and education/outreach to promote the program.
2. **Food Rescue:** This title was selected when the scope of work included businesses only, specifically targeting food headed for landfilling but rescued to feed people. It could include the EPA toolkit, and advertising/education/outreach to promote the program.
3. **Organics Management:** This title was selected when the scope of work included work identified in 4 and 5. It could include advertising, and education/outreach to promote the program.
4. **Organics Off-site Management:** This title was selected when the scope of work included anaerobic digestion/composting, organics curbside collection, chipping, and organics collection for energy recovery. It could include advertising, and education/outreach to promote the program.
5. **Organics On-site Management:** This title was selected when the scope of work included small scale anaerobic digestion, backyard composting, master gardener program, woody debris/yard waste, and natural yard care programs. It could include the EPA toolkit, and advertising/education/outreach to promote the program.

The total tons reported of organic materials collected were assumed to be diverted from disposal, such as composted (not burned), chipped and used (not burned or stored), and includes food recovered to feed people. Total tons also include organics outcomes reported under an atypical task and are further broken down under “[organic materials tracked and reported](#)”, “[organics on-site management](#)”, and “[organics off-site management](#)”.

Total tons of organic materials diverted from landfilling were 22,685. ERO reported 9,688.2 of this amount, followed by NWRO at 7,363.7, CRO at 4,296.2, and SWRO at 1,336.9.

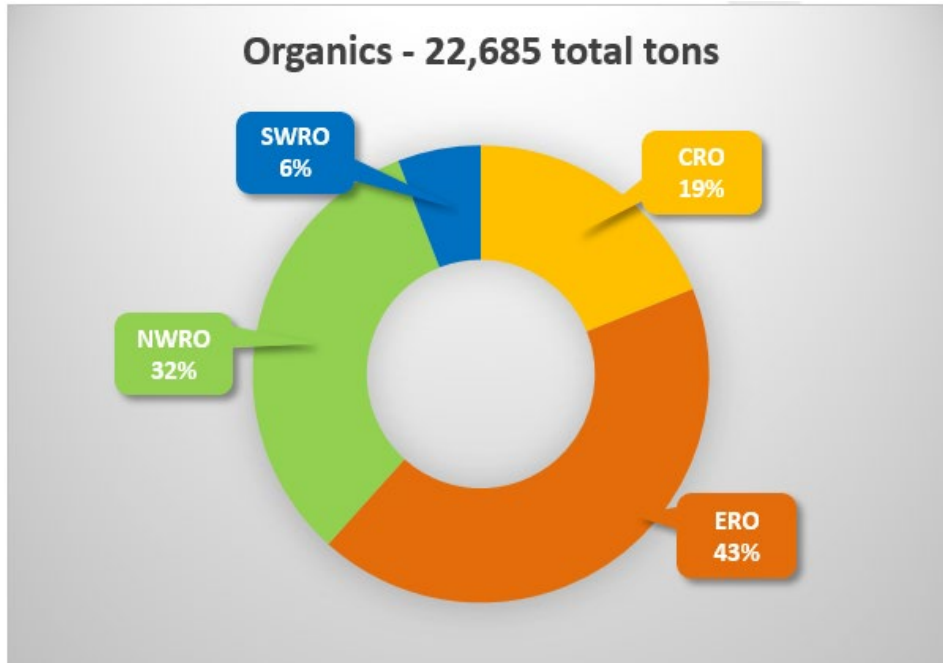


Figure 6. Total tons of Organic materials managed by region

Organic materials tracked and reported (not specified)

The following outcomes were reported under an atypical task and not specified as collected on-site or off-site. They represent 10,483.5 tons and are included in the 22,685 tons of organic materials collected:

- ERO tracked 2,766.2 tons of their total 9,688.2 under a Recycling Operations task.
- NWRO tracked 7,320.4 tons of their total 7,363.7 under the following tasks
 - 1.4 tons under a MRW Collection and Management task.
 - 77.5 tons under a Recycling Operations task.
 - 11.2 tons under a Residential Recycling task.
 - 7,230.3 tons under a Business Recycling task.
- SWRO tracked 396.9 tons of their total 1,336.9 under the following tasks
 - 201.2 tons under a Recycling Operations task.
 - .4 tons under a Residential Recycling task.
 - 195.3 tons under a Business Recycling task.

Organics on-site management

There were nine (9) tasks with the standard task title of Organics On-site Management that included 14 activities.

Of the total 22,685 tons of organic material diverted, 6,564.8 tons were reported as managed on-site. ERO reported the majority at 6,333.7 tons, followed by SWRO, and CRO reporting 228 and 3.1 tons, respectively.

The following may have impacted the results of organic materials managed on-site:

- With the exception of SWRO, work to prevent food waste and rescuing food to feed people was scoped under the standard task title of Organics On-site Management. These outcomes were not tracked or reported separately.
- SWRO recipients reported collecting .3 tons of organic materials to feed people. For the purposes of this report, .3 tons was included in the total outcomes presented under Organics On-site Management.
- ERO, NWRO, and SWRO recipients tracked under atypical tasks, a total of 10,483.5 tons (the amount is included in total tons of organics composted) and did not designate what was managed on-site.

Organics off-site management

There were six (6) tasks with the standard task title of Organics Off-site Management that included a total of nine (9) activities.

Of the 22,685 tons of organic material reported, 5,636.7 tons were reported as managed off-site. CRO reported diverting 4,293.1 tons, followed by SWRO, ERO, and NWRO at 712, 588.3, and 43.3, respectively.

The following may have impacted the results for organic materials managed off-site:

- CRO recipients likely included food waste from schools managed as compost.
- NWRO tonnage of 43.3 was specifically reported by recipients as organics diversion increases from last biennium, as opposed to total organics diverted.
- ERO, NWRO, and SWRO recipients tracked under atypical tasks, a total of 10,483.5 tons (the amount is included in total tons of organics composted) and did not designate what was managed off-site.

Table 6. LSWFA Supported Organics Management - values in tons

LSWFA-Supported Organics Management – values in tons												
Region	Composted / Chipped and Used / Recovered Food							Not Specified (breakdown by atypical task)				
	Location of Management						Grand Total	MRW Collection & Management	Recycling Operations	Residential Recycling	Business Recycling	Total
	On-Site		Off-Site		Not Specified							
CRO	3.1	(0%)	4293.1	(100%)	0.0	(0%)	4296.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ERO	6333.7	(65%)	588.3	(6%)	2766.2	(29%)	9688.2	0.0	2766.2	0.0	0.0	2766.2
NWRO	0.0	(0%)	43.3	(1%)	7320.4	(99%)	7363.7	1.4	77.5	11.2	7230.3	7320.4
SWRO	228.0	(17%)	712.0	(53%)	396.9	(30%)	1336.9	0.0	201.2	0.4	195.3	396.9
Total	6564.8	(29%)	5636.7	(25%)	10483.5	(46%)	27685.0	1.4	3044.9	11.6	7425.6	10483.5

Planning documents – results

One of the primary purposes for LSWFA is to finance the upkeep of local solid waste and hazardous waste management plans. Developing local studies and other plans related to solid waste, such as local solid waste ordinances, are also eligible.

Recipients expected to use LSWFA to develop twelve (12) new or updated planning documents in the 2017-2019 Biennium.

- In CRO, three (3) planning documents were scoped in their respective agreements and the following results were reported:
 - Douglas County expected Ecology approval of their combined local solid and hazardous waste management plan and reported it was submitted for Ecology approval.
 - Klickitat County expected to submit a draft plan to their local Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) for review and reported they did not finish the draft.
 - Kittitas County expected to complete a feasibility study to move the transfer station and reported they did not spend task funds to attempt the study.
- In ERO, four (4) planning documents were scoped and the following results were reported:
 - Adams County expected an Ecology-approved “Plan” and reported it was approved in September of 2018.
 - Ferry County expected to submit a preliminary draft of their Solid and Moderate Risk Waste Management plans for Ecology review and reported no work was done due to no SWAC.
 - Franklin County expected to work on drafting the local solid waste management plan and reported they updated the plan to July 2019, are still working on the UTC cost assessment and SEPA checklist, and are continuing to acquire planning inter-local agreements (ILAs).
 - Grant County expected an Ecology approved plan and reported they did not finish their review or a draft.
- In NWRO, two (2) planning documents were scoped and the following results were reported:
 - King County expected to complete the Residential Curbside Total Generation Study and reported it was completed.
 - King County expected to complete the MSW Characterization Study and reported only 23% of sampling was done by the end of the grant period.
- In SWRO, three (3) planning documents were scoped and the following results were reported:
 - Thurston County Health Department expected to complete a report evaluating the effectiveness of current HHW education and outreach programs that would then inform

policy. The report was not completed and a preliminary report was prepared on the findings from surveys.

- Thurston County Public Works expected to complete the Thurston County Solid Waste Facility Condition Assessment and Infrastructure Management Plan (SWFC&IM) and reported the plan was completed.
- Thurston County Public Works expected to complete the local solid waste management plan in the original scope of work but the task budget was later amended to \$0 and all funds were transferred to cover costs associated with the previously mentioned SWFC&IM.

Capital purchases – results

On a case-by-case basis, capital purchases are eligible. Capital purchases are defined as equipment, and in rare instances, land purchase. It is assumed there were capital purchases in the 2017-2019 Biennium, and unless they were scoped as a task, they would not show up in any of the stock EAGL reports used for this report. One task in CRO was scoped as a capital purchase and the recipient reported completing the steel structure that would later become an MRW facility in Chelan County.

Administration – Processes and Costs

Allocation and Application

Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance (LSWFA) is a formula based, non-competitive funding opportunity limited to local governments. The funding formula is set in chapter 173-312 WAC and determines the base amount available for Solid Waste Enforcement (SWE) grants and Planning and Implementation (P&I) grants. The formula includes fixed plus per capita amounts. Stakeholders recommended the fixed amounts and caps through representatives sitting on the Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance Work Group. With this information, Ecology generated an allocation table. See [Appendix F](#) – Allocation Table.

For SWE funding, each jurisdictional health department was allocated the same fixed amount. Per capita amounts were allocated proportionally on the basis of the total state population and the populations of the county (or counties, in the case of multi-county JHDs) that a JHD serves. A cap was included.

For P&I funding, each county was allocated the same fixed amount. Independent cities which act as planning and implementation entities do not receive this fixed amount. Per capita amounts were allocated from the remaining total P&I amount in proportion to each county's proportion of the total state population, except that the population of any county which is home to an independent city was reduced by the population of the independent city.

Cities listed on the allocation table had an Ecology-approved independent solid waste management plan consistent with RCW [70A.205.040\(3\)\(a\)](#). The dollar figure given for cities was based on per capita only. It was allowable for a city and a county to negotiate a differing dollar amount, not to exceed the total allocated for the county.

Local government counties and independent cities were then asked to apply for funds up to the amount available for their jurisdiction as shown on the allocation table. P&I local governments were allowed to relinquish a portion of their available funding to a partnering local government. Some local governments did not request funding or requested less than their available amount because it was not needed.

In 2017-19, Ecology processed 75 P&I applications and 35 SWE applications resulting in a total 108 agreements to manage in the 2017-19 Biennium.

Two applicants declined their offers, one didn't apply:

- SWE Klickitat County Public Health declined to sign their agreement (\$55,937 state share) because they are funded from other sources.
- SWE Skamania County declined to sign their agreement (\$53,210 state share) because they were unable to implement the work.
- Spokane Valley, an independent city, chose not to apply for their available P&I amount of \$41,616 because they were not ready to implement the work.

In 2017-2019, funds not requested by independent cities and partnering local governments were managed as [unrequested funds](#).

Option to request additional funds in application

Ecology provided a field in the application form for local governments identified on the allocation table, excluding independent cities, to request additional funds. The intent was to know where to redistribute [unrequested funds](#) as quickly as possible at the start of the biennium.

Over \$4 million was requested from eligible local governments:

- 14 SWE recipients requested over \$700 thousand
- 31 P&I recipients requested over \$3.9 million

Table 7. Total additional funds requested in application by designation and by region

Location	SWE Additional	P&I Additional	Total
Statewide	\$700T	\$4.0M	\$4.7M
CRO	\$ 15T	\$.5M	\$.5M
ERO	\$ 60T	\$1.1M	\$1.2M
NWRO	\$350T	\$1.3M	\$1.7M
SWRO	\$250T	\$1.1M	\$1.3M

Unmet need

Unmet need was over \$4 million based on the total of additional funds requested minus the [unrequested funds available](#).

Table 8. Total unmet need by designation and by region

Location	1719 SWE Unmet need	1719 P&I Unmet need
Statewide	\$.6M	\$3.8M
CRO	\$0	\$.5M
ERO	\$.1M	\$1.0M
NWRO	\$.3M	\$1.3M
SWRO	\$.2M	\$1.0M

Budget distribution – SWE and P&I

LSWFA initially designates funding amounts through a formula based calculation. The base portion set aside for solid waste enforcement (SWE) is a minimum of \$2.925 million or 20 percent of the total allocated from the state budget each biennium, whichever is greater. The remaining portion is available for planning and implementation (P&I).

In the 2017-2019 Biennium, the base portion for SWE was \$2.925 million, leaving \$7.075 million for P&I.

Based on requests in the initial application process, over \$2.6 million was requested for SWE projects, leaving nearly \$.3 million as unrequested SWE. Rounded to the nearest \$100 thousand, CRO and ERO requested \$.5 million each, NWRO requested \$.7 million, and SWRO requested \$.9 million.

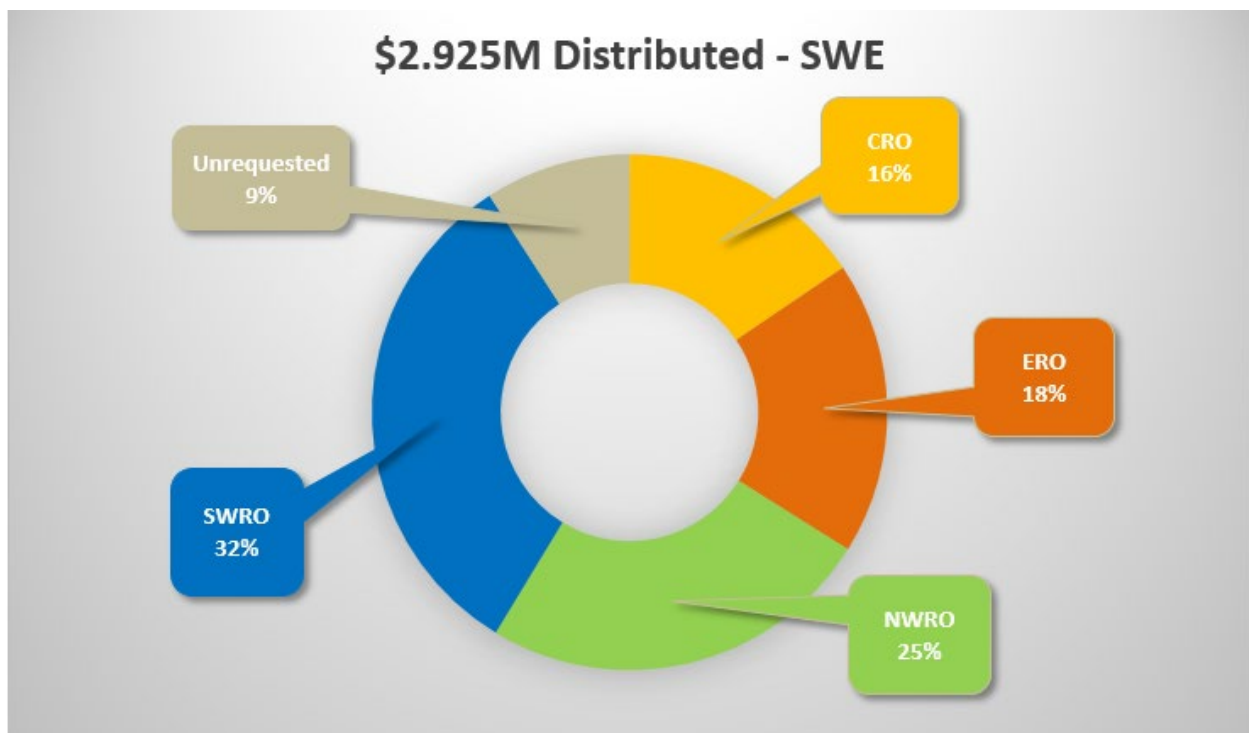


Figure 7. SWE funding distribution based on requests

Based on P&I requests in the initial application process, nearly \$7 million was requested, leaving less than \$100 thousand as unrequested P&I. Rounded to the nearest \$100 thousand, CRO requested \$1.0 million, ERO requested \$1.6 million. NWRO requested \$2.3 million, and SWRO requested \$2.1 million.

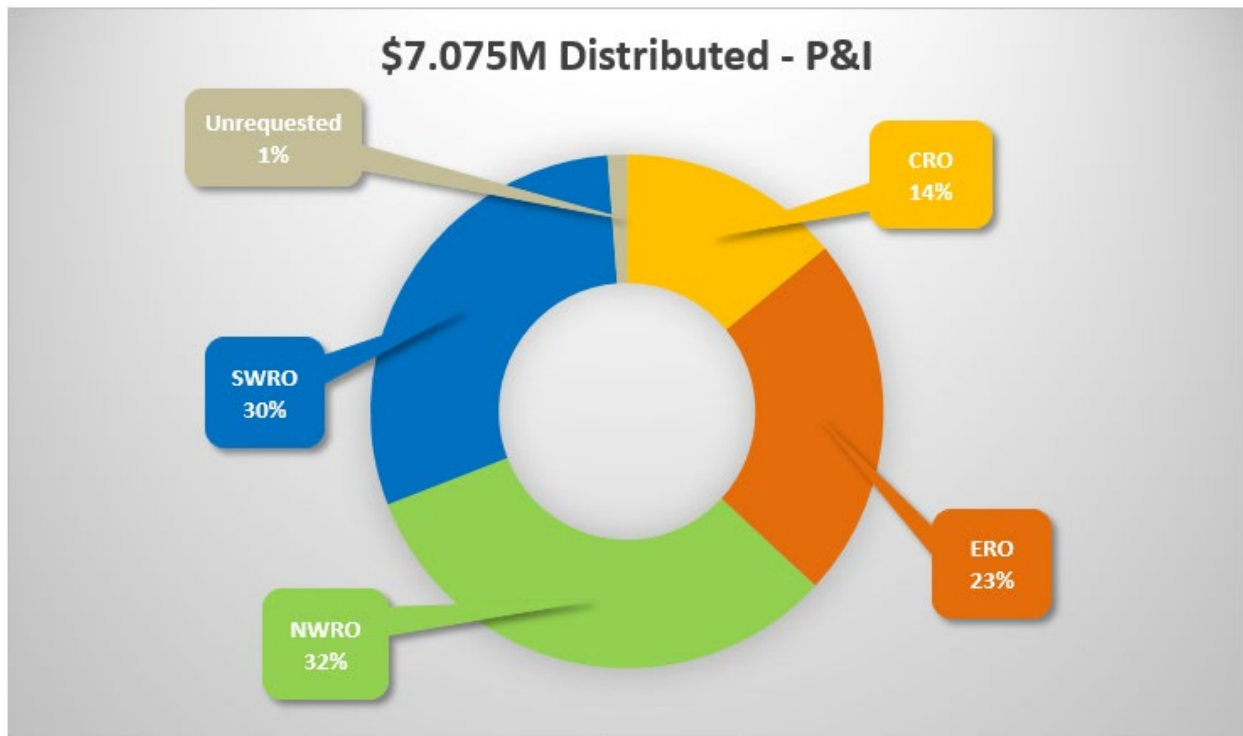


Figure 8. P&I funding distribution based on requests

Unrequested funds redistributed – start of biennium

Funds remaining after the application period closed including funds not initially awarded, were referred to as “unrequested” funds. Starting this biennium, Ecology distributed unrequested funds statewide at the start of the biennium to eligible local governments if they requested additional funds in their application.

Distribution of unrequested funds was first based on the original designation of funds. For example, unrequested funds from solid waste enforcement (SWE) recipients were first used to satisfy requests from other SWE recipients. The same is true for unrequested Planning & Implementation (P&I) funds. Only after all requests were fulfilled in the original designation, are the unrequested funds allowed to be used in the other designation. Over \$300 thousand was unrequested and available for redistribution.

Table 9. Total unrequested funds by designation and by region

Location	SWE unrequested	P&I unrequested	Total unrequested
Statewide	\$268T	\$86T	\$354T
CRO	\$ 56T	\$0	\$ 56T
ERO	\$149T	\$86T	\$235T
NWRO	\$ 10T	\$0	\$ 10T
SWRO	\$ 53T	\$0	\$ 53T

Ecology divided the unrequested SWE amount by 14 requesters and was able to increase budgets in five agreements by the full amount requested. Dividing the unrequested balance again, Ecology increased budgets in two more agreements by the full amount requested. Equally dividing the remaining balance, Ecology increased agreement budgets of the last seven requesters by over \$25 thousand each.

Applying the same principle for distributing unrequested P&I, Ecology divided the unrequested total equally by 31 requesters and increased each agreement budget by nearly \$3 thousand each.

The following table shows the redistribution amounts of unrequested funds by region.

Table 10. Unrequested funds redistributed by region

Unrequested redistributed	SWE	P&I	Total redistributed
Statewide	\$268T	\$86T	\$354T
CRO	\$ 15T	\$17T	\$ 32T
ERO	\$ 46T	\$22T	\$ 68T
NWRO	\$ 87T	\$19T	\$106T
SWRO	\$120T	\$28T	\$148T

[Appendix C](#) provides information about each requester and the amount they requested.

Relinquished funds – start of biennium

Many jurisdictions that applied for less than their available amount, relinquished the difference to partnering local governments. For a complete list, see [Appendix D](#).

Relinquishment of funds is not required and is reserved solely for county local governments listed on Ecology’s allocation table for P&I funds. County local governments relinquished (shared) over \$1.2 million with cities and health departments to implement P&I work in the 2017-19 Biennium, creating 35 additional agreements for Ecology to manage.

Relinquishments increased grant management in NWRO by 29 agreements (\$740,455) and in SWRO by 7 agreements (\$520,568).

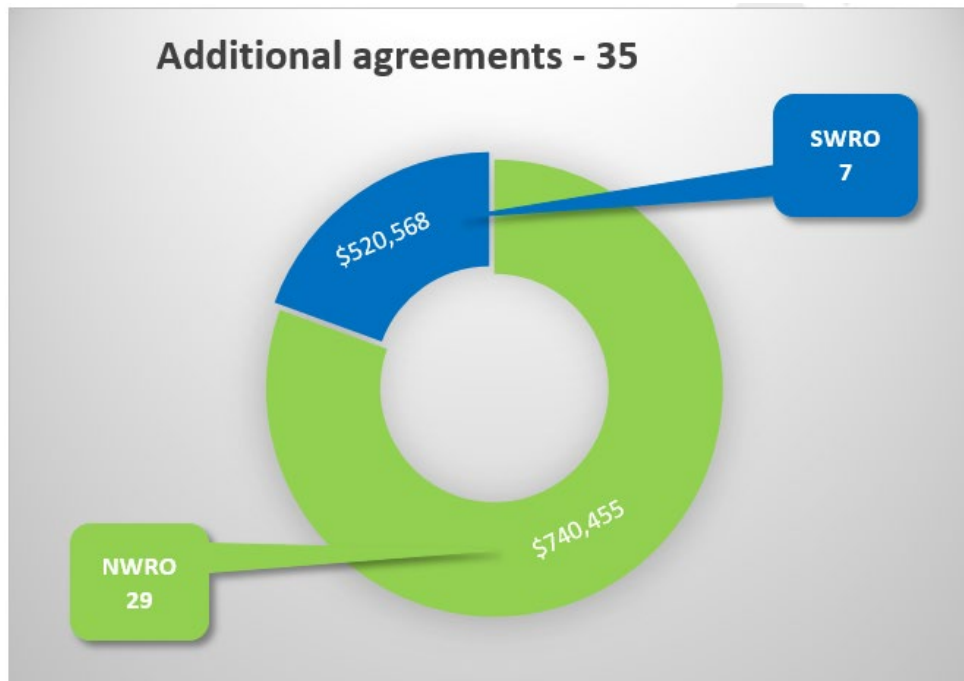


Figure 9. Additional agreements and costs from relinquished funds

Unspent funds available for redistribution – Q6 of biennium

In Quarter 6 (October 2018), Ecology contacted all recipients requesting confirmation that their budget balances were enough to cover remaining expenses in the biennium. This process was referred to as the unspent process. Each recipient was requested to respond by end of December 2018 with a confirmation that the balance was enough to cover remaining expenses, or request an amendment to reduce their balance because it was too much for the remaining work.

Some recipients requested additional funds to cover the costs of their remaining work. Nearly \$2.3 million of additional funds were requested through this process:

- P&I : \$1.8 million
- SWE : \$.5 million

The process, in part, for reobligating “unspent” money included:

1. Disbursing funds based on their original designation, for example, deobligated SWE money was first available to other SWE recipients.

2. Deobligated funds were first offered in their region of origin, then any remaining funds would be offered statewide.

Because the amount of deobligated funds were a great deal less than the amount of funds needed by recipients, there were no remaining funds to distribute statewide.

No CRO or ERO recipients requested additional funds, leaving the unspent total for SWE divided between NWRO and SWRO. Based on the percentage of SWE available from the original allocation table, Ecology determined 47% of unspent funds would be reobligated in NWRO and 53% in SWRO. Unspent P&I funds were reobligated in the region of origin.

Unspent - deobligated (budget decrease amendments)

By May of 2019, over \$200,000 in SWE funds were deobligated through 13 amendments, and over \$30,000 in P&I funds through two amendments. Typically, this process is implemented once in a biennium, however, this biennium it happened twice in an attempt to spend the entire \$10 million.

Table 11. Unspent funds deobligated in two rounds

Deobligated		Statewide	CRO	ERO	NWRO	SWRO
SWE \$204,334	Rnd 1	\$177,316	\$39,542	\$137,774	\$0	\$0
	Rnd 2	\$ 27,018	\$0	\$ 27,018	\$0	\$0
SWE Amendments 13	Rnd 1	8	1	7	0	0
	Rnd 2	5	0	5	0	0
P&I \$34,303	Rnd 1	\$ 13,303	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$ 13,303
	Rnd 2	\$ 21,000	\$0	\$ 21,000	\$0	\$0
P&I Amendments 2	Rnd 1	1	0	0	0	1
	Rnd 2	1	0	1	0	0

Unspent - reobligated (budget increase amendments)

After funds are deobligated through amendments, they need to be reobligated through amendments. Typically, this process is implemented once in a biennium, however, this biennium it happened twice in an attempt to spend the entire \$10 million. By May of 2019, nearly \$200,000 in SWE funds were reobligated through nine (9) amendments, and over \$30,000 in P&I through five (5) amendments.

Table 12. Unspent funds reobligated in two rounds

Reobligated		Statewide	CRO	ERO	NWRO	SWRO
SWE \$177,316	Rnd 1	\$150,298	\$0	\$0	\$ 64,628	\$ 85,670
	Rnd 2	\$ 27,018	\$0	\$0	\$ 27,018	\$0
SWE Amendments 9	Rnd 1	9	0	0	4	5
	Rnd 2		0	0		0
P&I \$34,303	Rnd 1	\$ 13,303	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$ 13,303
	Rnd 2	\$ 21,000	\$0	\$ 21,000	\$0	0
P&I Amendments 5	Rnd 1	2	0	0	0	2
	Rnd 2	3	0	3	0	0

Total LSWFA spent – end of biennium

After all agreements closed out, it was determined that 98% of the funds, or \$9.8 million of the LSWFA \$10 million was spent: \$1.4 million in CRO, \$2 million in ERO, \$3.2 million in NWRO; and \$3.2 million in SWRO.

Including local contribution through the required match, Ecology administered over \$13.1 million to help protect and preserve the environment in the 2017-2019 Biennium through the LSWFA program.

The final budget and spending, including fund reallocations made in an attempt to spend the entire \$10 million budget, are shown in [Appendix E](#).

It is interesting to note,

- CRO recipients spent 99% of their original available amount and 99% of their final budget.
- ERO recipients spent 85% of their original available amount and 96% of their final budget.
- NWRO and SWRO recipients spent 106% of their original available amount and 99% of their final budget after the reobligation of funds deobligated from other regions.

The Recipients and Ecology grant managers successfully administered the unspent process to ensure over 98% of the budget was spent despite a 6 month delay in original disbursement of funds.

Recipients were originally expecting to receive LSWFA funds on July 1, 2017. When funds weren't available until six months after the biennium start date, many recipients scaled back their LSWFA funded programs, reducing or terminating full-time employment, and or ceasing

programs altogether. When funding finally became available, many recipients had closed their accounting books for 2017 and were unable to make changes retroactively. Recipients reported it was a challenge or impossible to ramp up programs that had been scaled back or were not started due to the delayed funding.

Appendices

Appendix A. EAGL reports and data disclaimer

Data reported in EAGL were captured through stock reports available in the EAGL Reporting System (ERS), one custom report from the EAGL Data Mart, and manually analyzing data from payment history forms for each agreement in EAGL. Copies of the reports used in this report are available upon request. Payment history forms are accessible through EAGL.

A brief description of each resource used in the 2017-2019 End of Biennium Report for Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance are provided in this appendix. The parameters used to produce each stock report in EAGL were the same:

- Funding Opportunity: Waste 2 Resources Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance 1719
- “All” Agreements

Scope of Work report

This stock EAGL report returns the scope of work and deliverables for agreements matching the parameters entered.

Agreement Balance Summary report

This stock EAGL report displays the status history for payment requests and progress reports matching the parameters entered. At least one parameter must be selected. One row is returned for each payment request matching the parameters entered.

Task Outcome report

This stock EAGL report returns information about the expected and actual outcomes of tasks. The expected outcome is recorded in the scope of work and includes amended information, and the actual outcome is recorded in the Recipient and Ecology Closeout Reports. One row is returned for each task per document matching the parameters entered.

The complete Task Outcome Report is an Excel document of 1,178 lines. For the purposes of this Funding Program Report, Ecology printed the Task Outcome Report and hand-wrote corrections directly on the hard-copy. An example of the report is below. The actual report, including hand-written corrections can be provided upon request in PDF format.

W2RLSWFA-1719-YaHeDi-00088	
Ecology Program:	Waste 2 Resources
Funding Program:	WASTE 2 RESOURCES LOCAL SOLID WASTE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
Funding Cycle:	Waste 2 Resources Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance 1719
Document Status:	Agreement Closed
Organization Name:	Yakima Health District
Task #1	Solid Waste Enforcement
Task Expected Outcome	
<p>RECIPIENT will complete at least one inspection per calendar year at each permitted solid waste facility or site. RECIPIENT will track facilities/sites monitored and include the information in quarterly progress reports, including uploading a copy of inspection reports conducted in the quarter. RECIPIENT will file all issued permits as prescribed herein.</p>	
Actual Outcome - Recipient	
<p>Successfully directed the proper disposal of solid waste material via investigation and enforcement in an amount nearing 1 ton of solid waste including household garbage, demolition material and carcasses. We successfully assisted local dairy farmers in disposing of and composting large numbers of bovine fatalities along with our partners. This effort continues into the next biennium.</p>	
Actual Outcome - Ecology	
<p>The follow is pasted from RCOR. Ecology agrees with RCOR as is:</p> <p>Successfully directed the proper disposal of solid waste material via investigation and enforcement in an amount nearing 1 ton of solid waste including household garbage, demolition material and carcasses.</p> <p>Successfully assisted local dairy farmers in disposing of and composting large numbers of bovine fatalities along with our partners. This effort continues into the next biennium.</p>	

Figure A - 1 Example of Task Outcome Report

EAGL Data Mart (data repository)

The EAGL Data Mart allows for customized reports. It was created early in Ecology’s transition to using the EAGL system for managing grants and loans, and was not organized with any usefulness in mind. It is extremely complicated to navigate and nearly impossible to find information. For these reasons, the parameters used to query this custom report from the EAGL Data Mart are documented here for future users:

```

SELECT    obj.objIdentifier,
          org.orgName,
          tmc.tmcMetric,
          om.omcMetricValue,
          childObj.objDateCreated,
          childObj.objDateModified
FROM      dbo.tblObject obj
          JOIN dbo.tblOrganization org
            ON obj.objOrganization_orgID =
              org.orgID
          JOIN dbo.tblObject childObj
            ON childObj.objParent_objID = obj.objID
          JOIN dbo.tblObjectMetric om
            ON om.omcObject_objID =
              childObj.objID
    
```



```

JOIN dbo.tblObjectTemplateMetric tmc
      ON tmc.tmcID = om.omcObjectTemplateMetric_tmclD
WHERE obj.objIdentifier LIKE 'W2RLSWFA-1719%'
ORDER BY obj.objIdentifier;

--Use this query to find all the possible identifier values:
SELECT DISTINCT
tob.objIdentifier
FROM dbo.tblObject tob
WHERE tob.objIdentifier LIKE N'W2RLSWFA%'
ORDER BY tob.objIdentifier;

```

Figure A - 2 EAGL Data Mart code

Payment History forms

No stock EAGL report to capture data from these forms exists. Each agreement in EAGL is associated with a payment history form. These forms show budgets by task and amounts of each budget spent at close out.

The print version only provides disbursement amounts; therefore, each form was analyzed individually in EAGL to assess the total amount spent by task.

Task Title	Cumulative Approved Cash Expenditures	Cumulative Approved In Kind Interlocal Expenditures	Cumulative Approved In Kind Other Expenditures	Total Cumulative Approved Expenditures	Task Budget	Budget Variance	Eligible Costs
Solid and Hazardous Waste Mngt Plan Maintenance	\$20,894.89	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20,894.89	\$38,550.00	\$17,655.11	\$20,894.89
Waste Prevention Campaign	\$24,093.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24,093.96	\$56,800.00	\$32,706.04	\$24,093.96
	\$44,988.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$44,988.85	\$95,350.00	\$50,361.15	\$44,988.85
	\$44,988.85	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$44,988.85	\$95,350.00	\$50,361.15	\$44,988.85

Figure A - 3 Example Payment History form

Appendix B. Recipients and Ecology Administrators

Recipients of Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance (LSWFA) as well as the Ecology grant managers who administer the program can change each biennium. Ecology would like to recognize and thank the 2017-2019 LSWFA recipients and Ecology administrators for their contribution to the program this biennium.

2017-2019 LSWFA Recipients

- **Central Region (CRO)**, by county organization: Benton Solid Waste and Benton-Franklin Health District, Chelan Public Works and Chelan-Douglas Health District, Douglas County Wide Programs, Kittitas Solid Waste and Kittitas Public Health, Klickitat Solid Waste, Okanogan Public Works and Okanogan Public Health, Yakima Public Services and Yakima Health District.
- **Eastern Region (ERO)**, by county organization: Adams Public Works and Adams Health, Asotin Public Works and Asotin Health, Columbia Public Works and Columbia Public Health, Ferry Public Works, Franklin Public Works, Garfield Public Works and Garfield Health District, Grant Public Works and Grant Health District, Lincoln Public Works and Lincoln Health, Northeast Tri-County Health, Pend Oreille Public Works, Spokane Regional Solid Waste and Spokane Regional Health District, Stevens Public Works, Walla Walla Community Development, Whitman Public Works and Whitman Health. And the City of Walla Walla.
- **Northwest Region (NWRO)**, by county organization: Island Public Works and Island Public Health, King Solid Waste and King County Public Health, Kitsap Public Works and Kitsap Public Health, San Juan Public Works and San Juan Health, Skagit Public Works and Skagit Public Health, Snohomish Solid Waste and Snohomish Health District, and Whatcom Health; and the cities of Arlington, Auburn, Bellevue, Bothell, Covington, Des Moines, Duvall, Edmonds, Enumclaw, Everett, Federal Way, Issaquah, Kenmore, Kent, Kirkland, Lynnwood, Marysville, Maple Valley, Newcastle, North Bend, Normandy Park, Redmond, Sammamish, SeaTac, Seattle, Stanwood, Sultan, and Tukwila.
- **Southwest Region (SWRO)**, by county organization: Clallam Public Works and Clallam Health, Clark Public Health, Cowlitz Public Works and Cowlitz Health, Grays Harbor Public Services, Jefferson Public Works and Jefferson Public Health, Lewis Solid Waste Utility and Lewis Public Health, Mason Utilities and Mason Public Health, Pacific Community Development, Pierce Public Works and Tacoma-Pierce Health, Skamania Solid Waste, Thurston Solid Waste and Thurston Public Health, and Wahkiakum Public Works and Wahkiakum Public Health; and the cities of Port Angeles, and Tacoma.

2017-2019 Ecology's LSWFA Team

- Canming Xiao, Central region grant manager
- Meagan Gilmore, Steven Gimpel, and Paula Wesch, Eastern region grant managers
- Vicki Colgan and Diana Wadley, Northwest region grant managers
- Greg Gachowsky, Peter Guttchen, and Beth Gill, Southwest region grant managers
- Kelsey Dunne, Peter Lyon, and Tami Ramsey, Headquarters coordination and support

Appendix C. Distribution of Unrequested Funds

Nearly \$300,000 of solid waste enforcement (SWE) funds were not requested during the application period. These funds became available for distribution to other eligible SWE recipients who requested additional funds during the application process. Fourteen (14) eligible requests for additional funds were confirmed, along with the amounts requested.

SWE Unrequested			Increase Amt	
\$267,382.00			\$19,098.71	total/14
			Recipient Ask	
			\$4,000.00	Jefferson
			\$10,000.00	Lewis
			\$15,000.00	Okanogan
			\$10,000.00	Pacific
			\$10,000.00	Snohomish
			Increase Amt	
\$218,382.00			\$24,264.67	total/9
			Recipient Ask	
			\$20,000.00	Grant
			\$20,000.00	Mason
			Increase Amt	
\$178,382.00			\$25,483.14	total/7
			Recipient Ask	
			\$50,000.00	Cowlitz
			\$50,000.00	Island
			\$100,000.00	Kitsap
			\$100,000.00	TPCHD
			\$75,371.31	Thurston
			\$40,000.00	Walla Walla
			\$200,000.00	Whatcom

Figure C - 1 Distribution of unrequested funds to eligible SWE requesters

Over \$80,000 of planning and implementation (P&I) funds were not requested during the application period. These funds became available for distribution to other eligible P&I recipients who requested additional funds during the application process. Thirty-one (31) eligible requests for additional funds were confirmed, along with the amounts requested.

P&I Unrequested	Increase Amt
\$86,107.00	\$2,777.64 total/31
	Recipient Ask
	\$5,586 King
	\$7,500 Columbia
	\$10,000 Pacific
	\$10,000 Wahkiakum
	\$20,000 Okanogan
	\$25,000 Cowlitz PW
	\$30,000 Douglas
	\$40,000 Clallam PW
	\$40,000 Lewis
	\$50,000 Benton
	\$50,000 Kitsap
	\$50,000 Kittitas
	\$50,000 Klickitat
	\$50,000 Pend Oreille
	\$60,000 San Juan
	\$75,000 Asotin
	\$90,000 Franklin
	\$100,000 Clark Co PH
	\$125,000 Lincoln
	\$156,000 Skamania
	\$162,050 Island
	\$170,000 Mason
	\$181,144 Grays Harbor
	\$225,000 Grant
	\$235,000 Chelan
	\$250,000 Skagit
	\$256,895 Spokane
	\$287,000 Pierce
	\$300,000 Whatcom HD
	\$300,000 Whitman
	\$513,296 Snohomish

Figure C - 2 Distribution of unrequested funds to P&I eligible requesters

Appendix D. Relinquished Funds Redirected

The following is a list of primary local governments that relinquished a portion of their available allocation to a partnering local government.

- P&I Clallam County – Public Works – relinquished \$92,223
 - \$26,000 to Clallam County – Health and Human Services
 - \$66,223 to City of Port Angeles
- P&I Jefferson County Public Works – relinquished \$68,244.60 to Jefferson County Public Health
- P&I King County Solid Waste – relinquished \$563,967
 - \$206,079 to King County – Public Health Department (includes \$34,609 from Seattle)
 - \$5,604 to Algona city of – Public Works
 - \$25,242 to Auburn city of – Solid Waste
 - \$59,055 to Bellevue city of
 - \$18,897 to Bothell city of – Public Works (includes \$8,325 from Snohomish)
 - \$10,300 to Covington city of
 - \$12,005 to Des Moines city of – Development Services Division
 - \$3,673 to Duvall city of
 - \$5,108 to Enumclaw city of – Public Works Department
 - \$34,721 to Federal Way
 - \$13,452 to Issaquah
 - \$14,693 to Kenmore city of
 - \$45,819 to Kent city of – Public Works
 - \$31,484 to Kirkland city of – Public Works
 - \$9,924 to Maple Valley city of – Public Works
 - \$14,509 to Newcastle city of
 - \$9,085 to North Bend city of
 - \$22,354 to Normandy Park city of
 - \$22,801 to Redmond city of – Public Works Department
 - \$23,050 to Sammamish city of
 - \$11,011 to SeaTac city of – Public Works Department

- \$8,034 to Tukwila city of – Community Development Department
- P&I Pierce County – Public Works relinquished \$195,828
 - \$77,518 to Tacoma-Pierce Co HD
 - \$118,310 to City of Tacoma
- P&I City of Seattle (independent city) – Public Utilities relinquished \$34,609 to King County – Public Health Department
- P&I Snohomish County – relinquished \$141,879
 - \$8,979 to Arlington city of– Public Works
 - \$19,542 to Edmonds city of
 - \$51,315 to Everett city of – Public Works Department
 - \$17,625 to Lynnwood city of
 - \$30,621 to Marysville city of – Public Works Department
 - \$3,192 to Stanwood
 - \$2,280 to Sultan city of
- P&I Thurston County – Solid Waste relinquished \$164,272 to Thurston County Public Health

Appendix E. State Budget Available, Requested, and Spent by Recipient

The following information is in state share and intended to illustrate local need demonstrated at the end of the 2017-2019 Biennium.

Local governments identified on Ecology's Allocation Table are listed under "Recipient Name". Also in this column, are partnering local governments that entered into an agreement with Ecology to perform work through a 2017-2019 LSWFA agreement.

Amounts listed under:

- **Budget Available:** represents the amount identified on the allocation table that was available for that local government. If the amount is \$0, it means the recipient is a partnering local government and was given a portion of their primary local government's available budget.
- **Budget Awarded:** represents the original agreement amount in state share for each recipient. If the recipient is a primary local government that relinquished a portion of their available budget to a partnering local government, it can explain why the budget award for a primary is significantly less than what was available.
- **Budget at Close Out:** represents the agreement's budget when the agreement closed.
- **Budget Spent:** represents the total amount Ecology reimbursed in state share for the life of the agreement.
- **Budget Remaining:** represents the agreement budget balance in state share at close out.

In determining need, compare the available budget to the budget awarded, and compare the budget at close out to the budget awarded. Note if there was a remaining budget.

Reasons for differences:

- If the budget awarded is more than the budget available, it could be that unrequested funds were added to the budget at the start of the biennium.
- If the amount spent is more than the amount awarded and the amount remaining is \$0, it indicates the recipient received a budget increase at some point or points in the biennium.
- If the budget at close out is less than the budget awarded, it means a budget decrease amendment happened at some point or points in the biennium.
- Likewise, if the budget at close out is more than the budget awarded, it means a budget increase amendment happened at some point or points in the biennium.

Table 13. Planning and Implementation Grant Amount - \$7.1 million

Recipient Name	Agreement No. W2RLSWFA-1719-	Budget Available	Budget Awarded	Budget at Close Out	Budget Spent	Budget Remaining
Adams County - Public Works	AdCoPW-00011	\$108,623	\$108,623	\$108,623	\$108,623	\$0
Asotin County - Public Works Dept	AsCoPW-00030	\$109,790	\$109,790	\$119,568	\$119,568	\$0
Benton County - Solid Waste	BeCoSW-00119	\$184,196	\$184,196	\$186,974	\$186,974	\$0
Chelan County - Public Works Dept	ChCoPW-00070	\$133,550	\$133,550	\$136,328	\$136,328	\$0
Clallam County - Public Works	ClalCo-00103	\$132,445	\$40,222	\$46,150	\$46,150	\$0
Clallam County - Health and Human Services	CICHHS-00024	\$0	\$26,000	\$12,697	\$12,697	\$0
Port Angeles city of - Public Works	PoAnPW-00026	\$0	\$66,223	\$76,376	\$76,376	\$0
Clark County - Public Health Dept	ClCoPH-00111	\$303,754	\$303,754	\$306,532	\$306,532	\$0
Columbia County - Public Works	CoCoPW-00019	\$101,790	\$101,790	\$104,568	\$104,568	\$0
Cowlitz County - Public Works Dept	CwCoPW-00078	\$146,341	\$146,341	\$149,119	\$149,119	\$0
Douglas County - County Wide Programs	DoCCWP-00004	\$117,997	\$117,997	\$120,775	\$120,775	\$0
Ferry County - Public Works	FeCoPW-00075	\$103,403	\$103,403	\$103,403	\$103,403	\$0
Franklin County - Public Works	FrCoPW-00115	\$139,190	\$139,190	\$141,968	\$141,968	\$0
Garfield County - Public Works	GaCoPW-00057	\$100,972	\$100,972	\$79,972	\$73,722	\$6,250
Grant County - Public Works	GrCoPW-00006	\$141,815	\$141,815	\$144,593	\$144,593	\$0
Grays Harbor County - Public Services Dept	GHCoPS-00037	\$132,184	\$132,184	\$134,962	\$134,962	\$0

Recipient Name	Agreement No. W2RLSWFA-1719-	Budget Available	Budget Awarded	Budget at Close Out	Budget Spent	Budget Remaining
Island County - Public Works Solid Waste	ICPW-00012	\$136,644	\$136,644	\$139,422	\$139,422	\$0
Jefferson County Public Works	JCPWSW-00108	\$113,741	\$45,496	\$45,496	\$45,496	\$0
Jefferson County Public Health	JeCoPH-00035	\$0	\$68,244	\$68,244	\$65,894	\$2,350
King County - Solid Waste Division	KCoSWD-00071	\$726,850	\$162,883	\$165,661	\$165,661	\$0
King County - Public Health Dept	KiCoPH-00001	\$0	\$206,079	\$206,079	\$206,079	\$0
Algona city of - Public Works	AlgoPW-00055	\$0	\$5,604	\$5,604	\$5,604	\$0
Auburn city of - Solid Waste	AubuSW-00096	\$0	\$25,242	\$25,242	\$25,242	\$0
Bellevue city of	Bellev-00029	\$0	\$59,055	\$59,055	\$59,055	\$0
Bothell city of - Public Works	BothPW-00002	\$0	\$18,897	\$18,897	\$18,697	\$200
Covington city of	Coving-00063	\$0	\$10,300	\$10,300	\$10,300	\$0
Des Moines city of - Development Svcs Div	DeMDS-00053	\$0	\$12,005	\$12,005	\$12,005	\$0
Duvall	Duvall-00116	\$0	\$3,673	\$3,673	\$3,673	\$0
Enumclaw city of - Public Works Dept	EnumPW-00066	\$0	\$5,108	\$5,108	\$5,108	\$0
Federal Way	FedWay-00097	\$0	\$34,721	\$34,721	\$34,721	\$0
Issaquah	Issaqu-00114	\$0	\$13,452	\$13,452	\$10,713	\$2,739
Kenmore city of	Kenmor-00065	\$0	\$14,693	\$14,693	\$14,693	\$0

Recipient Name	Agreement No. W2RLSWFA-1719-	Budget Available	Budget Awarded	Budget at Close Out	Budget Spent	Budget Remaining
Kent city of - Public Works	KentPW-00018	\$0	\$45,819	\$45,819	\$45,819	\$0
Kirkland city of - Public Works	KirkPW-00021	\$0	\$31,484	\$31,484	\$31,484	\$0
Maple Valley city of - Public Works	MaVaPW-00064	\$0	\$9,924	\$9,924	\$9,924	\$0
Newcastle city of	Newcas-00054	\$0	\$14,509	\$14,509	\$14,509	\$0
Normandy Park city of	NorPar-00044	\$0	\$22,354	\$22,354	\$22,354	\$0
North Bend city of	NorBen-00045	\$0	\$9,085	\$9,085	\$9,074	\$11
Redmond city of Public Works Dept	RedmPW-00067	\$0	\$22,801	\$22,801	\$22,801	\$0
Sammamish city of	Sammam-00058	\$0	\$23,050	\$23,050	\$23,050	\$0
SeaTac city of - Public Works Dept	SeaPWD-00113	\$0	\$11,011	11,011	11,011	\$0
Tukwila city of - Community Dev Dept	TukCDD-00027	\$0	\$8,034	\$8,034	\$8,034	\$0
Kitsap County - Public Works	KiCoPW-00016	\$216,058	\$216,058	\$218,836	\$218,836	\$0
Kittitas County - Solid Waste	KiCoSW-00033	\$119,319	\$119,319	\$122,097	\$122,097	\$0
Klickitat County - Solid Waste	KICoSW-00008	\$109,401	\$109,401	\$112,179	\$109,513	\$2,665
Lewis County - Solid Waste Utility	LeCSWU-00039	\$133,983	\$133,983	\$136,761	\$136,761	\$1
Lincoln County - Public Works Department	LiCoPW-00014	\$104,703	\$104,703	\$144,481	\$144,481	\$0
Mason County - Utilities Waste Management	MaCoUW-00025	\$127,544	\$127,544	\$130,322	\$130,322	\$0

Recipient Name	Agreement No. W2RLSWFA-1719-	Budget Available	Budget Awarded	Budget at Close Out	Budget Spent	Budget Remaining
Okanogan County - Public Works	OkCoPW-00046	\$118,444	\$118,444	\$121,222	\$121,222	\$0
Pacific County - Community Dev Dept	PaCCCDD-00093	\$109,361	\$109,361	\$112,139	\$112,139	\$0
Pend Oreille County - Public Works	PeOCPW-00048	\$105,874	\$105,874	\$108,652	\$78,263	\$30,389
Pierce County - Public Works Utility Dept	PiCoPW-00061	\$473,242	\$277,414	\$280,192	\$280,192	\$0
Tacoma-Pierce Co Health Department	TPCoHD-00040	\$0	\$77,518	\$77,518	\$77,518	\$0
Tacoma	TacoES-00118	\$0	\$118,310	\$118,310	\$118,310	\$0
San Juan County - Public Works Dept	SJCoPW-00083	\$107,213	\$107,213	\$109,991	\$109,991	\$0
Seattle city of - Public Utilities Department	SeaPUD-00100	\$303,547	\$268,938	\$268,938	\$268,938	\$0
Skagit County - Public Works Department	SkCoPW-00074	\$154,040	\$154,040	\$156,818	\$156,818	\$0
Skamania County - Solid Waste	SkCoSW-00056	\$105,083	\$105,083	\$107,861	\$107,861	\$0
Snohomish County - Solid Waste Division	SnCSWD-00050	\$441,583	\$299,704	\$302,482	\$302,482	\$0
Arlington city of - Public Works	ArliPW-00079	\$0	\$8,979	\$8,979	\$8,979	\$0
Edmonds city of	Edmond-00080	\$0	\$19,542	\$19,542	\$19,542	\$0
Everett city of - Public Works Department	EverPW-00023	\$0	\$51,315	\$51,315	\$51,315	\$0
Lynnwood city of	Lynnwo-00082	\$0	\$17,625	\$17,625	\$17,625	\$0
Marysville city of - Public Works Dept	MaryPW-00105	\$0	\$30,621	\$30,621	\$30,621	\$0

Recipient Name	Agreement No. W2RLSWFA-1719-	Budget Available	Budget Awarded	Budget at Close Out	Budget Spent	Budget Remaining
Stanwood	Stanwo-00098	\$0	\$3,192	\$3,192	\$3,192	\$0
Sultan city of	Sultan-00060	\$0	\$2,280	\$2,280	\$2,280	\$0
Spokane County - Regional Solid Waste	SpCRSW-00007	\$276,069	\$276,069	\$278,847	\$278,847	\$0
Spokane Valley		\$41,616	\$0	NA	NA	NA
Stevens County - Public Works	StCoPW-00107	\$119,491	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$0
Thurston County - Solid Waste	ThCoSW-00028	\$220,522	\$56,250	\$56,250	\$56,250	\$0
Thurston County - Public Health & Social Services	ThCoPH-00084	\$0	\$164,272	\$164,272	\$164,272	\$0
Wahkiakum County - Public Works	WaCoPW-00091	\$101,768	\$101,768	104,546	\$81,150	\$23,396
Walla Walla		\$126,841	\$0	NA	NA	NA
Walla Walla city of	WalWal-00052	\$0	\$126,841	\$126,841	\$126,841	\$0
Whatcom County - Health Department	WhCoHD-00085	\$193,937	\$193,937	\$196,715	\$196,715	\$0
Whitman County - Public Works	WhCoPW*-00062	\$121,188	\$121,188	\$130,966	\$130,966	\$0
Yakima County - Public Services Dept	YaCoPS-00089	\$210,888	\$210,888	\$210,888	\$210,888	\$0

Table 14. Solid Waste Enforcement Grant Amount - \$2.9 million

Recipient Name	Agreement No. W2RLSWFA-1719-	Budget Available	Budget Awarded	Budget at Close Out	Budget Spent	Budget Remaining
Adams County - Health Department	AdCoHD-00068	\$55,446	\$27,768	\$8,250	\$8,250	\$0
Asotin County Health District	AsCoHD-00043	\$56,183	\$42,270	\$34,770	27,686	\$7,084
Benton-Franklin	BeFrHD-00069	\$127,927	\$127,927	\$127,927	\$122,405	\$5522
Chelan-Douglas Health District – Environ Health	CDHDEH-00072	\$82,555	\$82,555	\$82,555	\$82,555	\$0
Clallam County – Health and Human Services	CICHHS-00009	\$70,491	\$70,491	\$70,491	\$70,491	\$0
Clark County - Public Health Department	ClCoPH-00013	\$145,000	\$145,000	\$166,057	\$166,057	\$0
Columbia Co - Public Health	CoCoPH-00112	\$51,130	\$13,875	\$6,000	\$1,552	\$4,448
Cowlitz County - Health and Human Svcs Dept	CwCoHH-00102	\$79,268	\$79,268	\$104,751	\$104,751	\$0
Garfield County - Health District	GaCoHD-00104	\$50,614	\$13,875	\$6,000	\$2,112	\$3,888
Grant County - Health District	GrCoHD-00036	\$76,410	\$76,410	\$76,410	\$76,410	\$0
Grays Harbor County - Public Services Department	GHCops-00090	\$70,327	\$70,327	\$85,327	\$85,327	\$0
Island County - Public Health Department	IsCoPH-00020	\$73,144	\$73,144	\$98,627	\$58,463	\$40,165
Jefferson County Public Health	JeCoPH-00015	\$58,678	\$58,678	\$58,678	\$57,078	\$1,600
King County - Public Health Department	KiCoPH-00087	\$145,000	\$145,000	\$145,000	\$145,000	\$0
Kitsap Public Health District	KitPHD-00031	\$123,299	\$123,299	\$212,378	\$212,378	\$0
Kittitas County - Public Health Department	KiCPHD-00022	\$62,201	\$62,201	\$62,201	\$62,201	\$0

Recipient Name	Agreement No. W2RLSWFA-1719-	Budget Available	Budget Awarded	Budget at Close Out	Budget Spent	Budget Remaining
Klickitat County Public Health	KLCoPh-00073	\$55,937	\$0	NA	NA	NA
Lewis County - Public Health & Social Services	LCPHSS-00038	\$71,463	\$71,463	\$102,520	\$102,520	\$0
Lincoln County - Health Department	LiCoHD-00010	\$52,970	\$19,875	\$19,875	\$19,875	\$0
Mason County - Public Health Department	MaCoPH-00059	\$67,395	\$67,395	\$94,895	\$94,893	\$2
Northeast Tri-County Health District	NTCoHD-00017	\$68,167	\$68,167	\$39,554	\$29,306	\$10,248
Okanogan County - Public Health	OkCoPH-00051	\$61,649	\$61,649	\$76,649	\$75,340	\$1,309
Pacific County - Community Dev Dept	PaCCCDD-00094	\$55,912	\$55,912	\$86,969	\$86,969	\$0
San Juan county - Health and Community Services	SJCoHC-00076	\$54,555	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$0
Skagit County Public Health Department	SkCoHD-00109	\$84,131	\$84,131	\$99,431	\$99,431	\$0
Skamania*	SkCoSW-00117	\$53,210	\$0	NA	NA	NA
Snohomish Health District	SHD-00041	\$145,000	\$145,000	\$155,000	\$155,000	\$0
Spokane Regional Health District - Environ Public Health Division	SRHDEP-00003	\$145,000	\$145,000	\$145,000	\$145,000	\$0
Tacoma - Pierce County Health Department	TPCoHD-00034	\$145,000	\$145,000	\$170,483	\$170,483	\$0
Thurston County - Public Health and Social Services Department	ThCoPH-00047	\$126,119	\$126,119	\$151,602	\$151,602	\$0
Wahkiakum County - Public Health	WaCoPH-00032	\$51,116	\$51,116	\$51,116	\$48,540	\$2,576
Walla Walla County - Community Dev Dept	WWCCDD-00049	\$66,951	\$66,951	\$76,115	\$76,115	\$0

Recipient Name	Agreement No. W2RLSWFA-1719-	Budget Available	Budget Awarded	Budget at Close Out	Budget Spent	Budget Remaining
Whatcom County - Health Department	WhCoHD-00086	\$109,328	\$109,328	\$147,561	\$147,561	\$0
Whitman County Health Department	WhCoHD*-00042	\$63,382	\$63,382	\$19,489	\$7,531	\$11,958
Yakima Health District	YaHeDi-00088	\$120,042	\$120,042	\$80,500	\$80,500	\$0

Appendix F. 2017-2019 Final Allocation Table

Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance
Waste 2 Resources Program
FINAL 17-19 Biennium Allocation Table
Updated 12/14/17



Calculations for SWE are based on the following factors: a minimum total amount of \$2.925M, includes a fixed amount of \$50,000 for each jurisdictional health department (JHD), except multi-county JHDs divide a single \$50,000 fixed amount by the number of counties within the JHD; a per capita amount relative to each county's population; and a cap of \$145,000 per JHD, including multi-county JHDs.

COUNTY	2016 POPULATION ¹	SOLID WASTE PLANNING & IMPLEMENTATION (P&I)			SOLID WASTE ENFORCEMENT (SWE)		
		FIXED AMOUNT	PER CAPITA P&I	TOTAL P&I	FIXED AMOUNT	PER CAPITA SWE	TOTAL SWE
ADAMS	19,510	\$100,000	\$8,623	\$108,623	\$50,000	\$5,446	\$55,446
ASOTIN	22,150	\$100,000	\$9,790	\$109,790	\$50,000	\$6,183	\$56,183
BENTON ³	190,500	\$100,000	\$84,196	\$184,196	\$25,000	\$53,176	\$78,176
CHELAN ³	75,910	\$100,000	\$33,550	\$133,550	\$25,000	\$21,189	\$46,189
CLALLAM	73,410	\$100,000	\$32,445	\$132,445	\$50,000	\$20,491	\$70,491
CLARK	461,010	\$100,000	\$203,754	\$303,754	\$50,000	\$95,000	\$145,000
COLUMBIA	4,050	\$100,000	\$1,790	\$101,790	\$50,000	\$1,130	\$51,130
COWLITZ	104,850	\$100,000	\$46,341	\$146,341	\$50,000	\$29,268	\$79,268
DOUGLAS ³	40,720	\$100,000	\$17,997	\$117,997	\$25,000	\$11,366	\$36,366
FERRY ³	7,700	\$100,000	\$3,403	\$103,403	\$16,667	\$2,148	\$18,815
FRANKLIN ³	88,670	\$100,000	\$39,190	\$139,190	\$25,000	\$24,751	\$49,751
GARFIELD	2,200	\$100,000	\$972	\$100,972	\$50,000	\$614	\$50,614
GRANT	94,610	\$100,000	\$41,815	\$141,815	\$50,000	\$26,410	\$76,410
GRAYS HARBOR	72,820	\$100,000	\$32,184	\$132,184	\$50,000	\$20,327	\$70,327
ISLAND	82,910	\$100,000	\$36,644	\$136,644	\$50,000	\$23,144	\$73,144
JEFFERSON	31,090	\$100,000	\$13,741	\$113,741	\$50,000	\$8,678	\$58,678
KING	1,418,300	\$100,000	\$626,850	\$726,850	\$50,000	\$95,000	\$145,000
CITY OF SEATTLE ²	686,800	\$0	\$303,547	\$303,547	\$0	\$0	\$0
KITSAP	262,590	\$100,000	\$116,058	\$216,058	\$50,000	\$73,299	\$123,299
KITTITAS	43,710	\$100,000	\$19,319	\$119,319	\$50,000	\$12,201	\$62,201
KLICKITAT	21,270	\$100,000	\$9,401	\$109,401	\$50,000	\$5,937	\$55,937
LEWIS	76,890	\$100,000	\$33,983	\$133,983	\$50,000	\$21,463	\$71,463
LINCOLN	10,640	\$100,000	\$4,703	\$104,703	\$50,000	\$2,970	\$52,970
MASON	62,320	\$100,000	\$27,544	\$127,544	\$50,000	\$17,395	\$67,395
OKANOGAN	41,730	\$100,000	\$18,444	\$118,444	\$50,000	\$11,649	\$61,649
PACIFIC	21,180	\$100,000	\$9,361	\$109,361	\$50,000	\$5,912	\$55,912
PEND OREILLE ³	13,290	\$100,000	\$5,874	\$105,874	\$16,667	\$3,710	\$20,377
PIERCE	844,490	\$100,000	\$373,242	\$473,242	\$50,000	\$95,000	\$145,000
SAN JUAN	16,320	\$100,000	\$7,213	\$107,213	\$50,000	\$4,555	\$54,555
SKAGIT	122,270	\$100,000	\$54,040	\$154,040	\$50,000	\$34,131	\$84,131
SKAMANIA	11,500	\$100,000	\$5,083	\$105,083	\$50,000	\$3,210	\$53,210
SNOHOMISH	772,860	\$100,000	\$341,583	\$441,583	\$50,000	\$95,000	\$145,000
SPOKANE	398,370	\$100,000	\$176,069	\$276,069	\$50,000	\$95,000	\$145,000
CITY OF SPOKANE VALLEY ²	94,160	\$0	\$41,616	\$41,616	\$0	\$0	\$0
STEVENS ³	44,100	\$100,000	\$19,491	\$119,491	\$16,666	\$12,309	\$28,975
THURSTON	272,690	\$100,000	\$120,522	\$220,522	\$50,000	\$76,119	\$126,119
WAHIAKUM	4,000	\$100,000	\$1,768	\$101,768	\$50,000	\$1,116	\$51,116
WALLA WALLA	60,730	\$100,000	\$26,841	\$126,841	\$50,000	\$16,951	\$66,951
WHATCOM	212,540	\$100,000	\$93,937	\$193,937	\$50,000	\$59,328	\$109,328
WHITMAN	47,940	\$100,000	\$21,188	\$121,188	\$50,000	\$13,382	\$63,382
YAKIMA	250,900	\$100,000	\$110,888	\$210,888	\$50,000	\$70,042	\$120,042
TOTALS	7,183,700	\$3,900,000	\$3,175,000	\$7,075,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,175,000	\$2,925,000

Footnotes:

- (1) Population data from the Office of Financial Management - data as of April 1, 2016: <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/april1/default.asp>.
- (2) Cities listed on this table have an Ecology approved independent solid waste management plan consistent with RCW 70.95.080(3)(a). The dollar figure given for cities is based on per capita only. It is allowable for a city and a county to negotiate a differing dollar amount; not to exceed the total allocated for the county.
- (3) Multi-county jurisdictional health authorities include: Ferry, Pend Oreille and Stevens; Benton and Franklin; and Chelan and Douglas.

Figure 10. 2017-2019 Final Allocation Table